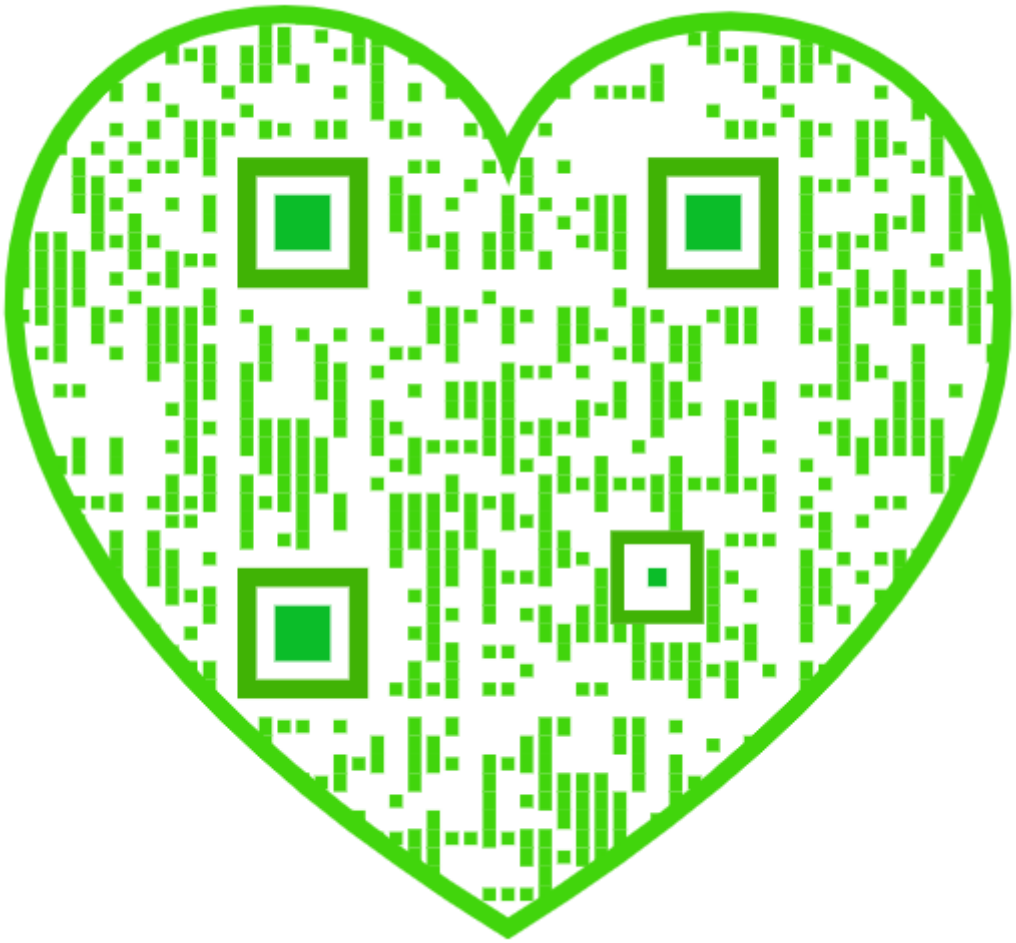

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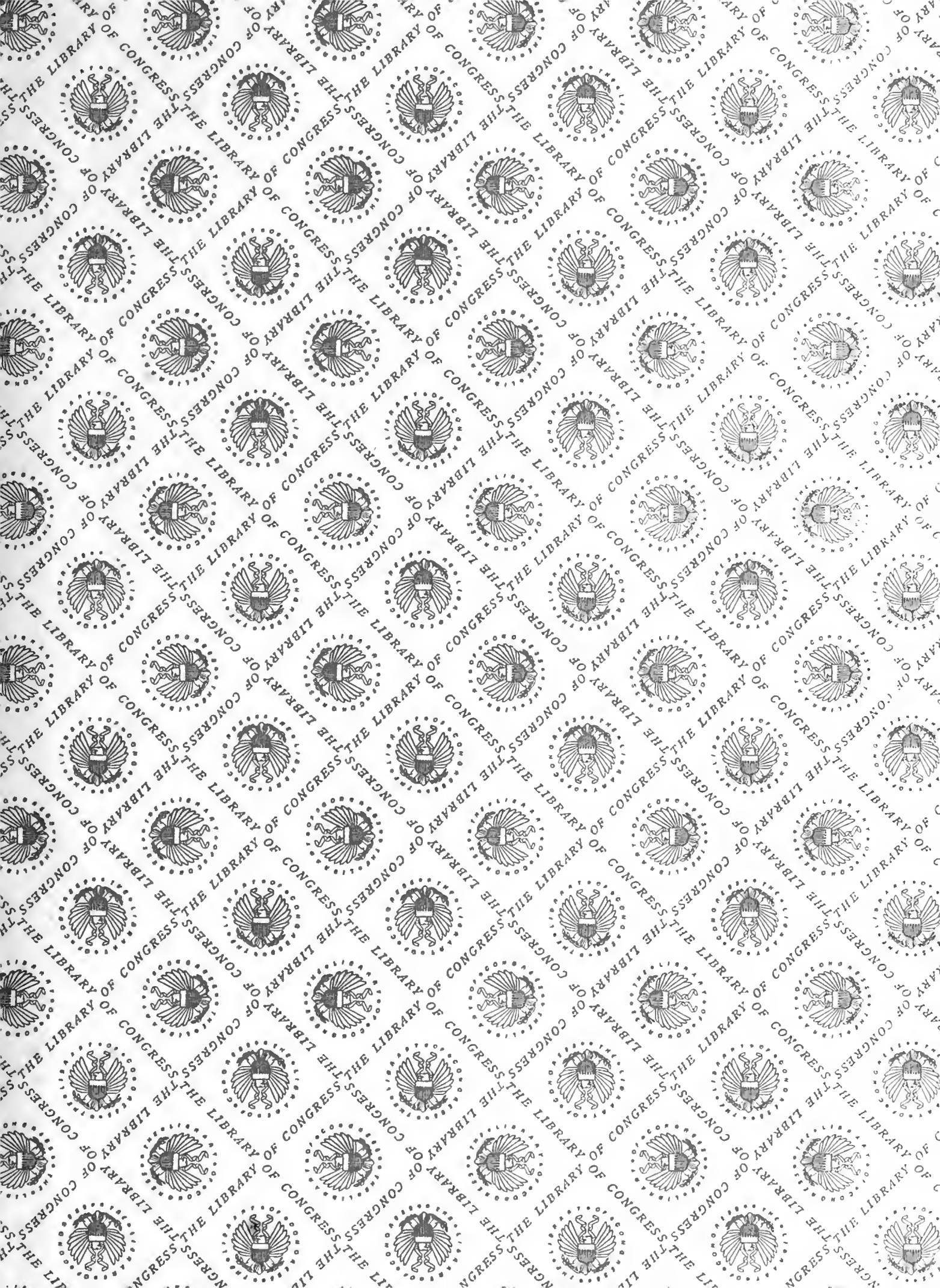
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THE "STANDARD"

WORK ON CUTTING

Ladies' Tailor-Made Garments

A COMPLETE TREATISE

ON THE

Art and Science of Delineating

All Garments for Women

Made by Tailors

REVISED EDITION

BY S. S. GORDON

PUBLISHERS:

THE JNO. J. MITCHELL CO.,

NEW YORK

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PREFACE

AN enduring system of garment cutting must be founded upon principles applicable to all variations of the human form and the ever-changing vagaries of fashion.

There are departments in cutting in which the conditions and requirements render measures wholly unnecessary. Then proportions form the basis of procedure, and the data thus obtained are adequate to the end in view. Proportions determine the lengths and widths of the parts that are adapted to a large proportion of forms of any given height and circumference. They are the outgrowth of experience, but vary in different localities according to conditions of physical development. Nevertheless their field of usefulness is a broad one.

In *custom* cutting, the requirements and conditions are widely different from those which obtain in the wholesale trade. In the former there are presented an almost infinite variety of forms, the requirements of each of which must be adequately met by the method employed. Proportions alone are therefore insufficient for the custom cutter. For every average quantity there are two extremes between which the average has been established. For this reason there will always be a necessity for a comprehensive measurement *of the parts* into which the height and circumference of the whole may be properly divided.

The value of both proportions and measurements depends upon their approximate correctness, without which there is no choice between them. A correct measure is preferable to a false proportion, and also to an average proportion, when the form is not within the prescribed limits of an average form. On the other hand an average proportion is more desirable and reliable than a false measure. It is folly to condemn either *per se*.

As the whole is greater than any part, so is a system of garment cutting which is alike applicable to all forms superior, for the needs of the custom cutter, to one applicable to a large number only. While it is true that very many of the divergencies in shape from that of an average form may be ascertained and accommodated at the first or the second try-on, experience demonstrates that they can be more readily ascertained at the outset by a proper measurement of each form as presented to the cutter. The original pattern can then be made more closely to conform to the requirements of the wearer, thus minimizing the changes at the try-on.

For this reason the author has endeavored in the preparation of this work, to present and expound correct principles for all sizes and forms, and to provide a method by which they can be successfully applied. He has not undertaken to construct a system by which the unskilled can, with the aid of a try-on, produce suitable garments for even a large proportion of forms, but to construct one which, used by skilful cutters, will greatly lessen the changes at the try-on, and make garment cutting both pleasant and profitable.

The author believes that the principles upon which this system has been built are the most scientific yet employed in garment cutting; but even a perfect system will not be a guarantee of success to the cutter who is deficient in those qualities necessary to its intelligent utilization. No system will ever be invented that will supply any one with an equivalent for

brains, or enable him to be successful in garment cutting unless he was born with an aptitude for the trade.

In the nature of the case there cannot be a "science" of garment cutting, either for men or women, by which right results are *infallibly* secured. A *system* may very nearly approach the scientific, but even then it may not be *rightly used*. Two students of the same system will attain different degrees of proficiency because they differ in aptitude and intuition to readily and rightly grasp and utilize the principles on which the system is based. It is the novice only who prates about the "science" of garment cutting. It is a highly honorable and useful occupation, in which one who has artistic taste and right methods can find a wide field for their cultivation and employment.

Are you a student in garment cutting? Are you looking for some method by which you can, with but little effort on your part, float into fame and meritorious achievement? If so you are chasing a phantom. The best things in life are those which demand our greatest efforts if we would secure them. Those which cost the least of effort are of the least value.

There be many who plod along with no clearly defined principles or rules of action. How all their work might be changed from a menial drudgery into an intellectual and pleasant development of the best that lies dormant within them if they would but chose the right path and follow the progressive steps necessary to their best unfolding.

To be a successful cutter is not difficult when one has aptitude and pursues his studies upon principles which are logical and clear to his powers of comprehension.

The subject herein brought to the attention of those who aspire to be successful cutters will be taken up at the beginning and followed in progressive steps to the end. While it is intended to be especially adapted to the needs of the custom-cutter, it is also for those who wish to prepare themselves for the wholesale trade, as it combines the drafting of patterns by the measures taken on the form to be fitted, as well as by the proportionate measures suitable for forms of all sizes of proportionate development.

When dealing with forms of average or normal development in heights and widths, and of the most common variations from the normal form, these proportionate measures can be absolutely relied upon and are adequate to meet all requirements in such cases.

A knowledge of what are the measures for a normal form of any given height and circumference is of great value to the novice in measuring. They will be a guide to correct measures and a guard against wrong measures when measurements are required as in custom-cutting.

One who *does not know how* to measure had better let measures alone until he has learned. A good proportionate measure is safer than a false measure taken on the form to be fitted. But one who has an aspiration to *excel in skill as a custom-cutter,* enlarge his power of usefulness and earning power, *must practice measuring* until he has become proficient in that. Because when dealing with forms of variable degrees in development, the lengths and widths of the whole and its parts can best be determined by a right measurement of the form. His methods used in drafting must be logical and such as will enable him to put into the draft the right quantities in the several parts, and in their right relation to the whole. He must

cultivate and infuse into his draft the highest art qualities. His productions must be befitting and conformable to a standard of right and appropriateness.

In the study of the diagrams and explanations which accompany this work, the thoughtful student will see the reasonableness of each step taken.

The principles herein expounded are correct and applicable to any and all of fashion's caprices.

That this work may prove an inspiration and a valuable helper to all engaged in the production of women's tailor-made garments is the sincere wish and expectation of

THE AUTHOR.

"Nature fits all her children with something to do."

LOWELL.

PART I
MEASURING

APPLIANCES FOR MEASURING

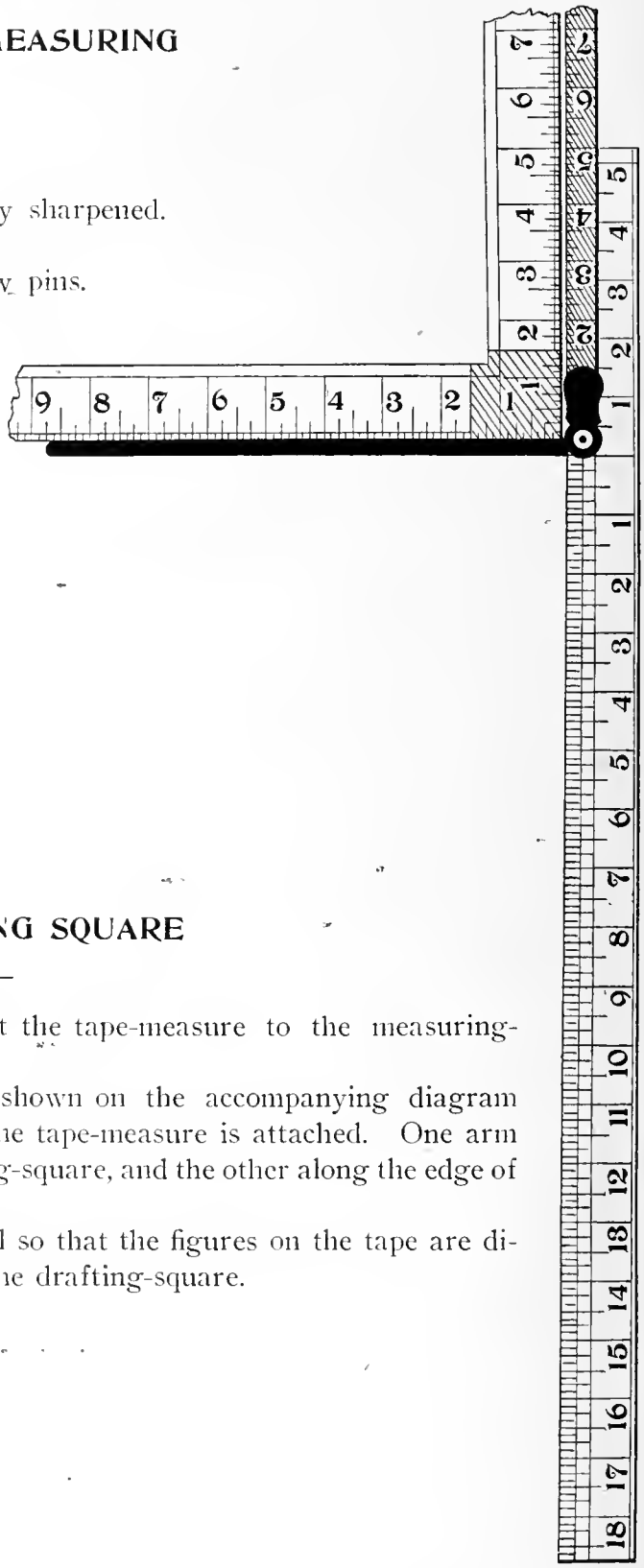
THE appliances required are:

An inch tape-measure.

A piece of soft tailor's chalk freshly sharpened.

A sliding-arm measuring-square.

A sharply pointed lead pencil and a few pins.



THE MEASURING SQUARE

CARE must be taken to rightly adjust the tape-measure to the measuring-square.

A section of a drafting-square is shown on the accompanying diagram with the angle at the brass swivel to which the tape-measure is attached. One arm extends along the short arm of the measuring-square, and the other along the edge of the fixed brass arm.

The tape-measure is sewed to the swivel so that the figures on the tape are directly opposite the corresponding ones on the drafting-square.

THE MEASURES

THE measures required for a waist, bodice or any tight-fitting garment which closes at the throat are as follows:

1. Bust.
2. Waist.
3. Hip.
4. Back-depth.
5. Length to natural waist *level with side-waist length.*
6. Length to natural waist at center of back.
7. Full length.
8. Half-back width.
9. Blade.
10. Front-depth.
11. Over-shoulder.
12. Sleeve (length to elbow and full length).
13. Back-waist.
14. Half-size of neck.
15. Top of dart.
16. Front-waist length.
17. Front length.
18. Depth of neck gorge.

For garments which do not close at the neck and are not tight fitting, the measures 15, 16 and 17 are omitted.

All the measures, except the hip measure, are taken over a waist or smooth-fitting bodice and in the order as above given.

HOW TO MEASURE

PLACE the long arm of the measuring-square across the back at the waist, each brass arm *close to the side and bottom of the waist.* Bring the long arm *level with the waist length at the sides*, and mark lightly on the *under* side of the long arm at the center of the back, as shown on Figure 1. Make a mark on the *under* side of the brass arm at the left side and remove the square.

Put a pin crosswise on the left side 5½ inches below the side-waist length, and another the same distance below the mark made at the center of back to locate the hip line.

Now notice if the run of the waist-line from the side to the center of back is on an upward or downward incline, above or below the mark made at the center of back *level* with the side waist length, and make a mark accordingly for the natural waist at center of back. This gives two marks at the center of back, and it should be clearly understood that the first one is *level with the side*-waist length. The second is to locate the natural waist line at the *center of back.*

The First Measure.

BUST.

This measure is taken over the largest part, all around the body, as shown on Figure 2. On slight forms it should be taken *easy,* and on stout forms fairly close, but not tight.

When obliged to measure over a shirt-waist or loosely fitting garment, it will be advantageous to first fasten a strip of muslin about 3 inches wide around the body over the prominence of the bust close up under the arms and secured by pins at the back. This gives a smooth surface and the point to be made at the center of back and bottom of scye will not shift from its position when it has been located as hereafter explained.

The Second Measure.

WAIST.

This measure is taken *close* over the smallest part. For a coat, either loose or tight-fitting at the waist, it should be about 1 inch larger than for the band of a skirt.

The Third Measure.

HIP.

This measure is taken quite easy for all body garments all around on the hip-line which has been located 5½ inches below the side-waist length.

The position of the collar-seam at the back of the neck can be fixed by the eye, and should be indicated by a pin, light chalk mark, or pencil point. The collar-seam of the waist over which the measures are to be taken may be used as a guide, and the mark made as much above or below the seam as may be deemed proper.

Raise the arms of the client slightly and place the *fixed* arm of the measuring-square under the right arm, and the *sliding* arm under the left. Then allow the arms to drop to the sides, and at the same time bring the sliding arm just fair against the side of the body. The position of the measuring-square is shown on Figure 3. Press up lightly and equally under each arm, and observe whether the long arm (which is extended across the back), is *level,* or on an inclined from one side to the other. If level, this will indicate that the right and left scye depths are equal. If not, make note of the degree of incline, as for example, "Right shoulder one-half inch low."

Next note the *width of the body*, as indicated by the figures on the top side of the measuring-square at the sliding arm (which for a 36 bust is about 11½ inches). Make a light mark at the center of the back at one-half of the full back width, 5¾ inches.

Having thus located a point on the back, central to the width of the body near the scye level, take position at the left of client, and, supporting the outer end of the sliding arm by the tips of the fingers of the left hand, bring the sliding arm to a *level,* as shown on Figure 4. The long arm of the measuring-square should rest lightly on the fingers of the right hand. *Do not press upwards more than just enough to bring the long arm of the square level with the bottom of the scye.* Then, pressing the square firmly against the back, let go of the brass arm, take position again at back of client, hold the square in its position by the left hand, and with the right mark lightly with chalk or pencil point on the *top* side of the square at the middle of the back as shown on Figure 5. Remove the square.

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

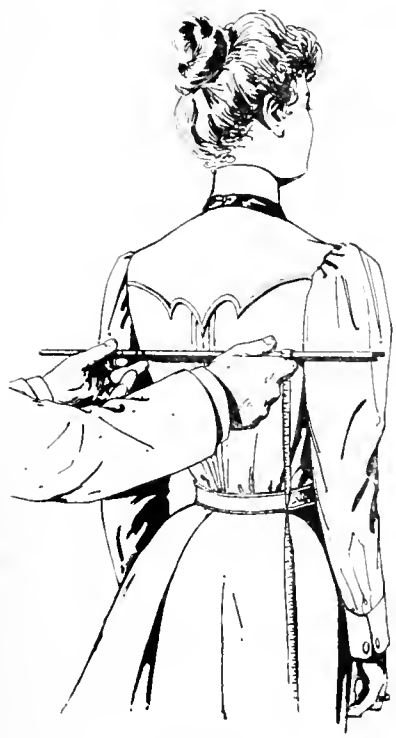


Figure 3.

Figure 4.

The Fourth Measure.

BACK-SCYE-DEPTH.

Place the end of the tape-measure at the mark made at the collar seam, and measure to the mark made at the scye depth.

The Fifth Measure.

LENGTH TO NATURAL WAIST LEVEL WITH SIDE-WAIST LENGTH

Still holding the end of the tape at the collar seam, measure first to the mark made at center-of-back *level with the side-waist length.* Now take

The Sixth Measure.

LENGTH TO NATURAL WAIST AT CENTER-OF-BACK.

This measure is also taken from the collar seam to the length of the waist at center-of-back. This length may be longer or shorter than that taken to the waist level with the side-waist length, but whether longer or shorter the fifth measure should always be taken first.

The Seventh Measure.

FULL LENGTH.

Still holding the end of the tape at the collar seam, measure for the full length desired.

The Eighth Measure.

HALF-BACK WIDTH.

This measure varies according to style, as at times the width is made narrow, medium or wide. Place the end of the tape-measure at the center-of-back about 2½ inches above the mark made at back-scye depth, and measure to the sleeve seam at the fashionable width.

Figure 5.

Figure 6.

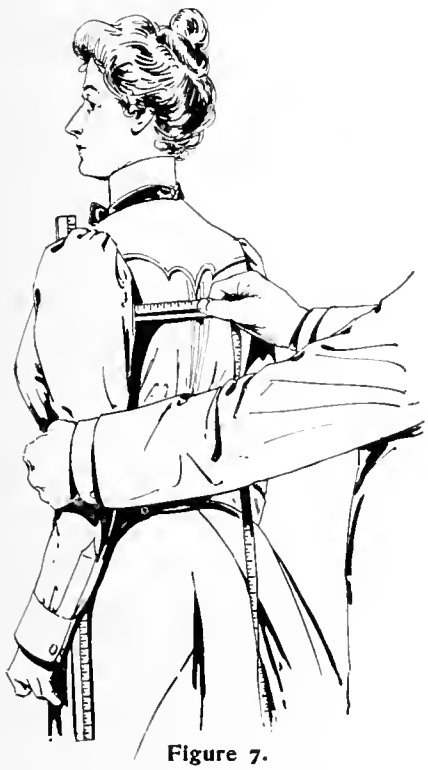


Figure 7.

Figure 8.

The Ninth Measure.

BLADE.

Take the sliding-arm measuring-square (the sliding arm being removed), extend the tape measure (which is attached at the angle at the fixed brass arm) along the fixed brass arm, and grasp both the arm and tape firmly by a full clasp of the right hand at the outer end of the brass arm. With the left hand draw the client's left arm away from the side of the body and bring the angle of the measuring-square up under the arm of client, the brass arm just touching the bottom of the arm-scye, and the long arm *close* against the front of the shoulder, as shown on Figure 6. The angle of the square must be allowed to find the natural point of juncture of arm and body, the square being held *only* in the right hand by the fixed brass arm, the left hand being employed in holding the arm of client away from the side of the body. When the angle of the square has been in this manner adjusted to the bottom and front of the scye, allow client's arm to fall naturally to the side of the body, and hold the square in its position by the left hand *at the hollow of the waist.* With the right hand extend tape across the blade and take a fairly close, but not a tight measure, to the center of the back, as shown on Figure 7.

The Tenth Measure.

FRONT-DEPTH.

Without removing the square from the position, shown on Figure 7, and still holding it with the left hand, swing the tape with the right hand down and under the arm of client until you can grasp it between the second and third fingers of the left hand. The tape should be drawn sufficiently tight, so that the swivel, to which it is attached, will turn with it. Draw the tape toward the front with the fingers of the left hand, and with the right hand draw it up and over the left shoulder. A little practice will enable one to bring the tape to this position easily and quickly. During this operation *do not let go of the measuring-square with the left hand, but carry the tape up over the shoulder with the right hand.* Observe particularly that the brass arm of the square *does not press up,* but barely touches the bottom of the scye. Now take an *easy* measure to the center-of-back at the collar seam, as shown on Figure 8.

The Eleventh Measure.

OVER-SHOULDER.

Without removing the square from the position shown on Figure 8, bring the tape over the shoulder about two-thirds of the distance from the side of the neck to the outer shoulder, and take an *easy* measure in a direct line to the mark made at the scye-depth at the center-of-back, as shown on Figure 9.

The Twelfth Measure.

SLEEVE-LENGTHS.

Without removing the square note the underarm sleeve lengths to the elbow and the full length by the figures on the long arm of the measuring-square.

The Thirteenth Measure.

BACK-WAIST.

The angle of the measuring-square is still held in position at the front and bottom of the scye.

Particular attention must now be given to bring the long arm of the square in as nearly an upright position as possible. The upper part must be pressed close against the front of the shoulder, as when the ninth, or blade measure was taken, and the lower part moved forward or backward as may be necessary to bring the long arm into a perpendicular position. Then make a light mark with chalk or pencil point on the side of the body at the natural waist, and opposite the back edge of the square, as shown on Figure 10.

Remove the square; place the end of the tape measure at the point just located at the side of the waist, and take an easy measure directly across to the center of the back, as shown on Figure 11.

The Fourteenth Measure.

HALF SIZE OF NECK.

Place the end of the tape-measure at the collar-seam at the center-of-back, and measure close around on the line of the gorge to the center-of-neck in front, at the depth desired for front-of-gorge, as shown on Figure 12.

The Fifteenth Measure.

TOP OF DART.

Without removing the end of the tape-measure from the center-of-back at the collar-seam, measure to a point ½ inch below the brow of bust. The tape should be drawn midway between the center-of-front and front of scye.

The Sixteenth Measure.

FRONT WAIST LENGTH.

The end of the tape-measure is still held at the center-of-back and collar-seam. From there measure in a direct line to the bottom of the waist at the center-of-front.

The Seventeenth Measure

FRONT LENGTH.

The end of the tape-measure is still held at the center-of-back and collar-seam. From there measure in a direct line to the full length desired at the center-of-front.

The Eighteenth Measure.

DEPTH OF GORGE.

Still holding the end of the tape-measure at the center-of-back and collar-seam, bring the tape with the right hand closely to the center-of-front on the waist-line. Hold the tape at the waist with the fingers of the right hand, release the end from the back of the neck and extend it up directly to the center-of-neck in front. Note the number of inches on the tape where it passes the gorge-line at the depth desired, as shown on Figure 13.

The greatest care must be exercised when locating the several measuring points and when taking the measures. The student must become familiar by careful study with the foregoing instructions in measuring. Then, *practice* will soon enable him to determine with all-sufficient accuracy the lengths and widths of all of the parts, in their relation to each other.

Figure 9.

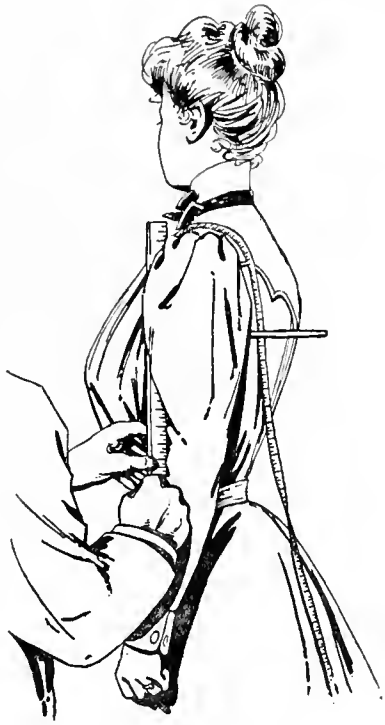


Figure 10.

Figure 11.

Figure 12.

Figure 13.

Familiarize yourself by careful and repeated readings with the manner of taking the measures. Practice measuring to overcome awkwardness, and acquire speed and accuracy.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RIGHT MEASURES

THERE are several ways of determing the fitting and style qualities of a garment.

Very many will use a proportionate pattern of the size required and make any needed changes at the first, second or third try-on.

This is done with different degrees of success by cutters who may, or may not, know how to produce the pattern. Not infrequently the result is a total failure.

The sphere of usefulness and the earning power of such as these are comparatively small.

The greater the divergency of the form to be fitted from that of a proportionate form, the greater inability to secure a satisfactory result, and much time, material and patience are wasted, all of which might have been avoided, had right methods been employed.

Very many use measures which are sometimes far from even an approximation to correctness, or such as are inadequate to secure right results.

There are a great many so-called cutters who, I was about to say, have mistaken their vocation. It is safe, however, to say that they labor under many disadvantages which might be overcome if they would profit by the experience of others whose methods are more logical and practical.

There is a way by which the fitting qualities of a garment can be very largely determined at the outset, before the try-on, and that is, primarily, by a right measurement of the form.

The necessity for measures arises from the fact that a very great many women vary materially in development from the normal form, and the several lengths and widths can better be determined by right measures than in any other way.

Every custom-cutter should be an expert in that particular matter. Many forms defy all laws of proportionate growth, and the most important matter which interests the cutter is to rightly determine what are the lengths and widths of the form and its parts, and their relation to each other, *of the form to be fitted,* rather than of an ideal or average form, because what may be just right for an average form would be of no use whatever to the lady he is dealing with.

To the cutter who knows what are the proper measures to take, knows how and takes them rightly, or even approximately so, it matters not what the shape may be. He can at once determine some very important data by the aid of which he can escape many pitfalls in which his less qualified brother is daily entangled. The changes at the try-on are minimized and largely rendered unnecessary. There is much to be acquired by one who would rank among the topnotchers in the fraternity of custom-cutters, and it is of the first importance that he *knows how to measure.* One who has by study and practice acquired this fundamental qualification, is in a fair way towards winning distinction in the trade.

There are those who condemn measures as mechanical, misleading and unreliable. The ideal cutter is in their view the genius who abhors mechanical restraints and is unhampered by rules and measurements.

Of course, measures are unreliable and misleading when wrongly taken or applied. But my view is that the most successful custom-cutters are those who know how to ascertain and

apply the measured sizes of the different parts of the body by short measures, and that those who condemn measures, per se, are they who know very little about right measuring. The cutter whose imagination is vivid and flighty and who thinks he can produce patterns for men or women of all shades of variation in configuration and attitude, by *genius,* unaided by the usual mechanical appliances, needs to dismount, get back to earth and study the first and most important part of the business.

Now there are many who doubtless never could rightly measure the human form. Very well. They may shine in some other vocation, but not in that of the custom-cutter. They do not possess the aptitude or ability to do that particular thing. The ability of all, however, should not be limited to that of others of less ability. To very many it is a very simple and easy proposition to do some things that others cannot do. It is as fair to condemn mathematics because so many cannot tell how much one-third and one-half of one-third of three is, as to condemn measures because those who have not learned by study and practice cannot take them properly.

To secure right results, *absolute accuracy* in measuring is by no means essential. By this I do not wish to imply that one may be careless in measuring. *Practical* accuracy is all that is to be hoped for, and *all that is necessary.*

Neither the scholar, artist, musician, cutter, nor any one in any department of study who stands near the head of his class, ever arrived there by haphazard or chance processes. They were willing to pursue the right paths and follow successively the progressive steps necessary to their development.

"The rule of thumb, guess-work and loud assertion of merit may prevail for a season, but in the end the real merit, which can be shown and proved, must take first rank."

THE TABLE OF AVERAGE LENGTHS AND WIDTHS

THE proportions of lengths to height, and of widths to bust sizes, vary in different localities. Those which may be right for one country or section may not be so for another.

The measures given on the accompanying table are well adapted for general purposes. They will also serve as a guide to correct measures and as a guard against wrong measures to the student who has not as yet become an expert in measuring.

To illustrate: The measures for a form of 36 bust size and about five feet and five inches in height will not differ materially from those given on the table for a form of normal development. But for one who is very erect and has high shoulders, the blade, back-waist and back-depth will be *less,* while the front-depth will be *more,* than as given on the table. For one who is stooping, has round or extra sloping shoulders, the blade, back-depth and back waist will be *more,* and the front-depth *less* than as given on the table.

Again, suppose that the cutter has taken the blade measure for a form of 36 bust size as 9¾ inches. An observation of the form does not show more fullness nor flatness through this part than does the normal form. And as he knows that the measure agrees with that as given on the table for an average form of 36 bust, the correctness of the measurement is at once confirmed.

Suppose also that the measure taken on the form to be fitted was, say either 9 or 10½ inches. If the cutter is familiar with average measurements, as he ought to be, he will know at once that, for the first, the form must be very flat through the blades, and for the second very full, because of the difference between the measures taken and the average blade quantity, which is 9¾ inches.

Should an observation of the form at that part confirm the measure taken in either case, all doubt as to its correctness is removed. If it does not, he may know at once that the measure is a false one. He should then remeasure the part until any deviation between the measure taken and that for an average form of corresponding bust size as given on the table is confirmed by the eye, which after some experience can readily detect fullness or flatness of the form at that part.

The eye having become sufficiently trained, the cutter can easily determine whether the shoulders are either more square or sloping than an average form, or more erect or stooping. When the eye and the measure taken are in near agreement with the lengths as found on the table for one of corresponding height and bust size, there need not be any doubts as to the correctness of the measure. Whenever any difference arises between the measure taken and as found on the table for a form of corresponding height and width, and it is confirmed by the eye, then it is safe to abide by the measure as taken. If the eye does not confirm the divergence, then it is safe to abide by the average measure as found on the table.

In the second row of figures on the table the average heights are given in inches, ranging from 37 inches for a form of 21 bust, to 69 inches for one of 48 bust.

For example, take a form 65 inches in height. In the column of figures below 65 is given the average measurements for a form of that height, as 36 bust, 25 waist, 41 hip, 7 back-depth, etc.

Now a form of any bust size may be of more or less height than as found on the table, as say, 36 bust, 69 or 61 inches height. In either case the back-depth, front-depth and over-shoulder will remain as in the column for 36 bust, viz.: 7, 11¾ and 15⅝, respectively.

All the remaining lengths will be as found in the column agreeing with the height of the form. If 61 inches, then the length to the natural waist is 14½, and to the floor 52½ inches.

The underarm length is 7⅞ inches instead of 8½. If 69 inches, then the length to the natural waist is 16½, and to the floor 59½ inches. The underarm length is 9½ inches instead of 8½. The back-depth, front-depth and over-shoulder will remain as in the column for 36 bust, viz.: 7, 11¾ and 15⅝, respectively. Of course the back and front-depths may be modified by the squarer shoulders of the short form and extra sloping shoulders of the taller one.

The length of a coat extending to the bottom of the knee for a form 53 inches in height is as found on the table for that height, viz.: 32¼ inches, and for 68 inches in height, 41½ inches. For the first the sleeve length is 14¼ and for the second 18 inches.

The difference between the lengths to the natural waist and floor for a form 66 inches in height, as found on the table, is 40¾ inches. The skirt length given for this height is 42¼ inches. The difference of 1½ inch is added to give the requisite extra length over the round or prominence of the hips.

Corresponding lengths for any height given on the table can be obtained in the same manner.

For a normal form the difference between the bust and waist sizes is 11 inches, as for 36 bust and 25 waist. In case of corpulency as for 36 bust and 28 waist, the back-waist is as found in the column in which 28 is given as the waist size, viz.: 7 inches.

There is another class of forms of extreme bust development, the neck, shoulder measures, blade, waist, back-waist and hip conformable to a person of much less bust size. As for example, a form may have a bust size of say 42 inches and all the remaining quantities not more than a normal form of 36 bust.

These remarks are intended for the novice in measuring. He should become familiar by study with the average measures for forms of average or normal development. Then as he is called upon to measure for either short, stout, tall, slim, erect or stooping forms, with high or extra sloping shoulders, or corpulent forms, or forms with very small waists, blades, neck and extreme bust development, the differences between the measures taken and those for forms of corresponding bust size as found on the table are justifiable and readily confirmed by the eye because of their *apparent divergence* from an average form.

Not until the cutter has become by practice an expert in measuring can he afford to ignore average measurements. When expert, it matters not what the shape or development may be. Then he can trust his measures. You may become an expert, but not without careful practice. Personal instruction under a competent instructor will be of more value to the student than can be gained by the study of books alone.

PRACTICAL WORKING TABLE OF AVERAGE LENGTHS AND WIDTHS

Ages	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16										
Heights	37	41	45	49	53	57	59	61	63	65	66	67		68		69		70
Bust sizes	**21**	**23**	**25**	**27**	**29**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**36**	**38**	**40**		**44**	**46**	**48**	**50**	
Waist sizes	21½	21¾	22	22¼	22½	22¾	23	23¼	24	25	26½	28	29½	31½	33½	35½	37½	
Hip sizes	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	42½	44	45½	47½	49½	51½	53½	
Back-depths	4⅝	5	5⅜	5¾	6	6⅜	6½	6⅝	6¾	7	7¼	7⅜	7½	7¾	7⅞	8	8¼	8⅜
Side waist lengths	9	10	10¾	11¾	12¾	13¾	14⅛	14½	15	15½	15¾	16		16¼		16½		16¾
(a) To bottom of knee	22¾	25¼	27½	30	32¼	34¾	36	37	38¼	39½	40¼	40¾		41½		42		42½
(a) To calf	25½	28	31	33½	36¼	39	40¼	41¾	43	44½	45¼	46		46¾		47¼		47¾
(a) To floor	32	35	38½	42	45½	49	50¾	52½	54¼	56	56½	57¾		58½		59½		60½
Underarm lengths	4⅜	5	5⅜	6	6¾	7⅜	7⅝	7⅞	8¼	8½	8½	8⅝		8½		8½		8⅜
(b) Half back widths	4	4¼	4½	4¾	5	5½	5¾	6	6¼	6½	6¾	7	7¼	7½	7¾	8	8¼	
Blade sizes	6⅛	6⅝	7⅛	7½	7¾	8	8⅜	8⅝	9⅛	9¾	10¼	10¾	11¼	11¾	12¼	12¾	13¼	
Front depths	8⅝	8⅞	9⅛	9⅜	9⅝	10	10½	11	11¼	11¾	12⅛	12½	12⅞	13¼	13⅝	14	14⅜	
Over-shoulders	10	10½	11	11½	12¼	13	13¾	14¼	14⅞	15⅝	16⅛	16⅝	17⅛	17⅝	18⅛	18⅝	19⅛	
Sleeve lengths	10¼	11¼	12¼	13¼	14¼	15¼	15¾	16¼	16¾	17¼	17½	17¾		18		18¼		18½
Back-waist	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	6	6¼	6⅝	7	7⅜	7¾	8¼	8¾	9¼	
Neck sizes	10½	11	11⅝	12⅛	12¾	13	13¼	13½	13⅝	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	
(c) Basis for cuffs	5¼	5⅝	5⅞	6⅛	6⅜	6¾	6⅞	7⅛	7¼	7⅝	8	8½	8⅞	9½	10	10½	11	
(d) Short skirt lengths	16½	18	20¼	21¾	23½	25¼	26											
(e) Skirt lengths to floor								39½	40¾	42	42¼	43¼		43¾		44½		45¼

These measures are as taken over a waist.

(a) Anatomical lengths.

(b) These widths vary, according to style.

(c) These are close sizes. Add to style widths.

(d) Lengths to calf of leg.

(e) By deducting the side-waist lengths from the lengths to floor and adding 1½ inch for round of hip, the side lengths to the floor are obtained, as above.

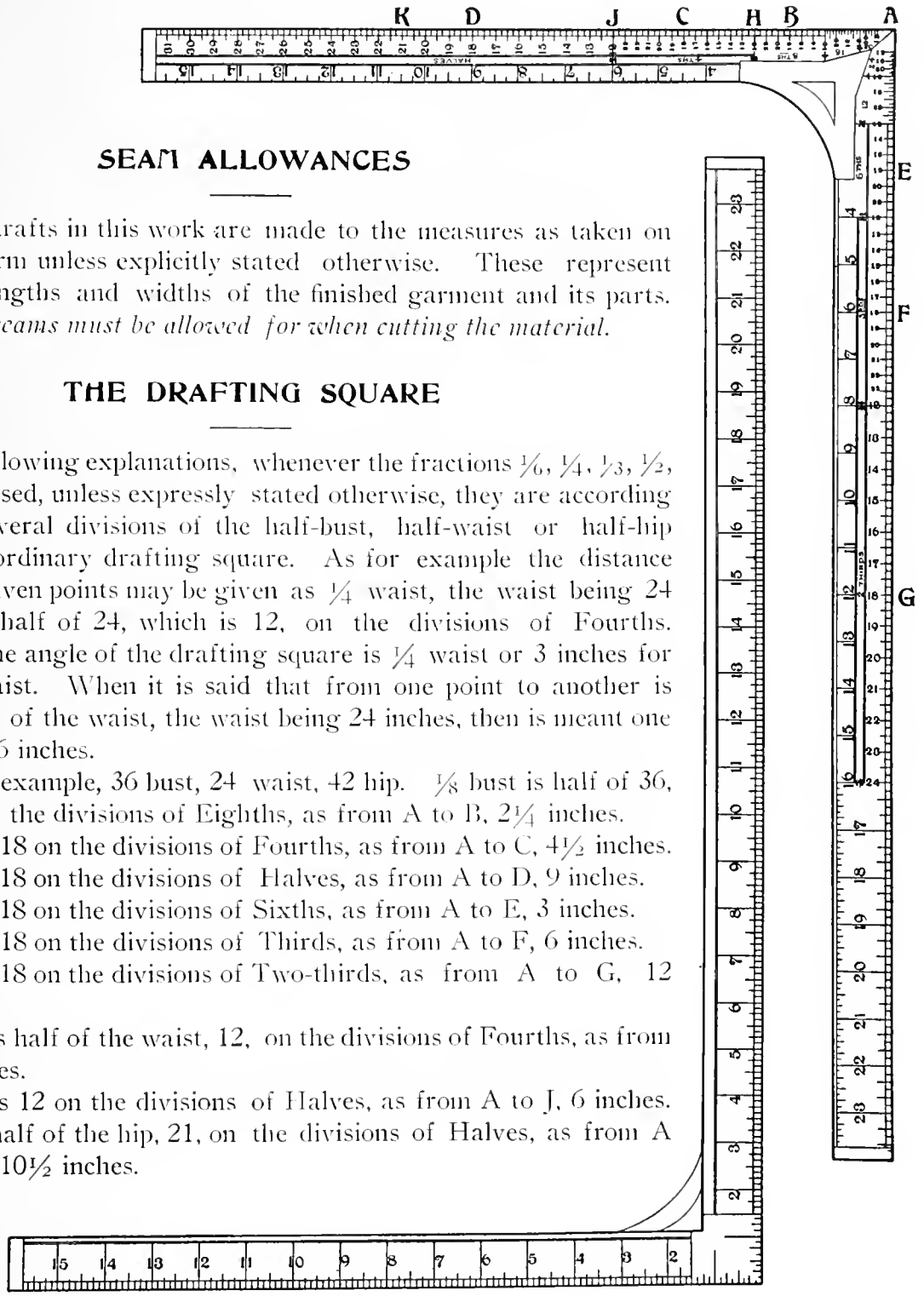
The tables will be found useful as a basis for drafting proportionate patterns, and an indispensable necessity if called upon to draft a pattern for a party living at a distance when only the fundamental measures, as height, bust, waist and hip, are given.

In such cases all the proper lengths and widths can be determined from the table. They will prove more reliable and secure a more satisfactory result than if the pattern is drafted according to measures taken by some one who knows as little about right measuring as a fish knows about flying.

A description of the form, when possible and reliable, should always accompany orders of this kind, as "customer stands either erect, normal or stooping." The "blades are flat, normal or full." The "shoulders are high, normal or extra sloping," etc. But here again you will encounter a fact that very seldom one who has not been trained in the business can give a right description of a form. I have had a large experience in cutting country orders, and found by the descriptions sent that women were both erect and stooping, both square and sloping, both full-bladed and flat-bladed. All these descriptions applied to the same form. So that under such conditions, draft by *average measurements.*

"If we know our weakness it becomes our strength."

RUSKIN



SEAM ALLOWANCES

ALL the drafts in this work are made to the measures as taken on the form unless explicitly stated otherwise. These represent the lengths and widths of the finished garment and its parts. *Therefore all seams must be allowed for when cutting the material.*

THE DRAFTING SQUARE

IN all the following explanations, whenever the fractions ⅙, ¼, ⅓, ½, etc., are used, unless expressly stated otherwise, they are according to the several divisions of the half-bust, half-waist or half-hip found on the ordinary drafting square. As for example the distance between two given points may be given as ¼ waist, the waist being 24 inches. Find half of 24, which is 12, on the divisions of Fourths. From this to the angle of the drafting square is ¼ waist or 3 inches for this size of waist. When it is said that from one point to another is one *full fourth* of the waist, the waist being 24 inches, then is meant one full fourth or 6 inches.

Take, for example, 36 bust, 24 waist, 42 hip. ⅛ bust is half of 36, which is 18, on the divisions of Eighths, as from A to B, 2¼ inches.

¼ bust is 18 on the divisions of Fourths, as from A to C, 4½ inches.

½ bust is 18 on the divisions of Halves, as from A to D, 9 inches.

⅙ bust is 18 on the divisions of Sixths, as from A to E, 3 inches.

⅓ bust is 18 on the divisions of Thirds, as from A to F, 6 inches.

⅔ bust is 18 on the divisions of Two-thirds, as from A to G, 12 inches.

¼ waist is half of the waist, 12, on the divisions of Fourths, as from A to H, 3 inches.

½ waist is 12 on the divisions of Halves, as from A to J, 6 inches.

½ hip is half of the hip, 21, on the divisions of Halves, as from A to K, which is 10½ inches.

"But few escape a crucial period in life, the psychological moment which, if grasped, brings success. To be equal to the occasion you must lay a solid foundation, deep, wide and strong."

PART II

COATS, JACKETS, ETC.

FOUNDATION DRAFT

DIAGRAM A.

THIS draft underlies the construction of all body garments. All the lettered and numbered points on this diagram are correspondingly lettered and numbered on those which follow, and are obtained in the same manner as explained herein. So that, so much on this diagram as is produced in the same manner as those which follow, may not be repeated, and further explanations will be taken up in progressive order.

The measures used for this diagram are

36 Bust,
25 Waist,
7 Back-Depth,
15½ Natural-Waist (level with Side-waist-Length).
6½ Half-Back Width,
9¾ Blade,
11¾ Front-Depth,
15⅝ Over-shoulder,
6¼ Back-Waist.

TO DRAFT.

Square the lines A1 and M, and A1 and C1.

A1 to A is 1/24 bust, ¾ inch.

A to B is the back-depth, 7 inches.

A to C is ¼ inch more than the natural-waist level with the side-waist length, 15¾ inches in all.

C to C1 is 5½ inches always.

Square forward from B, C and C1.

C to E is 1½ inch, when the bust is 11 or more inches larger than waist. (See corpulent forms.)

Square downward from E to establish 1.

From 1 to 2 is ½ inch for garments having a backpart, sidebody and underarm piece, and ¾ inch for those which have less than three parts between E and T.

Connect A and E by a straight line and shape the center-of-back from A through E and 2 as represented. This establishes F.

A1 to L is ⅛ bust, 2¼ inches.

A1 to M is the half-back width, 6½ inches, and F to J is the same. Connect M and J.

F to G is the blade, 9¾ inches. Square downward from G to establish T.

G to 3 is ⅙ bust, 3 inches.

From 3 to H is 1¼ inch. Square upward from H.

F to I is one-half full size of bust, 18 inches. I to 13 is ½ inch.

Connect L and I. This establishes 7.

G to 10 is 1 inch. Square upward from 10.

Shape from A to L and from L past 7, as represented.

Shape the scye from 8 (which may be ¼, ½ or ¾ inch forward of 7, according to style)

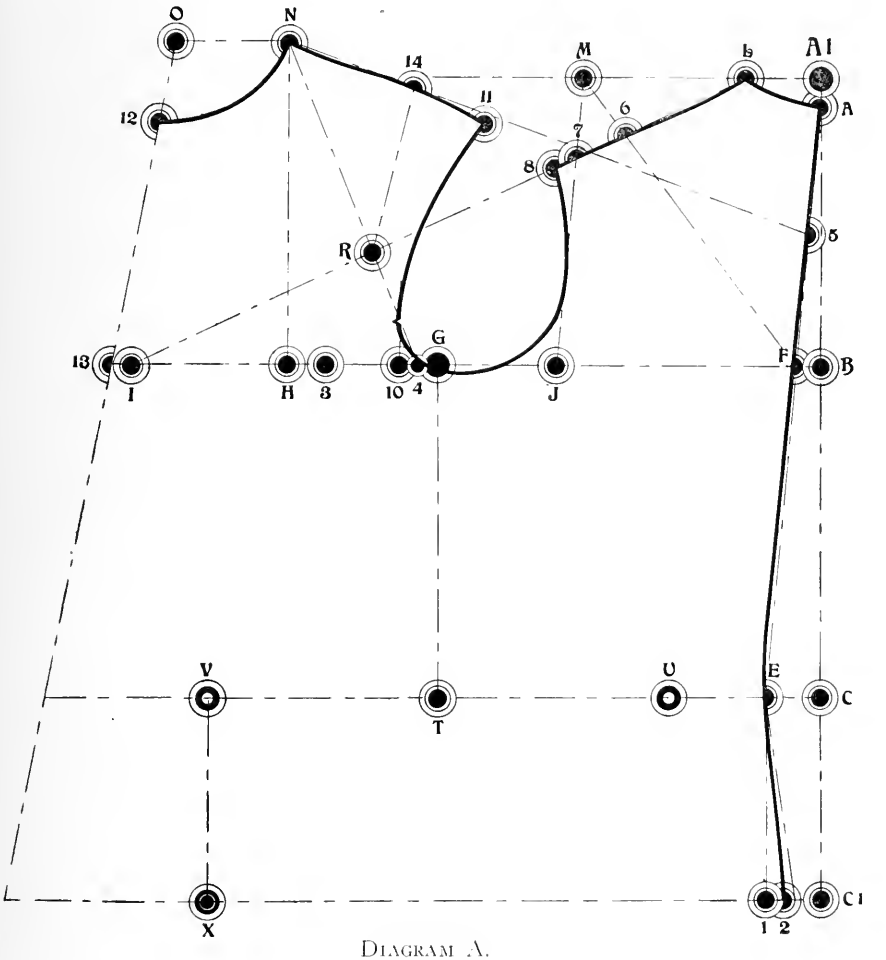


Diagram A.

to the notch at front of scye, which is 1¼ inch above 10, dropping ¼ inch below the breast-line, as represented.

G to 4 is ½ inch.

From 4 to N is the front depth, 11¾ inches, less the width of the top of the backpart from A to L. For this draft A to L is 2⅜ inches. This deducted from the front-depth, 11¾ inches, leaves 9⅜ inches as the quantity between 4 and N.

Connect N and 4 to establish R.

Point 5 is half-way from A to F. Connect 5 and N.

Connect F and M to establish 6.

N to 14 is the same as L to 6.

F to 6 and 4 through R to 14 is the over-shoulder, 15⅝ inches, which in this case falls on the line N5. When drafting by the average measures the front shoulder is shaped as on this diagram, point 14 falling on the line N5 as represented. In custom cutting point 14 may fall above or below the line N5, as the application of the over-shoulder measure may bring it.

N to 11 is the same as L to 8.

Shape the shoulder seam from N through 14 to 11, dropping ¼ inch at 11 below a straight line drawn from N through 14, and finish the scye from 11 to the notch at front of scye as represented.

Square forward from N.

N to O is ⅙ bust, 3 inches.

Draw a light straight line from O through 13.

O to 12 is ⅛ bust, 2¼ inches for this draft. Shape the neck from N to 12 as represented.

T to U is the back waist, 6¼ inches.

U to V is one-half of full size of waist, 12½ inches.

Square downward from V to establish X.

The quantity between U and E represents a surplus of size through the back-waist, which must be eliminated when the garment is to be made tight-fitting through that part.

It follows that as from U to V is one-half of the full size of the waist, all that quantity forward of V is also a surplus which must be eliminated by darts or otherwise, when the garment is to be made tight-fitting through that part.

The elimination of these quantities is explained further on.

SINGLE BREASTED BOX-COAT

DIAGRAM 1.

I SHALL first introduce a box-coat. It is of simple construction, hangs loosely from the shoulders, and is a good representation of this type of garments. It may be made any length required.

The measures used for the accompanying diagram are as follows:

36 bust,	6½ half-back width,
25 waist,	9¾ blade,
41 hip,	11¾ front-depth,
7 back-depth,	15⅝ over-shoulder,
15½ side-waist length,	6¼ back-waist.
— length,	

TO DRAFT.

Begin by making the foundation draft (Diagram A). This gives all the light centered points which are correspondingly lettered and numbered on this diagram. Then proceed as follows:

Extend the line below A1 towards D.

A to D is the length. Square forward from D.

K is half-way between J and 10. Square downward from K to establish 15 on the hip-line.

From 15 to 16 is ⅛ hip, more or less, as desired.

Establish points 33 and 34, each ½ inch below the breast-line, and ½ inch respectively forward and backward of the line below K.

Reshape the back-scye from 8 to 33, and the front-scye from 11 to 34, as represented.

Shape the backpart from 33 through 16 as represented.

Later on the variations for flatness and prominence of the form at *front of abdomen* will be fully explained. For the present I remark that in this instance the form is *medium flat* at that part.

In such cases, X to Y is ⅝ inch.

From 1 to 2 is ¾ inch.

From 2 to 16 and Y to 17 is one-half of the full-size of the hip, 20½ inches.

From 17 to 18 is 2½ to 3 inches.

Shape the sideseam of the forepart from 34 through 18 as represented.

Shape the bottom of the backpart from D to 20, which is about ¾ inch above the line D Q.

Z is one-third of the distance from the breast-line to the waist-line. Square downward from Z by the breast-line to establish S.

S to W is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from Z through W.

The line from the neck-point, 12, through Z and W represents what is ordinarily the center-of-front for all box-coats, which extend below the hip-line in length, when only a moderate amount of fullness is desired below the prominence of the bust. But as the figure which is superimposed on the diagram shows more than a moderate amount of fullness below the prominence of the bust, the center-of-front may safely be advanced not more than 1 inch forward of S and shaped below Z as through 9. This establishes P, 9 and Q.

Having established the center-of-front as from 12 through Z to Q, proceed as follows:

From the center-of-front line to the front edge is according to style, 1¾ inch in this case.

From the center-of-front to the button-line is ½ to ¾ inch less than to the front edge, according to the width of stitching and size of button.

Now establish the end of the roll according to style as at 24, and draw the crease-line from 24 towards a point ¾ inch from the side of the neck.

Now shape the outer edge of the rever according to style as from 24 to 27, and from 27 to 28, which is at the end of the collar. Run a tracer from 24 along the crease-line and fold the paper which is forward of it underneath the draft. Then run the tracer along the lines from 24 to 27 and to 28 and make a cross tracing at 28. Now open the crease and the marks of the tracer will give the light solid lines from 24 to 29 and backward of 29, and also establish the point where the end of the collar is to join the neck-gorge as at 31. Now shape the gorge from N to 31. (See explanation of Diagram 53.)

Should style establish point 27 higher than as represented on the accompanying figure (about half-way between the neck-point 12 and the breast-line in this case), then the gorge-line would run that much above 12. Should style establish it lower on the breast than as on the figure, then the gorge-line will run below 12, as determined by the tracing.

Now, while it is desirable that the neck-dart shall extend to as near the breast-line as possible, it would look unsightly in some cases. For this reason it is made no deeper than will be hid by the rever as represented, as from 12 to 30.

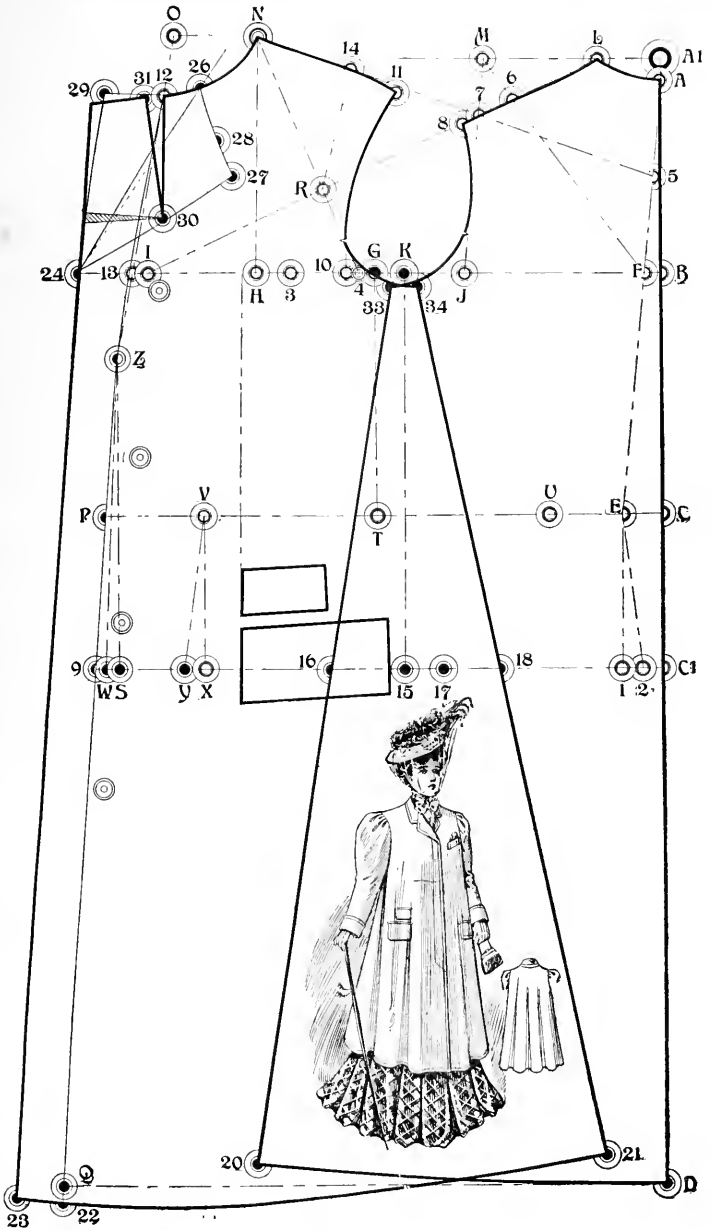
Cut the paper through from 12 to 30; spread the cut open ½ inch, and press the fold flat forward of 30. Then reshape the edge of the rever above 24 as represented by the heavy line.

Q to 22 is 1 inch.

Pivot at Z and sweep forward and backward from 22.

From 34 to 21 is the same as from 33 to 20. Shape the bottom from 21 to 23 as represented.

The pockets are placed according to style. In this instance the front of the pocket opening is obtained by squaring downward from a point ½ inch forward of H. The opening for the hand pocket is 1¾ inch above the hip-line.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V
U
P
T
E
C
9
W
S
Y
X
16
15
17
18
1
2
C1
20
21
Q
D
23
22

Diagram 1

DOUBLE-BREASTED HALF-BOX COAT

DIAGRAM 2.

THIS garment slightly traces the form at the back. The sideseam may be placed further under the arm; the seam above 25 may extend to the shoulder, and the length may be longer or shorter, according to style.

The measures used for the accompanying diagram are as follows:

36 bust,
25 waist,
41 hip,
7 back-depth,
15½ side-waist length,
50 length,
6½ half-back width,
9¾ blade,
11¾ front-depth,
15⅝ over-shoulder,
6¼ back-waist.

TO DRAFT.

Begin by making the foundation draft. (Diagram A). This gives all the light centered points which are correspondingly lettered and numbered on this diagram. Then proceed as follows:

Extend the line below A1 through C1 towards D.

A to D is the length. Square forward from D.

The sideback seam is shaped according to style. It may be placed further under the arm, and the backpart may be made wider at the bottom than as shown on the diagram. Therefore, shape the seam according to taste or style. On the diagram, D to 20 is 2½ inches more than from F to J. J to 9 is 1 inch. Connect 9 and 20. This establishes 16.

Later on the variations for flatness and prominence of the form at *front of abdomen* will be fully explained. In this case it is supposed to be *medium flat*, and X to Y is therefore ⅝ inch.

From 1 to 2 is ¾ inch.

From 2 to 16 and Y to 17 is one-half of the full size of the hip, 20½ inches.

From 17 to 18 is 1 inch.

Draw a guide line from J through 18 towards 21, and shape the sideseam of the forepart as represented, hollowing from the straight guide line about 1 inch on the waist-line and rounding outward a trifle below the hip-line.

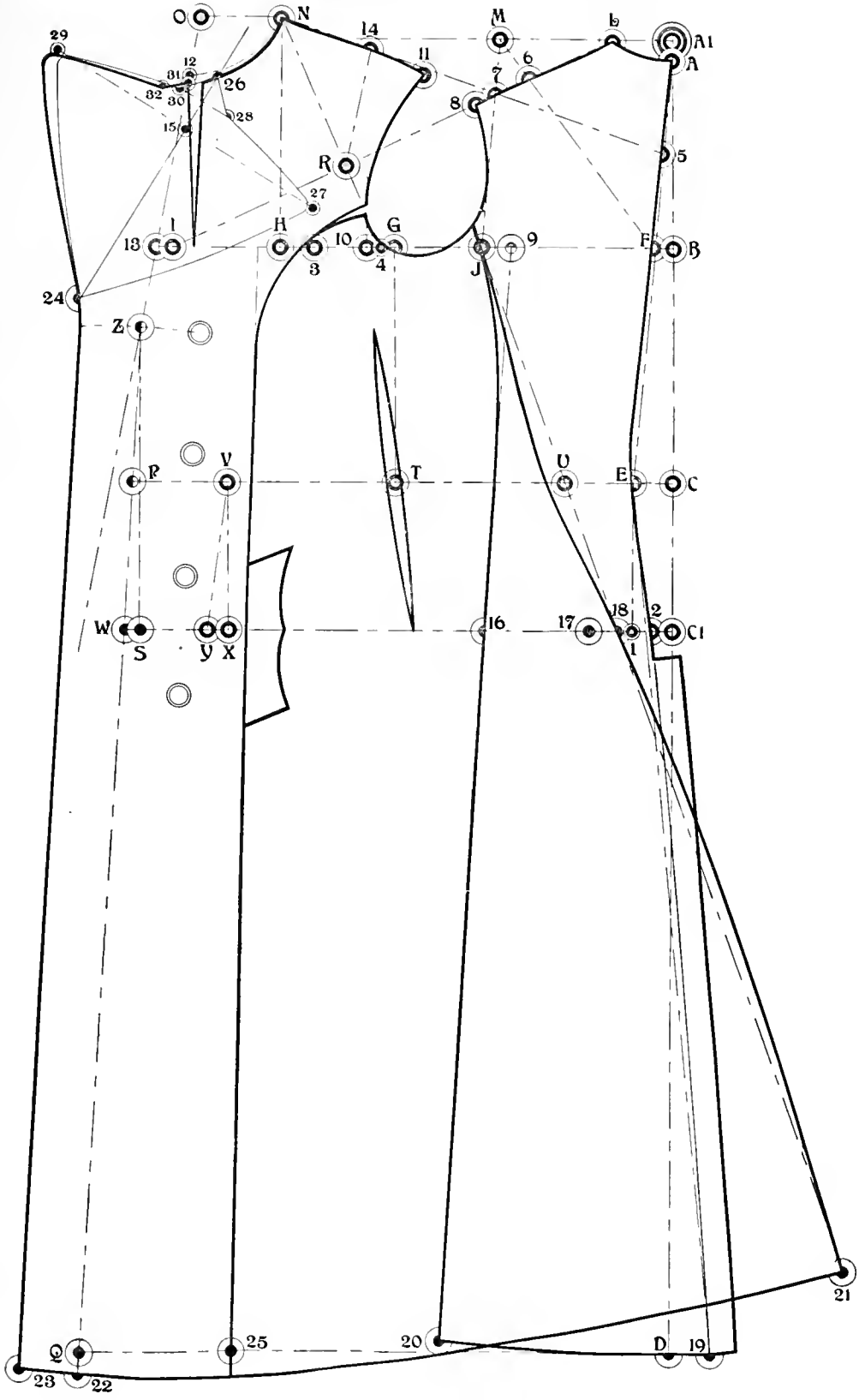
Shape the bottom of the backpart to 20, which is about ½ inch above the line D Q.

Z is one-third of the distance from the breast-line to the waist-line. Square downward from Z by the breast-line to establish S.

For a box forepart S to W is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from Z through W.

The line from the neck-point, 12, through Z and W is the center-of-front for coats of this type.

Shape the seam according to style from the scye, in this case through 25, which is 5¾ inches backward of Q.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J
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P
V
T
U
E
C
W
S
y
X
16
17
18
2
C1
1
21
Q
25
20
D
19
23
22

Diagram 2.

A small fish may be taken out if so desired midway between the bust seam and sideseam as represented at T.

From the line Z Q to the front edge is according to style, 2 inches in this case.

Establish the end of the roll according to style as at 24, and draw the crease-line from 24 towards a point ¾ inch from the side of the neck.

Shape the outer edge of the rever according to style as from 24 to 27 and 28. (See explanation of Diagram 53.)

Square forward by the crease-line from 27, as from 15 and extend the line towards 29.

Square forward in the same manner from 28 and extend the line toward 30.

From 15 to 29 is the same as 15 to 27.

From the crease-line to 30 is the same as from the crease-line to 28.

Shape the gorge from N to 30 and the rever as represented by the light solid line.

Make the length of the sideseam to 21 the same as the backpart to 20.

Q to 22 is 1 inch.

Pivot at Z and sweep forward and backward from 22.

Shape the bottom from 21 to 22 as represented.

Cut out a ½-inch dart below 31 as represented. From 30 to 32 is ½ inch.

Reshape the rever from 31 to 32 and from 32 to 24, adding ½ inch to the width of the top of the rever (the same as is taken out by the dart), as represented by the heavy line.

All the quantity forward of the line V Y is a surplus over and above the size of the waist, T to U representing that portion of the waist size from T to the center of the back at E, and from U to V representing one-half of the full size of the waist.

The quantities therefore between U and E, V and P, and Y and W would necessarily have to be eliminated for a garment that is tight-fitting, as is explained for tight-fitting garments.

For one that is to be more or less shaped to the form at the waist-line, so much of the quantities between U and E, V and P, and Y and W may be taken out, as is explained for the next diagram.

In this case all the surplus forward of V and Y is left in the garment, as it is to hang full below the prominence of the bust. The surplus through the back-waist has been increased as much as the forepart overlaps the backpart on the waist-line.

This type of coat can be of any length required. When it is desired that it shall trace the form more closely than as represented on this diagram, but not tight-fitting at the back-waist, then it should be drafted with an underarm piece, as is explained for the next diagram.

SINGLE-BREASTED COAT

FRONT SLIGHTLY SHAPED. BACK MODERATELY SHAPED AT WAIST.

DIAGRAM 3.

THE placing of the seams is a matter of style. The backpart may be of less width at the waist-line and the side-back seam extend over the shoulder. This would in no way change the principle upon which a large variety of coats of this type are drafted. They are made any length desired.

The measures used for the accompanying diagram are as follows:

36 bust,
25 waist,
41 hip,
7 back-depth,
15½ side-waist length,
— length,
6½ half-back width,
9¾ blade,
11¾ front-depth,
15⅝ over-shoulder,
6¼ back-waist.

TO DRAFT.

Begin by making the foundation draft. (Diagram A). This gives all the light centered points which are correspondingly lettered and numbered on this diagram. Then proceed as follows:

Extend the line below A1 through C1 towards D.

A to D is the length. Square forward from D.

Shape the side-back seam according to style. On the diagram it is shaped about 1 inch backward of J on the breast-line; E to 16 is ½ inch less than ⅓ waist, and D to 18 is 2 inches more than C to 16.

From 1 to 2 is ¾ inch.

Draw a guide line from E, passing ¼ inch forward of 2; shape the center-of-back towards 15 and add 1 inch for the opening below 2 as represented.

In this case the form to be fitted is *medium flat* in front below the waist-line, and X to Y is therefore ⅝ inch. (See explanations for Diagrams 15, 16 and 17.)

By measuring from Y to 2 it will be found that it measures in this case 16¾ inches, while the required size of the coat on the hip-line must be 1 inch more than one-half of the full size of the hip. As the full hip is 41 inches, 1 inch more than one-half of the full size is 21½ inches. Now as between Y and 2 the draft measures only 16¾ inches, the difference required, viz.: 4¾ inches, is gained by overlapping the parts as from 17 to 40 and 35 to 36 as follows:

From 17 to 40 is about one-half of the above 4¾ inches, say 2½ inches, and the remaining 2¼ inches is the quantity between 35 and 36.

On the diagram G to K is ½ inch. The seam below K may be placed further back if desired, and should be for the larger sizes.

T to 21 is the same as G to K.

From 21 to 20 is one-third of the quantity between U and E.

Draw a straight line from K midway between 20 and 21 to establish 22.

From 35 to 36 is in this case 2¼ inches, as above explained. This is divided equally on each side of 22.

Draw a guide-line from 7 through 40 and shape the back-seam of the sidebody through 10 and 40 as represented. There is ¼ inch taken out between the sidebody and backpart at the top of the side-back seam and below the hip-line the seam follows the guide-line by a slight curve.

Shape the front of the sidebody from K through 20 and 36 as represented. After passing 3 or 4 inches below the hip-line the run of the front edge to 34 is obtained by squaring downward by the hip-line.

Shape the sideseam of the forepart from K through 21 and 35 as represented. Below 35 it is shaped towards 25 parallel with the back edge of the sidebody, 40 to 19.

Z is one-third of the distance from the breast-line to the waist-line. Square downward from Z by the breast-line to establish S.

When the forepart is to be but slightly shaped to the form on the waist-line by a small dart, then S to W is 1 inch. (For a box forepart S to W is ½ inch.)

Draw a straight line from Z through W. This establishes Q.

The line from the neck-point, 12 through Z to Q, is the center-of-front.

When the dart seam is to extend to the shoulder seam, establish point 39 according to style.

P to 31 is ⅓ waist, more or less.

Shape from 39 through 31 towards 33 according to style.

From 31 to 32 is 1 inch, or 1½ inch, according to the shapeliness desired on the waist-line. The width of the dart should not be made more than one-third of the quantity between V and P for coats of this type.

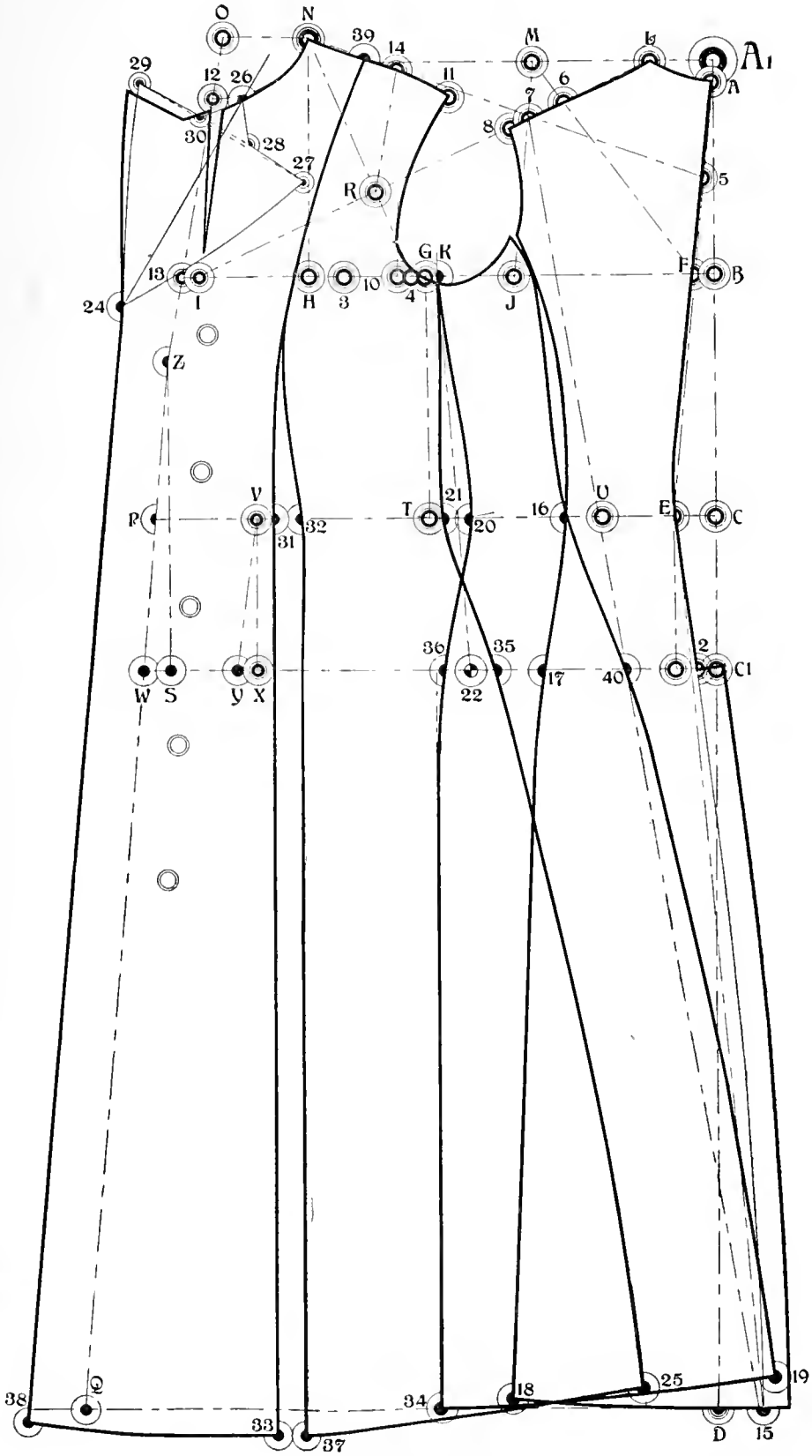
To make this clear I will repeat the explanation of Diagram A in so far as related to points U, V, and P.

T to U is the back-waist, 6¼ inches.

From this it should be evident that the quantity between U and E is a surplus of size through the back-waist which would all have to be eliminated when the garment is to be made tight-fitting through that part. In this case one-third of this only has been taken out between 20 and 21 for the reason that the coat is not to be tight-fitting at that part.

The half size of the full waist is established at V, which for a 25 waist is 12½ inches forward of U.

Now as from U to V is one-half of the full size at the waist, it is evident that all between V and P represents fullness which is left in the coat when it is made without a bust dart. The amount taken out by the dart when the coat is to be slightly shaped to the form on the waist-line simply reduces the amount of fullness left in the coat at that part.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Q
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19
33
37
D
15

Diagram 3.

When the dart is small, as in this case, square downward from 32 toward 37, and shape above 32 to opposite Z as represented.

The dart seam may terminate opposite Z if preferable.

From the line Z Q to the front edge is according to style, 2 inches for this draft.

From the line Z Q to the button-line is ¾ inch less than to the front edge.

Establish the end of the roll according to style, as at 24, and draw the crease-line from 24 towards a point ¾ inch from the side of the neck.

Shape the outer edge of the rever according to style, as from 24 to 27 and 28. (See explanation of Diagram 53.)

Square forward by the crease-line from 27 and extend the line towards 29.

Square forward in the same manner from 28 towards 30.

From the crease-line to 29 is the same as to 27, and from the crease line to 30 the same as to 28.

Shape the gorge from N to 30 and the rever from 30 to 29 and 24 as represented.

Shape the bottom of the backpart as represented to 18, which is about ½ inch above the line D Q.

From 16 to 19 is the same as from 16 to 18.

Shape the sidebody from 19 to 34 as represented.

From 21 to 25 is the same as from 20 to 34.

Pivot at Z and sweep forward and backward from 1 inch below Q.

Shape the forepart from 25 to 38 as represented.

For a coat of this type but tight-fitting at the back-waist, the backpart should be made narrower between E and 16. The side-back may run to the scye or to the shoulder seam. A trifle more than one-third of the quantity between U and E is taken out between the backpart and sidebody on the waist-line, and the remainder between 20 and 21.

The seam below K should then be placed sufficiently backward of its position on the diagram to give less width to the sidebody, always remembering that at that part which is to be made tight-fiting better results are secured with narrow parts than with wide ones.

Before cutting the revers as drafted from 24 to 29 and 30, cut out a dart as represented at the neck-gorge ½ inch wide at the top, and reshape the top of the revers, advancing point 30 the amount taken out by the neck-dart, ½ inch, and the front edge the same amount forward of 29 as represented by the heavy lines.

"The world is all gates, all opportunities to him who can make use of them. And power and fortune are all about us, awaiting the eye that can see, the ear that can hear, the hand that can achieve."

THE NECK-POINT

DIAGRAM 4.

THE neck-point, 12, on the preceding diagrams has been established as explained for Diagram A, as follows:

Having first obtained the shoulder point, N, square forward from N. N to O is ⅙ bust.

Draw a straight line from O through 13.

O to 12 is ⅛ bust.

This establishes point 12 right for the *intermediate* and proportionate sizes. But for all coats which close at the neck, and in particular for forms of large bust development, the measures for depth of gorge and half-size of neck (the 14th and 18th measures), should always be taken and applied to rightly establish this point, so that undue fullness at the neck may be avoided by the neck-dart or otherwise.

Forms are frequently presenting themselves of unusual bust development, as 42 bust, 24 waist. But the size of the neck does not increase in the same ratio with the bust, as when the waist is large, or in proportion to the bust, as for a short, stout form.

Where the neck might measure, say 15½ inches for a form of 42 bust and of average development, it might not be more than 14 or 14½ for a form that is of the same bust size, but small through the blades, waist and hips, etc. The accompanying diagram is drafted for a form of 40 bust. All other sizes are the same as on the " table of average lengths and widths " for a form of 36 bust, and all the points excepting 34, B1, P, 2, 3 and 4 are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram A.

Having made the foundation draft in all respects as explained for Diagram A, proceed as follows:

A to L and N to 3 is the front-waist length. Sweep backward from 3, pivoting at N.

Hold the tape-measure at 3, the front-waist length; release it from N; extend it upward towards O and make a short sweep-line at the measure taken for depth-of-gorge, as represented, just above 12.

Reshape the gorge from N, as represented by the heavy line, to the intersection of the line from O through 13 with the sweep-line.

Now apply the half-size of neck by measuring the top of the backpart, A to L, placing this at N, and following the new line of gorge, mark the size required as at 34.

The center-of-front line may remain below 12, but if so, then a neck-dart must be used to obviate fullness at the neck, and the width of the dart should be as much as the line O3 passes forward of 34

If the neck-dart for any reason is objectionable then the center-of-front line is drawn from 34 through B1 (which is opposite the prominence of the bust). This gives the line from 34 to 4.

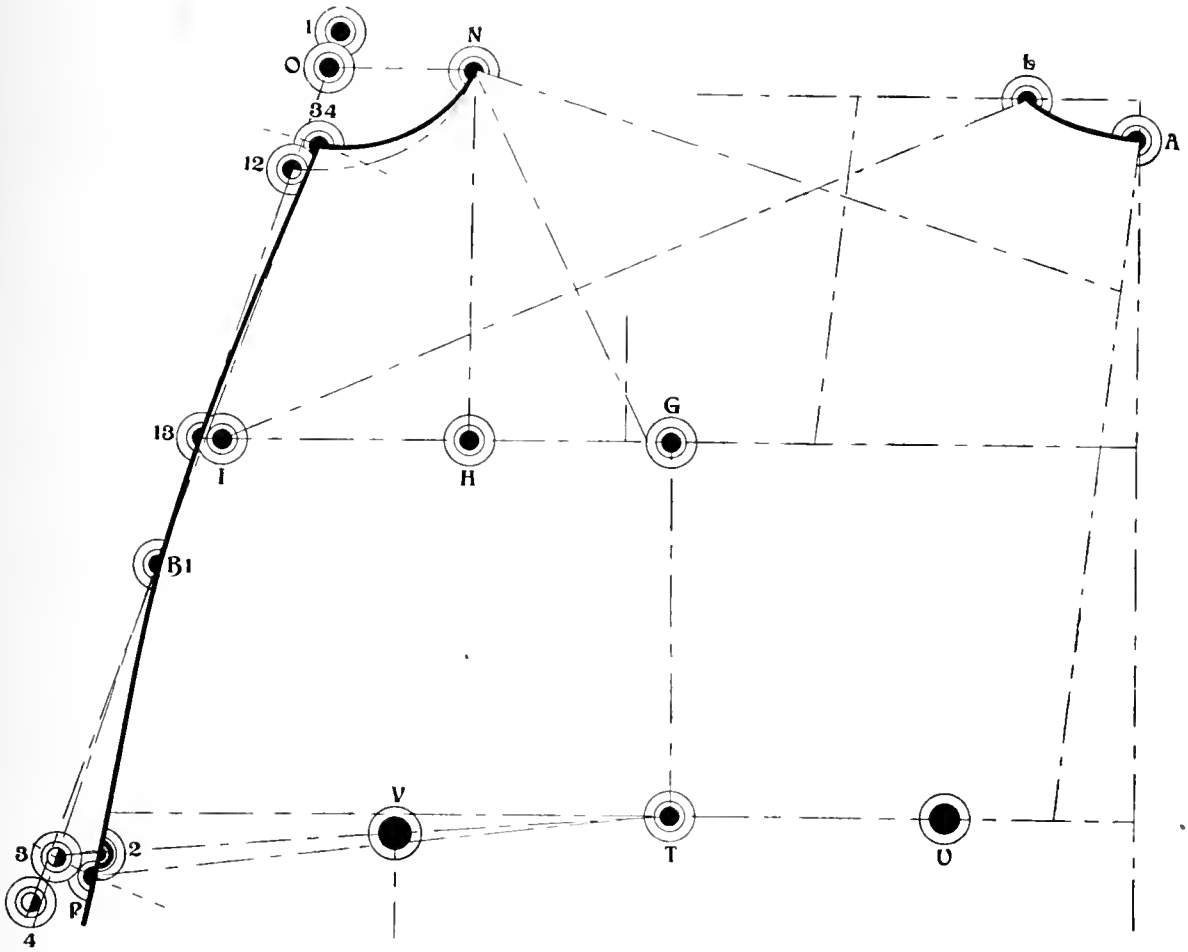


Diagram 4.

SINGLE-BREASTED JACKET

TIGHT-FITTING BACK. FOREPART SLIGHTLY SHAPED. REGULAR FORM.

DIAGRAM 5.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are as follows:

36 bust,
25 waist,
41 hip,
7 back-depth,
15½ side-waist length,
21½ length,
6½ half-back width,
9¾ blade,
11¾ front-depth,
15⅝ over-shoulder,
6¼ back-waist,
21 front-waist length,

TO DRAFT.

Begin by making the foundation draft as explained for Diagram A. This gives all the light centered points which are correspondingly lettered and numbered on this diagram. Then proceed as follows:

A to D is the length, 21½ inches. Square forward from D.

The position of point 9 on the shoulder seam of the backpart is placed according to style.

E to 18 is according to style, 1-12 bust for this draft, which is 1½ inch.

Square downward from 18 to establish K.

From 1 to 2 and from K to 16 are each ½ inch.

Shape the side-back seam from 9 through 18 and 16 as represented. This establishes 20. (For round backs, see Dia. 6.)

As previously explained, T to U is the back-waist, 6¼ inches, and U to V is one-half of the full waist, 12½ inches. From U to E therefore represents the back-waist surplus, or the amount to be taken out on the waist-line at the seams below 20, J and 31, which for this draft is 2¾ inches.

From 18 to 21 is a trifle more than one-third of the back-waist surplus, say 1 inch.

Draw a guide line from 7 through 21. This establishes 15 on the hip-line. From 15 to 33 is ¼ inch.

Shape the back seam of the sidebody below 20 through 21 to 33 as represented.

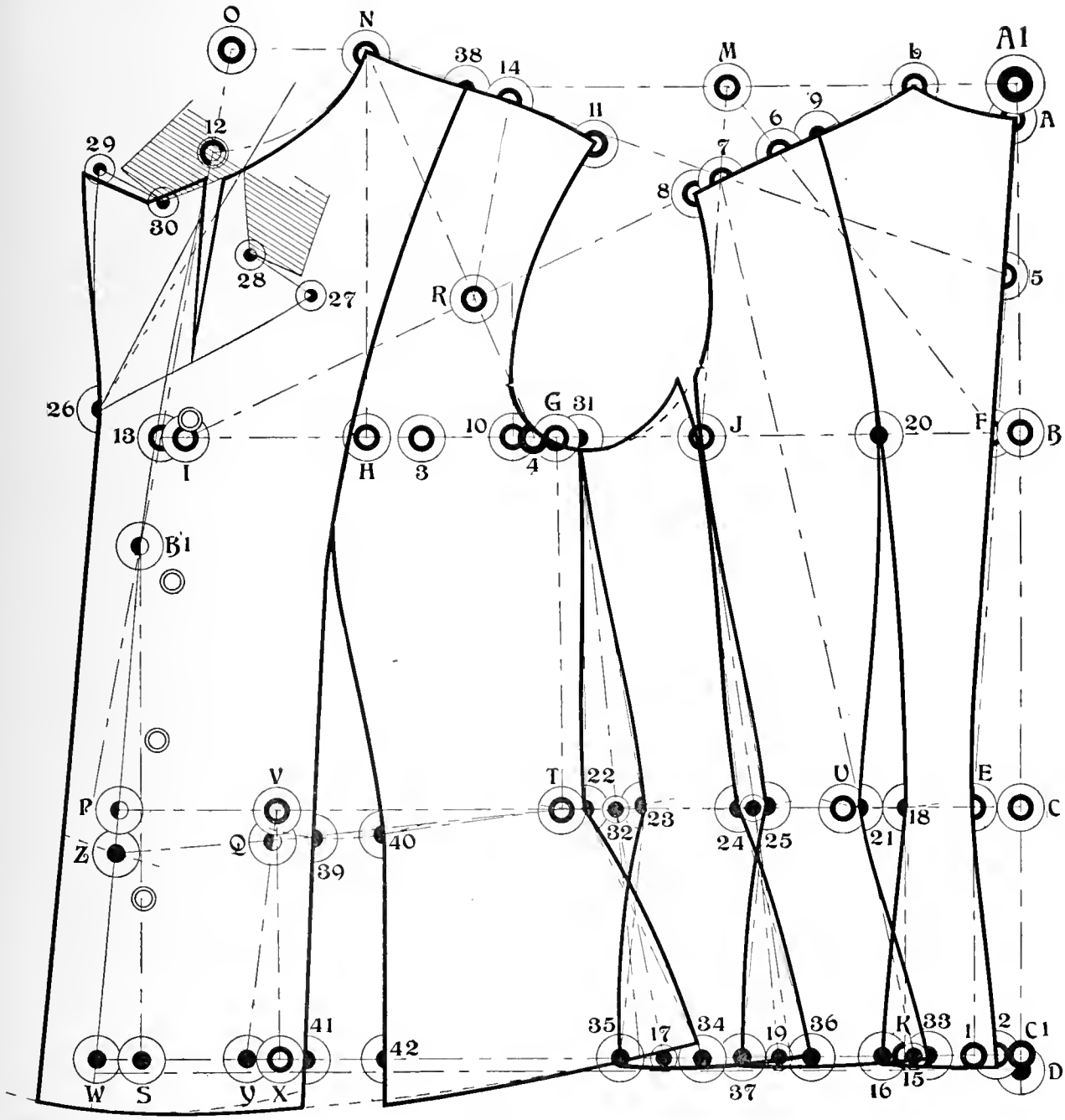
G to 31 and T to 22 are each ½ inch. (More for large sizes.)

From 22 to 23 is a trifle less than one-half of the back-waist surplus, say 1¼ inch.

Connect 31 and 22. Connect 31 and 23.

The unlettered circled disk between 24 and 25 is half-way between 21 and 23.

Now, as the total amount of the back-waist surplus, U to E, is 2¾ inches for this draft, and as 2¼ inches of it has been taken out between 18 and 21, and 22 and 23, the remaining ½ inch is placed equally one-half on each side of the unlettered circled disk. This gives 24 and 25.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41
35
17
34
19
36
K
33
1
2
C1
42
W
S
Y
X
37
16
15
D

Diagram 5.

Draw a straight line from 31 through 32, which is midway between 22 and 23, and establish 17, ½ inch backward of it on the hip-line.

Draw a straight line through J and midway between 24 and 25, and establish 19, ¼ inch forward of it on the hip-line.

Connect J and 24. Connect J and 25.

When the form to be fitted is *medium flat* at front of abdomen below the waist-line, then X to Y is ⅝ inch. (Variations in flatness and extra fullness at this part are explained for Diagrams 15, 16 and 17.)

Connect V and Y.

The line from V to Y represents the run of the center-of-front on the form to be fitted, and all forward of this line is a surplus, such portion of which may be taken out by the dart between 39 and 40 as is required to secure the desired shapeliness to the waist as ⅓, ¼, ½ or ¾ of the quantity between Q and Z, Y and W.

First establish the line from B1 to W in the following manner. This is the center-of-front line on the jacket.

B1 is one-third of the distance from the breast-line to the waist-line.

Square downward from B1 by the breast-line. This establishes S on the hip-line.

When the forepart is to be made slightly shaped in on the waist-line, then S to W is 1 inch. (For a box-front S to W is ½ inch.)

Draw a straight line from B1 through W. This establishes P on the line which is squared forward from C.

A to L and N to Z is the front-waist length, 21 inches. Connect Z and T. This establishes Q.

For this draft Q to Z measures 3½ inches, and one-half of it is to be taken out by the dart as from 39 to 40.

Establish 38 on the shoulder seam the same distance from N as 9 is from L, and shape the front of the dart seam from 38 to the bottom according to style as represented. This establishes 39 and 41.

From 39 to 40 is 1¾ inch, as above explained, or less.

Square downward from 40. This establishes 42.

Shape the dart above 40 to opposite B1 as represented.

On the draft as so far made, the sidebody overlaps the backpart as from 16 to 33, and in order to ascertain what the size of the draft is on the hip-line from Y to the center-of-back at 2, measure from Y to 33 and then from 16 to 2.

For this draft, Y to 33 and 16 to 2, measure 17½ inches. But as the garment must measure between these points ½ inch more than one-half of the full hip, or 21 inches, the difference of 3½ inches is gained by overlapping the parts that amount between 34 and 35, 36 and 37, as follows: Place about one-half of it, say 1¾ inch, divided equally on each side of 17 and one-half divided equally on each side of 19. This gives 35 and 34 each ⅞ inch from 17, and 36 and 37 each ⅞ inch from 19.

Connect 22 and 34. Connect 23 and 35. Connect 24 and 36. Connect 25 and 37.

Shape the seams below 31 and J, and reshape the top of the underarmpiece above J as represented.

Add 1¼ inch for the overlap in front forward of the line B1 to W, and establish the end of the roll according to style, as at 26.

Draw the crease-line from 26 towards a point ¾ inch from the side of the neck.

Establish points 27 and 28 according to style, and shape the rever from 26 to 27 and 28. (See explanation of Diagram 53.)

Run a tracer along the crease-line and fold the paper, which is forward of it, underneath the draft. Now run the tracer on the lines from 26 to 27 and 28.

On unfolding the crease the marks of the tracer give the light solid lines from 26 to 29 and 30. Now shape the gorge from N to 30 as represented.

Cut a ½-inch neck-dart and equalize the lengths of both sides of the dart.

Reshape from the front of the dart to a point ½ inch forward of 30, and the rever to a point ½ inch forward of 29 as represented by the heavy lines.

The button line is ¾ inch backward of the center-of-front line.

Pivot at 20 and sweep forward from 18 to establish 21.

Pivot at J and sweep from 24 to 25.

Pivot at 31 and sweep from 22 to 23.

Place paper underneath the draft and trace off separately the sidebody and then the underarmpiece. Run a tracer across each piece on the breast-line; from sweep to sweep on the waist-line, and at the length on line D.

Cut the two pieces out and the backpart, cutting off all the marks made by the tracer at the edges of the pattern, but leaving a small margin of paper at the bottom of each piece for shaping, as is explained for Diagrams 51 and 52.)

Pivot at B1 and sweep forward and backward from 1 inch below W.

From 22 to the bottom of the sideseam of the forepart is the same as the underarmpiece below 23.

The bottom of the forepart is first shaped as represented by the broken line into the sweep-line below W, and then as by the heavy line, making the length below 40 the same as that below 39.

Points 17 and 19, established as above explained, are usually about right, but not so in all cases. They are so established to secure less width to the underarmpiece on the hip-line. But in all cases measure the width of the sidebody from 33 to 37, and of the underarmpiece from 35 to 36 as drafted, and observe whether or not the sidebody is wider than the underarmpiece on the hip-line. If it is then reduce the width at 37 and add a like amount to the underarmpiece at 36. The widths of the two parts should be nearly the same, but if there is any difference the underarmpiece should be a trifle the widest.

SINGLE-BREASTED COAT

(Regular Form.)

DIAGRAM 6.

THIS coat is tight-fitting throughout on the waist-line. The sideback seam extends to the shoulder.

The measures used for the accompanying diagram are as follows:

40 bust,
29 waist,
44 hip,
7⅜ back-depth,
15½ side-waist length,
38 length,
7 half-back width,
10¾ blade,
12½ front-depth,
16¾ over-shoulder,
7 back-waist,
15 neck,
14½ top-of-dart,
22 front-waist length,
6 depth of gorge.

TO DRAFT.

Begin by making the Foundation Draft, Diagram A. This gives all the light centered points, which are correspondingly lettered and numbered on this diagram. Then proceed as follows:

Extend the line from A1 through C1.

A to D is the length, 38 inches. Square forward from D.

Shape the center-of-back from 2 to 45 as represented, and add 1 inch for an overlap from about 2 inches below E or to style.

L to 9, and E to 18 are according to style. For this draft E to 18 is 1-12 bust, 1½ inch. Square downward from 18 to establish K.

K to 16 is ½ inch.

Draw a straight guide-line from 18 through 16 and shape the side-back from 9 through 18 and 16, rounding a trifle backward of the guide-line towards 31 as represented. This establishes 20.

As has been repeatedly explained, T to U is the backwaist, 7 inches, and U to V is one-half of the full waist, 14½ inches. U to E represents the surplus of size more than is required when the garment is to be made tight-fitting through the back-waist, 2¾ inches for this draft. This amount is taken out between 18 and 21, 22 and 23, 24 and 25 in the following manner:

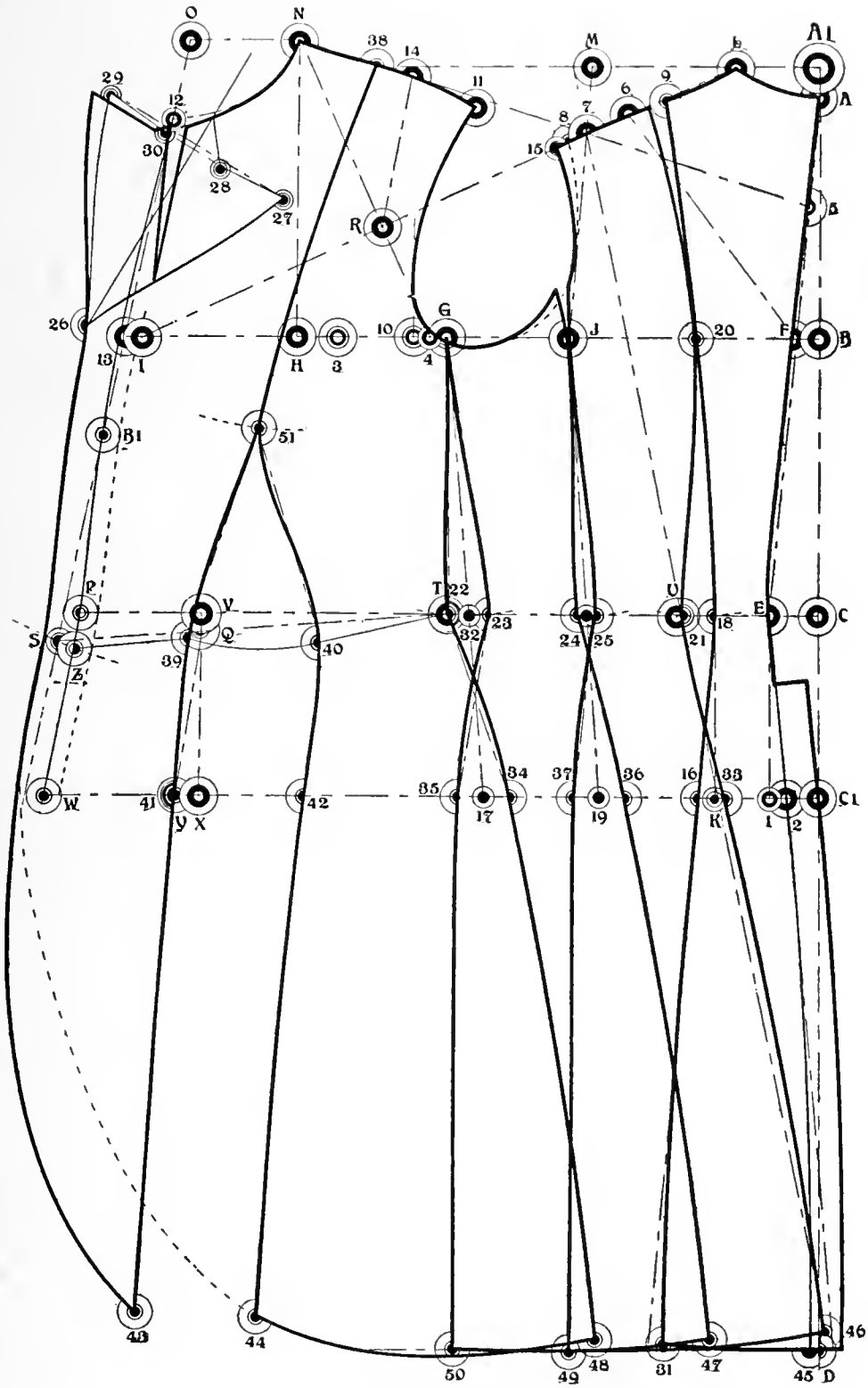
From 18 to 21 is a trifle more than ⅓ of the above 2¾ inches, say 1 inch.

T to 23 is a trifle less than ½ of the above 2¾ inches, say 1¼ inch.

The unlettered circled disk between 24 and 25 is half-way between 21 and 23.

Now as 1 inch has been taken out between 18 and 21, and 1¼ inch between T and 23, the remaining ½ inch of back-waist surplus is divided equally on each side of the unlettered circled disk. This gives 24 and 25.

Point 32 is midway between 22 and 23.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D
46

Diagram 6.

Draw a straight line from G through 32 to establish 17, and another from J midway between 24 and 25 to establish 19.

Draw straight guide-lines from G to 22, G to 23, J to 24, and J to 25, and shape the seams from the breast-line to the waist-line as represented, taking off about ¼ inch from the underarmpiece above J and reshaping the scye as represented.

For forms having a flat back the sideback seam and the back-edge of the sidebody may both be shaped to 9 on the shoulder seam as on Diagram 5. But for forms that are more round on the back above the breast-line, ½ inch may advantageously be taken out forward of 9 and the width of the back increased the same amount as from 8 to 15. The center-of-back should also be shaped below A, rounding a trifle backward of a straight line drawn from A to E.

Square downward from V to establish X.

For forms that are medium flat at front of abdomen below the waist-line, X to Y is ⅝ inch. (See explanations of Diagrams 15, 16 and 17.)

Extend the guide-line from 7 through 21 towards 46, and shape the back edge of the sidebody below 21 as represented. At 33 it passes ¼ inch backward of the guide-line and touches the guide-line at the point where it intersects with the line A1 to D.

On the draft, as so far made, the sidebody overlaps the backpart as from 16 to 33, and in order to ascertain what the size of the draft is on the hip-line from Y to the center-of-back at 2, measure from Y to 33 and then from 16 to 2.

For this draft Y to 33 and 16 to 2 measures 19¼ inches. But as the garment must measure between these points ½ inch more than one-half of the full hip, or 22½ inches, the difference of 3¼ inches is gained by overlapping the parts that amount between 34 and 35, 36 and 37 as follows:

Place about one-half of it, say 1½ inch, divided equally on each side of 17, and the remaining 1¾ inch divided equally on each side of 19. This gives 34 and 35, 36 and 37.

Shape from 24 through 36 towards 47 parallel with the back edge of the sidebody as represented.

Shape the back edge of the forepart from 22 through 34 towards 48 parallel with the back of the underarmpiece as represented.

Shape the underarmpiece from 23 through 35, containing the curve about 4 inches below 35. From there square downward by the hip-line towards 50.

Shape the sidebody from 25 through 37, containing the curve about 4 inches below 37. From there square downward by the hip-line towards 49.

A to L and N to the sweep-line at 51 is the length to top-of-dart, 14½ inches.

A to L and N to the sweep-line at S is the front-waist length, 22 inches. Connect S and T to establish Q.

Q to Z is 3¾ inches when the bust is 11 inches larger than the waist, or for regular forms only. (See explanations of Diagrams 18 and 19.)

B1 is directly opposite 51.

Shape the center-of-front from the neck-point through B1 and Z. When the form is *medium* flat at front of abdomen the center-of-front is continued below Z parallel with the line from 12 through S. This establishes W.

Connect Z and T.

N to 38 is the same as L to 9.

B1 to 51 is ¼ inch less than ¼ bust, 4¾ inches.

Shape the front edge of the dart from 38 through 51 and 39 towards 43 as represented, making from Z to 39 the style width.

Pivot at 51 and sweep backward from 39.

From 39 to 40 is approximately ¼ inch more than Q to Z. The draft, however, should be measured from Z to 39, 40 to 22, 23 to 24, 25 to 21 and 18 to E, and should it measure more or less than one-half of the full waist, then add to, or take off from the width of the dart at 40 as may be found to be necessary to secure the size of waist required.

From 41 to 42 is ¼ inch less than Y to W.

Connect 51 and 40 and shape the dart from 51 towards 44 as represented.

Shape the front edge not more than 1 inch forward of the center-of-front line B1, and establish the end of the roll according to style as at 26.

Draw the crease-line from 26 towards a point ¾ inch forward of the side of the neck.

Establish points 27 and 28 to style, and shape the rever from 26 to 27 and 28. (See explanation of Diagram 53.)

Trace off and cut out separately the underarmpiece and sidebody, and then the backpart from the original draft. Mark the breast-line on each piece, also the sweeps at 21, 25, 24 and 23, the lengths on line D 50, and leave a margin of paper at the bottom of each piece for shaping.

Place the underarmpiece in closed position with the forepart at the bottom; the sidebody in closed position with the underarmpiece at the bottom, and the backpart in closed position with the sidebody at the bottom. The several parts should first be placed together at the waist sweeps, point 23 touching 22, 25 touching 24, and 18 touching 21, then brought into closed positions at the bottoms and secured by weights. Then shape the bottom by a graceful curved line securing points 31, 47, 49, 48 and 50.

Now cut along the back-edge of the bust dart and bring both sides of the dart in closed position below the sweeps at 39 and 40. Then shape below S as represented by the broken and solid lines to 48. This gives 43 and 44.

For this draft, the application of the two measures for depth-of-gorge and half size of neck, as explained for Diagram 4, makes no change in the position of the neck-point, 12.

For this draft the sideseam is placed directly below G, or forward of its position, as on Diagram 5. It should always be placed thus when the fronts are made tight-fitting with but one bust dart to secure less width to the part between 22 and 40.

Points 17 and 19 are obtained differently than as explained for Diagram 5. The explanation for this will be apparent by re-reading the explanation for Diagram 5 in regard to these two points.

The quantity between Q and Z, given as 3¾ inches, applies only to regular forms having a bust 11 inches more than waist. For irregular forms see explanations for Diagrams 8, 18 and 19.

TIGHT-FITTING COAT

TWO DARTS. REGULAR FORM.

DIAGRAM 7.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 36 bust, 25 waist, 41 hip, 7 back-depth, 15½ side-waist length, 15 natural-waist length at center-of-back, 40 length, 6½ half-back width, 9¾ blade, 11¾ front-depth, 15⅝ over-shoulder, 6¼ back-waist, 14½ top-of-dart, 22 front-waist length.

TO DRAFT.

Begin by making the Foundation Draft. (Diagram A.) This gives all the light-centered points which are correspondingly lettered and numbered on this diagram. Then proceed as follows:

Extend the line from A through C1 towards D.

A to D is the length, 40 inches. Square forward from D and shape the center-of-back below 2 as represented.

A to S is the natural-waist at center-of-back, 15 inches. Connect S and T.

S to 18 is 1-12 bust, 1½ inch, or to taste or style. Square downward from 18 by the line C T. This establishes K.

K to 16 is ½ inch. Draw a straight guide-line from 18 through K, and shape the side-back from 18 towards 51 as represented. (See Diagram 6.)

From 8 to 9 is ⅛ bust, 2¼ inches.

Draw a straight line from 7 to a point midway between S and 18. This establishes 20. Shape the side-back from 9 through 20 to 18 as represented.

A to L and N to the sweep-line through 38 is the length to top-of-dart, 14½ inches.

A to L and N to the sweep-line through 39 is the front-waist length, 22 inches. (For a regular form the measures for depth-of-gorge and half-size of neck are not important for coats which do not close at the neck.)

Connect T and 39.

T to U is the back-waist, 6¼ inches.

U to V is one-half of full waist, 12½ inches. Square downward by the line T P through V to establish X.

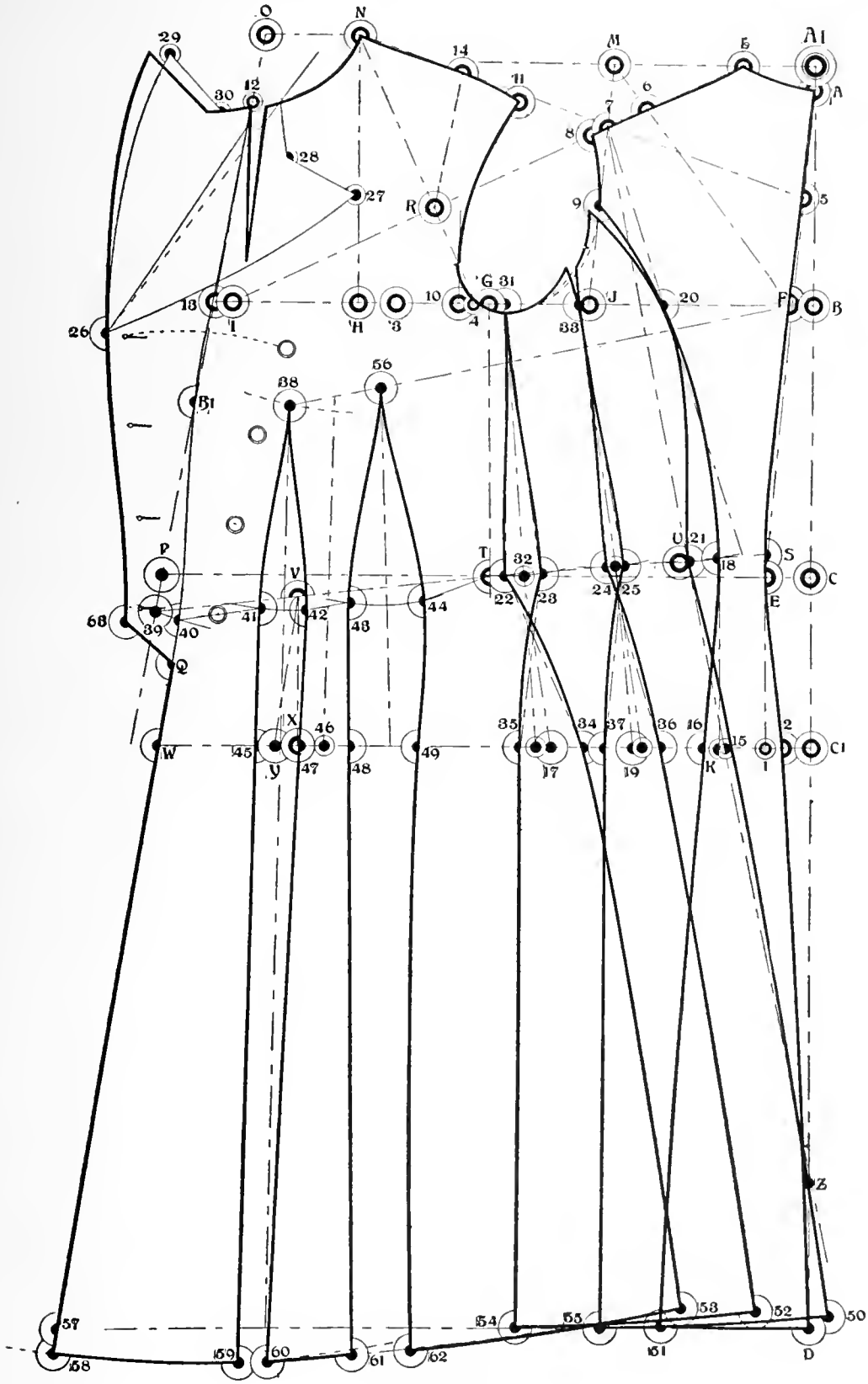
When the form to be fitted is *medium flat* at front of abdomen, then X to Y is ⅝ inch. Connect V and Y.

From the line V Y to the sweep-line at 40 is 3¾ inches when the bust is 11 inches larger than the waist. (Variations for large and small waists, or for a greater or less difference than 11 inches between bust and waist, are explained for Diagrams 8, 18 and 19.)

Connect 40 and T.

B1 to 38 is ⅙ bust, 3 inches. Connect 38 and F.

From 38 to 56 is ⅙ bust, 3 inches.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D

Diagram 7.

Divide the quantity between P and T into 3 equal parts, and draw straight lines from 38 and from 56 through these divisions as represented by the broken lines below 38 and 56 extending to the hip-line.

There has now been left on the draft 3¾ inches between V and 40, which represents the amount of front-waist surplus. This and ¼ inch more, or 4 inches in all, must be taken out by the darts when the forepart is to be made tight-fitting on the waist-line.

Place about one-third of this, say 1½ inch, divided equally on each side of the divisional line below 38. This gives 41 and 42.

Pivot at 38 and sweep backward from 41 to establish 42, and connect 42 and T.

The remaining 2½ inches is now divided equally on each side of the divisional line below 56 as from 43 to 44. Sweep backward from 43, pivoting at 56, to establish 44 and connect 44 and T.

U to S is the back-waist surplus, 2⅝ inches for this draft.

From 18 to 21 is a trifle more than one-third of the back-waist surplus, say 1 inch.

Draw a straight line from 7 through 21. This establishes 15 on the hip-line, and Z on the line A D.

From ⅜ inch forward of 9 shape the sidebody through 20, 21 and ¼ inch backward of 15 through Z, and reshape the top of the sidebody as represented.

G to 31 and T to 22 are each ½ inch. Connect 31 and 22.

From 22 to 23 is a trifle less than one-half of the back-waist surplus, say 1⅛ inch. Connect 23 and 31.

Point 32 is midway between 22 and 23.

Draw a straight line from 31 through 32, as to the unlettered circled disk on the hip-line, and ½ inch backward of it establish 17.

The unlettered circled disk between 24 and 25 is half-way from 21 to 23.

There has now been taken out 1 inch between 18 and 21, and 1⅛ inch between 22 and 23, or 2⅛ inches in all. There remains therefore ½ inch more of back-waist surplus to be taken out, and this is divided equally on each side of the unlettered disk, as from 24 to 25.

From 20 to 33 is ⅛ inch more than half-way from 20 to 31.

Draw a straight line from 33 midway between 24 and 25, as to the unlettered disk on the hip-line, and ¼ inch forward of it establish 19.

Connect 24 and 33. Connect 25 and 33.

Shape the seams below 31 and 33 to the waist-line, and reshape the top of the underarmpiece as represented.

All that part on the hip-line forward of Y excepting ¼ inch, is a surplus to be taken out by the darts between 45 and 47, 48 and 49.

W to 45 is ¼ inch more than 40 to 41. Draw a straight line from 41 through 45.

Draw a straight line from midway between 38 and 56 through a point midway between 42 and 43 to establish 46.

From 46 to 47 is ⅛ inch more than one-half of the width of the part between 42 and 43.

Draw a straight line from 42 through 47.

From 46 to 48 is the same as from 46 to 47.

Draw a straight line from 43 through 48

From 48 to 49 is ¼ inch less than Y to W, less the amount which has been taken out between 45 and 47.

Shape from 44 through 49 towards 62 as represented.

Now from Y to the center-of-back at 2 the finished draft must measure ½ inch more than one-half of the full hip, 21 inches for this draft.

For this draft Y to the back-edge of the sidebody just backward of 15 and 16 to 2 measures 17¼ inches. This is 3¾ inches less than the size required. Take about one-half of this, say 1¾ inch, and divide it equally on each side of 17. This gives 34 and 35 each ⅞ inch from 17. The remaining 2 inches is now divided equally on each side of 19. This gives 36 and 37, each 1 inch from 19.

Connect 22 and 34. Connect 23 and 35. Connect 24 and 36. Connect 25 and 37.

Shape first from 24 through 36, rounding backward of the straight line about ⅛ inch, and continuing on the same curve about 4 inches below 36. From there to the bottom the line runs parallel with the back edge of the sidebody.

Next shape from 22 to 34, rounding backward of the straight line about ¼ inch, and continuing the same curve about 4 inches below 34. From there to the bottom the line runs parallel with the back-edge of the underarmpiece.

Next shape from 23 to 35, rounding forward of the straight line about ¼ inch, and continuing the same curve about 4 inches below 35. From there square downward by the line C T to the bottom.

Next shape from 25 to 37, rounding forward of the straight line about ⅛ inch, and continuing the same curve about 4 inches below 37. From there the line runs to the bottom parallel with the line from 35 to 54.

Pivot at 20 and cast a sweep from 18 to 21.

Pivot at 33 and cast a sweep from 24 to 25.

Pivot at 31 and cast a sweep from 22 to 23.

Pivot at B1 and cast a short sweep from 1 inch below 57.

Make the length from 21 to 50 the same as from 18 to 51.

From 24 to 52 is the same as 25 to 55.

From 22 to 53 is the same as 23 to 54.

Shape the bottom forward of 53 first by a slightly upward curved line into the sweep-line backward of 58. This establishes 59 and 61.

From 42 to 60 is the same as 41 to 59.

From 44 to 62 is the same as 43 to 61.

The finish of the forepart is wholly a matter of style. Establish the front-edge and end of the roll to taste or style, as from Q to 63 and 26. Draw the crease-line from 26 to a point ¾ inch from the side of the neck, and establish 27 and 28 as explained for Diagram 53. Run a tracer along the crease-line and fold the paper which is forward of it underneath the draft. Then run the tracer from 26 to 27 and 28. On unfolding the paper the marks of the tracer give the light solid line from 26 to 29 and 30.

Shape the gorge from N to 30.

Cut out a ½-inch dart and reshape the rever as represented by the heavy lines, advance point 30 and the front of the rever the same amount as is taken out by the neck-dart.

Observe the explanation as given for the preceding diagram with reference to points 17 and 19.

CORPULENT FORMS

DIAGRAM 8.

BY corpulent form is meant one having a waist less than 11 inches smaller than bust. The measures used for the accompanying diagram are 40 bust, 32 waist, 48 hip, 7½ back-depth, 15¼ side-waist length, 16 natural-waist at center-of-back, 7 half-back width, 11 blade, 12 front-depth, 16½ over-shoulder, 7¾ back-waist, 14½ top-of-dart, 19½ front-waist length, 7¾ half-size of neck, 6 depth of gorge. The form to be fitted is medium full in front below the waist-line.

TO DRAFT.

All the points excepting E, P, W, 26, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, Y and V1, are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7.

For this draft the length of the waist at the center-of-back is greater than the side-waist length, as much as S is below E. The front-waist length being short establishes P above the line which is squared forward from C.

C to E is 1½ inch, less ⅛ inch for each inch of corpulency. The waist in this case is 8 inches smaller than the bust. This is 3 inches less than the difference for a normal or average form. From C to E is therefore ⅜ inch less than 1½ inch, or 1⅛ inch.

T to U is the back-waist.

U to V is one-half of the full waist. Square downward from V by the line which is squared forward from C to establish X.

U to E is the back-waist surplus which is taken out between 18 and 21, 22 and 23, 24 and 25, as has been repeatedly explained.

The line drawn from O through 13, as on the Foundation Draft, represents the center-of-front, and A to L and N to P is the front-waist length.

For this draft from V to P measures 2¾ inches, and whereas the garment might fit around the waist if this surplus of 2¾ inches is taken out by the darts, yet larger darts and some extra size at the bust gives *better form*. The center-of-front is therefore reshaped from the neck-point, 12, through V1, which is 3¼ inches forward of V. (This is ½ inch less than for a normal form.) This establishes W. Connect V1 and T.

V1 to 41 is ⅙ waist, or to taste or style.

Establish 38 and 56 as explained for Diagram 7.

Pivot at 38 and sweep backward from 41.

From 41 to 42 is about one-third of the quantity between V and V1. Connect 42 and T.

From 42 to 43 is ⅙ waist, or to taste or style.

Pivot at 56 and sweep backward from 43.

From 43 to 44 is the same as V to V1, less the amount already taken out between 41 and 42.

A straight line drawn from midway between the top of the darts and midway between 42 and 43 gives 26 and 46.

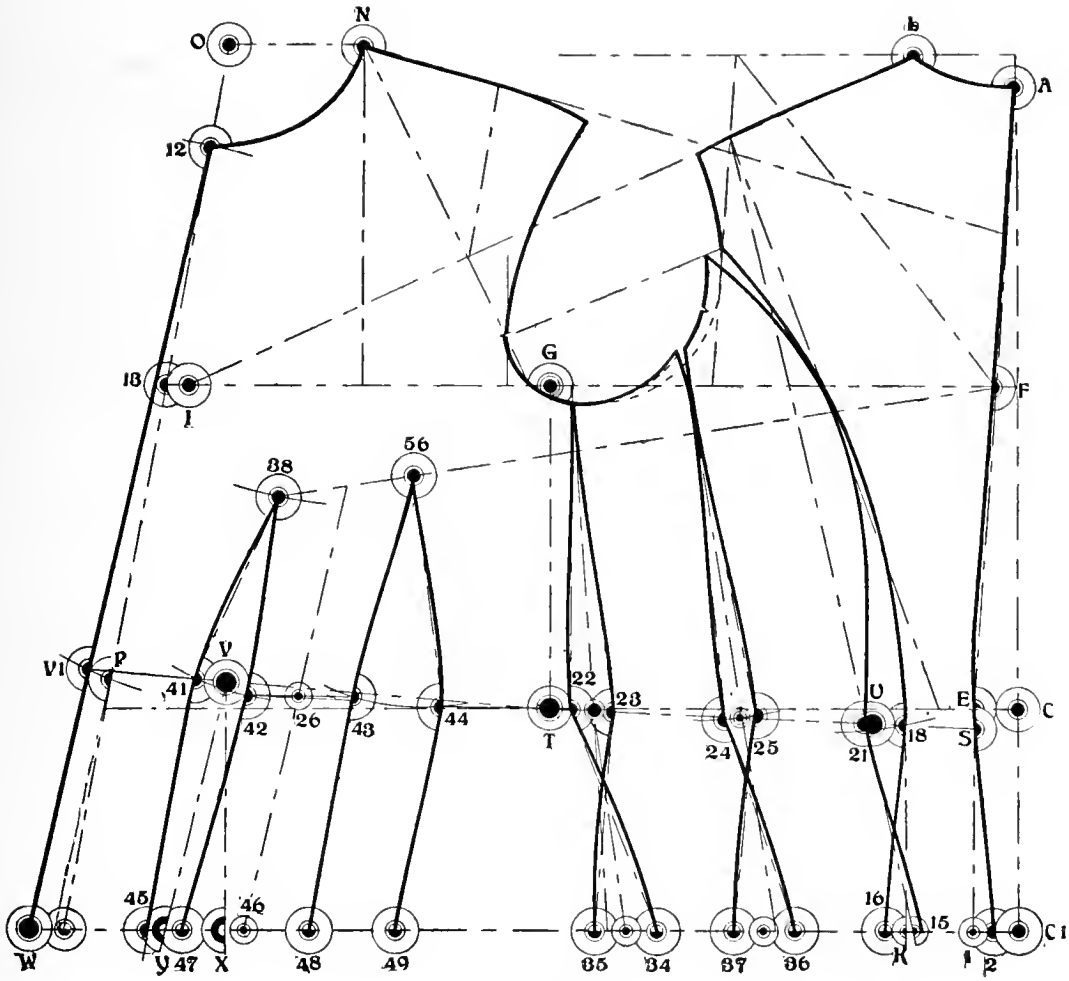
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Diagram 8.

From W to 45 is ½ inch more than from V1 to 41.

From 46 to 47 is ¼ inch more than from 26 to 42.

From 47 to 48 is ½ inch more than from 42 to 43.

X to Y is 1¼ inch when the form is *medium full* in front below the waist-line, and Y to W represents the front-hip surplus, or ¼ inch more than the total amount to be taken out by the darts when the foreparts are to be made tight-fitting. From 48 to 49 is therefore ¼ inch less than Y to W, less the amount already taken out by the first dart from 45 to 47.

All the remaining points on the hip-line are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7.

More padding at the bust will be required than for an average form, because of the extra size given to the foreparts forward of I.

Whenever the garment is less than tight-fitting in front, and is shaped by a small dart, then the center-of-front is drawn as on Diagram 20, when the length does not extend below the waist-line, and as on Diagram 1 for longer garments with box-fronts, and as on Diagram 5 when the foreparts are shaped by a small dart.

THE POSITION OF THE SIDE-SEAM

FOR all medium and small sizes the position of the side-seam should be as shown on Diagram 7, when the fronts are made tight-fitting with two bust darts. For sizes above 42 bust and when one underarmpiece only is desired, this seam should be placed further back, ½ inch or 1 inch as may be necesssary to avoid having the underarmpiece and sidebody too broad.

For the very large sizes this seam should be placed as on Diagram 6, but these should have two underarmpieces. (See Diagram 50.)

When the fronts are made tight-fitting with but a single bust dart, the side-seam should be placed as on Diagram 6.

When a coat is less than tight-fitting at the front-waist, and tight-fitting at the back-waist, then the side-seam should be placed as on Diagram 7 for the small and medium sizes, but further back for the larger sizes. Care must be taken to so locate this seam as not to produce too narrow underarmpieces and sidebodies for slender forms, nor too wide ones for stout forms.

Always avoid wide parts at the front or back-waist, where the part is to be tight-fitting, except when it cannot be avoided, as for some styles of Eton Jackets and Shirt-waists.

If the back-waist is to be tight-fitting and the front-waist less than tight-fitting, than the width of the parts through the back-waist should be only sufficiently wide to harmonize with the size of the form, remembering that better practical results are obtained in fitting the part which is tight-fitting, by narrow, than by wide parts.

Begin the study of this work at the beginning, not at the middle nor finish.

DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCK-COAT

The Back and Body.

DIAGRAM 9.

THE back and shoulder sections are drafted in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7.

Side and center-back plaits are added below the fashionable waist-length at 5 and 6. The center-back plait is uniformly 1 inch wide. The side-plait may be ¾ inch wide at the top, and 1½ inch at the bottom.

All the remainder of the body part except the lapel is drafted to the hip-line in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7, except that the width of the part opposite 40 is according to taste or style.

The position of the waist seam is determined by style. On the diagram, E to 5 and 40 to F are each 2 inches, and T to K is 1 inch.

From the waist notch on the sidebody near U to Q is the same as S to 5.

Cut out the pattern, all except the gorge N to 12; the back whole to the bottom, and all the other pieces to the hip-line.

Lay the underarmpiece in closed position with the forepart touching at the natural and fashionable waist lengths.

Lay the sidebody in closed position with the underarmpiece touching at the natural and fashionable waist-lengths, and shape the waist seam from Q to K as represented on the lower part of the diagram. This establishes O, R and L.

Now take the forepart alone, bring the waist notches together and each part in closed position below the notches, and finish the fashionable waist-line from K to F. This establishes J and H.

Do not cut the pattern on the fashionable waist-line until the skirt has first been drafted.

The Lapel.

Place a piece of paper underneath the pattern of the forepart, mark along the edge from the top of the first dart to G, then to F, and up past 12.

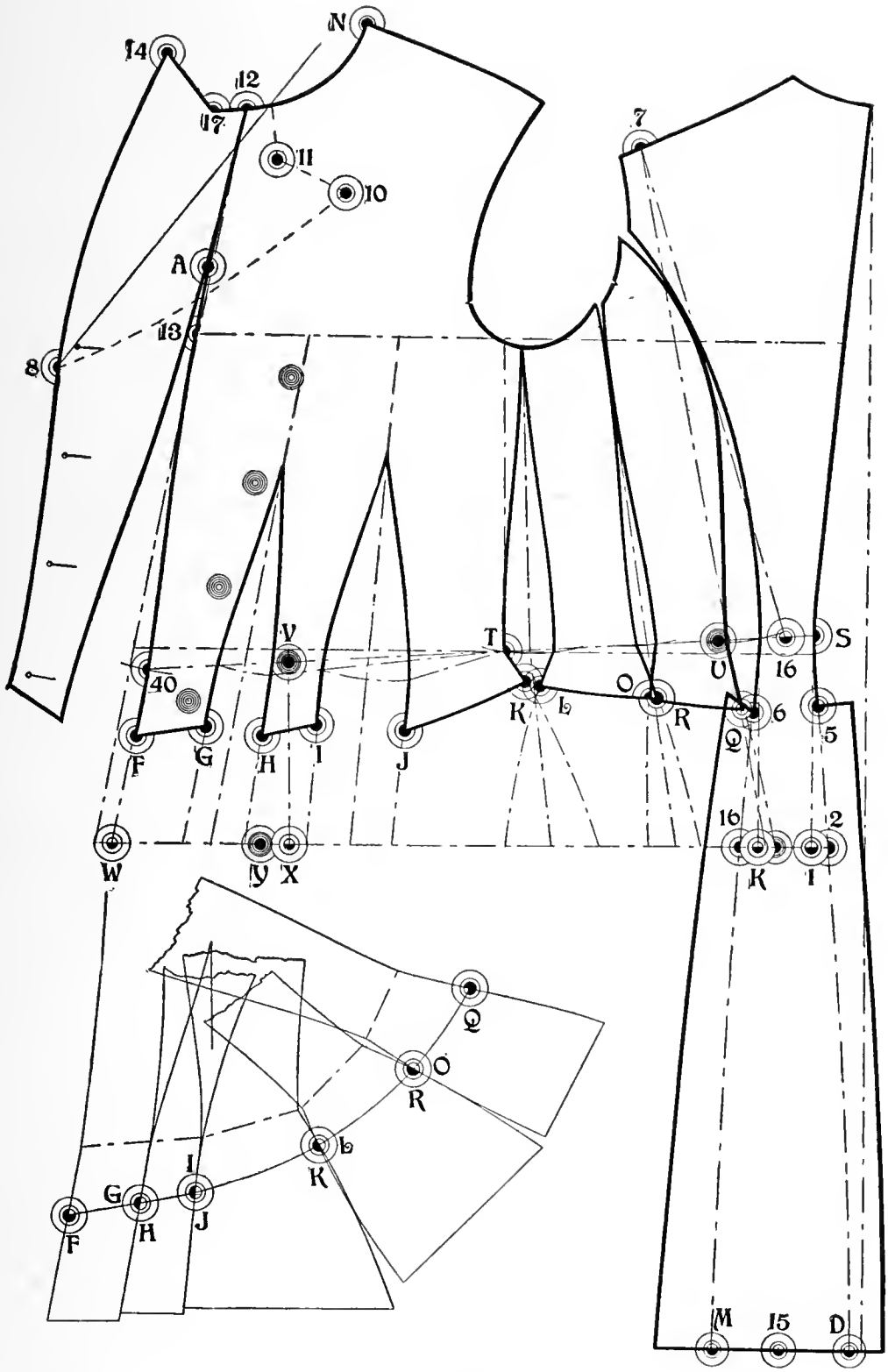
Make a cross-mark as at A.

Cut out the lapel as thus far defined, notching both forepart and lapel at A. Place the lapel in closing position with the forepart above the notches at A, and draw the crease-line from opposite the top buttonhole towards a point ¾ inch forward of the shoulder-point N.

Fold the upper part of the lapel on the lapel-crease line underneath the forepart. Draw on the forepart the shape of the lapel to style, and mark the same through by a tracing wheel on the paper, which is folded underneath, as from the end of the roll at 8 to 10 and thence to 11.

On unfolding the paper the upper part of the lapel will be defined by the points 14 and 17. Now shape the gorge from N to 17.

Cut out the pattern and proceed to draft the skirt as explained for the next succeeding diagram.


N
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D

Diagram 9.

FROCK-COAT SKIRT

FULL DRAPERY.

DIAGRAM 10.

TAKE the pattern of the forepart, lay it on another piece of paper, mark along the center-of-front and front of the dart to the hip-line, mark point P and run a tracer across on the fashionable waist-line from F to G.

Bring the part H I in closed position below the fashionable waist-line, H touching G. Mark along the edge of the paper below I to the hip-line, and run a tracer across from H to I.

Bring point J to touch at I and in closed position below I to the hip-line. Mark along the edge of the paper below T. Mark T and run a tracer across from J to K.

Remove the pattern of the forepart and place the underarmpiece in the position shown on the diagram. L touches K and the front edge of the underarmpiece touches the side edge of the forepart half-way between T and the hip-line. Mark along the edge of the pattern from O to the hip-line, and run a tracer across from L to O.

Lay the sidebody to touch the underarmpiece half-way from the natural waist to the hip-line and R at O. Mark along the edge of the pattern from Q to 9. Mark point 20 and run a tracer across from R to Q.

Extend the guide-line from 20 towards 10. This line is the same as the one from 7 through 21 on Diagram 7.

Shape the back-edge by a slightly curved line from Q through 9.

Q to 10 is ¼ inch more than 6 to M on Diagram 9.

Add for the plait from Q to 10 the same as has been added on the side of the back from 6 to M on Diagram 9.

T to 11 is the same as 20 to 10.

P to 12 is 1 inch more than 20 to 10.

On this diagram the front of the skirt is shaped below the center-of-front by a straight line drawn from P through Z. (Diagram 9.) Sometimes it extends across the lapel as represented by the broken lines F to 13. In such case lay the lapel in closed position with the forepart from F to P; mark the width to 13 and along the edge of the lapel from F to 13.

From 12 to 14 is the same as F to 13.

All short skirts and peplums are drafted in this manner for coats which have narrow sidebodies, underarmpieces and front darts. There is no fullness on the top edge of the skirt, and this necessitates fullness on the hip-line as shown between the forepart, underarmpiece and sidebody. Otherwise the skirt would be tight over the round of the hips between the waist and hip-line.

For very long coats a skirt drafted in this manner would have *too much* draping below the hip-line. So that when less drapery is desired, either for long skirts or for skirts of medium length, proceed as explained for the succeeding diagram.

* * * * * *

For frock-coats which have wide backs and fronts, as blouse frock-coats, the skirt is drafted on a principle similar to that employed for dress-skirts as explained for Diagram 12.

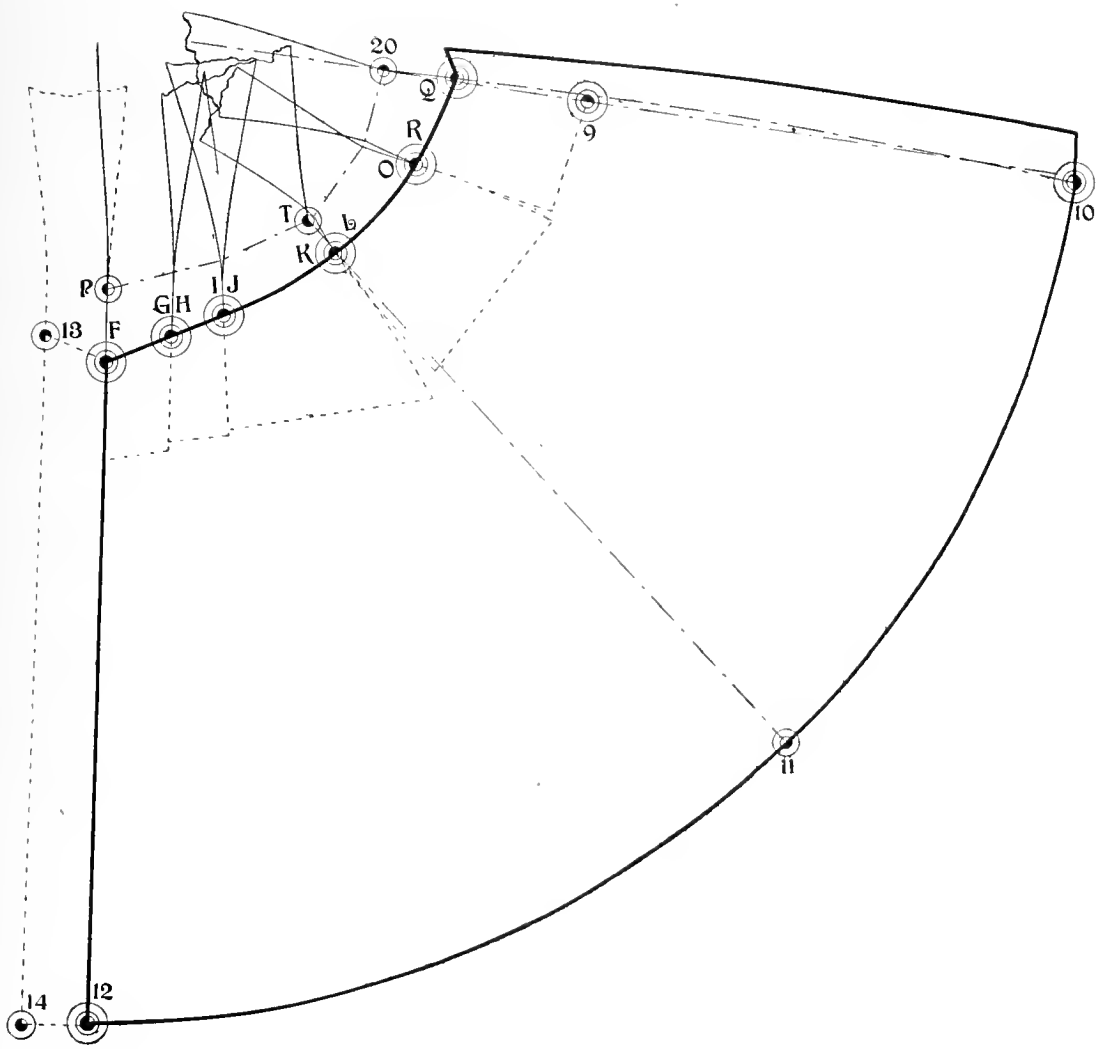


Diagram 10.

FROCK-COAT CLOSE SKIRT

DIAGRAM 11.

THIS skirt is intended to fit smoothly over the hips, and to hang below the hips with less drapery than the one represented by the preceding diagram. The same hip size is maintained as given to the several parts on the hip-line when the body of the coat is drafted. In such cases additional size must be given on the waist-line to avoid tightness over the round of the hips midway between the natural waist and hip-lines. This additional waist size may be shrunken to the body of the coat, if soft material is to be used, and then the extra size given should not exceed 1 inch between K and L and ½ inch between O and R.

If, however, a quite close skirt below the hips is desired, and particularly for a very long coat, darts are inserted at the waist-seam. Proceed as follows:

Take the forepart first and obtain the run of the waist-seam from F to K in the same manner as explained for the preceding diagram.

Then place the underarmpiece in closed position with the forepart touching at the fashionable waist and hip-lines.

Pivot at the hip-line and swing the underarmpiece backward, if to be shrunken on to the body of the coat, until the round on the front of the underarmpiece and back of the forepart touch each other midway between T and the hip-line.

If a dart is to be taken out swing the underarmpiece until L is 1½ or 2 inches from K as may be required. The smaller the waist in proportion to hip size, the larger the dart should be.

Then mark along the pattern from L and O to the hip-line, mark the hip-line and run the tracer across from L to O.

Now lay the sidebody with R at O and touching the underarmpiece at the hip-line.

Pivot at the hip-line and swing the sidebody backward until R is one-half of the distance from O that L is from K.

Mark from 20 to 9; run the tracer from R to Q and extend the guide-line which is on the sidebody from 20 towards 10.

Finish in the same manner as explained for the preceding diagram.

The darts terminate 1 inch above the hip-line.

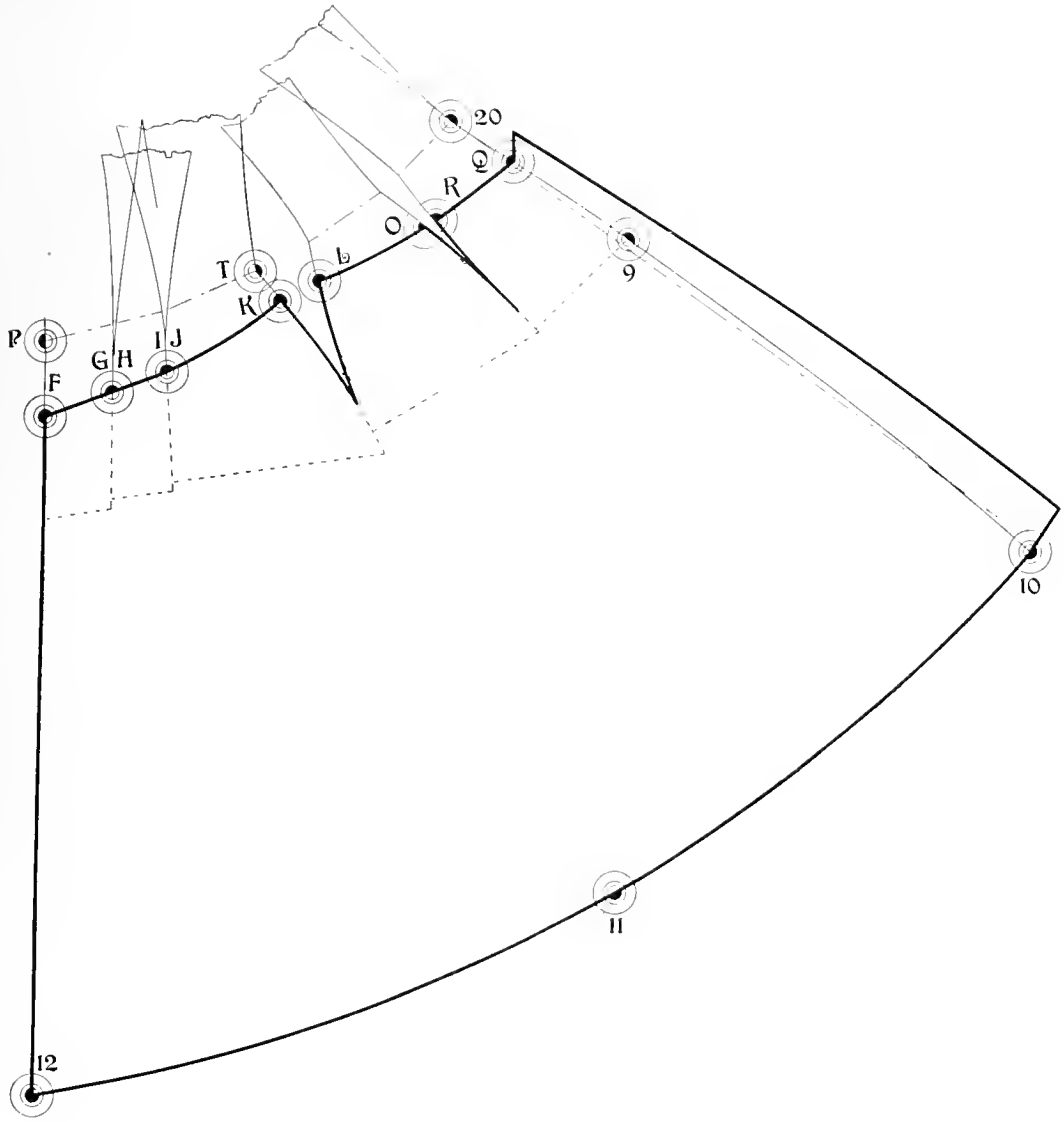


Diagram 11.

BLOUSE JACKET

DIAGRAM 12.

ALL the points not directly explained are obtained in the same manner as explained for the preceding diagrams. The backpart is close-fitted by a side-seam and center-back seam only. The side waist length and length at the center-of-back are, in this case, the same. The fronts close on the center-of-front, but any style desired can be given to the foreparts.

I to 13 is ¾ or 1 inch, according to the amount of fullness required, and a straight line drawn from O through 13 gives point P.

C to E is 1½ inch when the bust is 11 or more inches larger than the waist. (See corpulent forms.)

A to L and N to 17 is the front-waist length. Connect 17 and T.

When the jacket is made tight-fitting through the back-waist with but one underarm seam, then T to U is ½ inch more than the back-waist measure.

U to V is one-half of the full waist. Pivot at U and sweep downward from V.

From 17 to Y is 1 inch, more or less, according to the amount required for a pouch.

Pivot 1 inch forward of N and sweep backward from Y. This establishes 18.

Shape from T to Y, passing ½ inch above 18 into the sweep-line as represented.

The center-of-front may extend from 12 to Y, or, if there is more fullness to be gathered or plaited than desired between Y and 18, the fronts may be shaped below 13 to X as represented, leaving from 18 to X only the desired amount.

E to 15 is ⅓ waist. From 15 to 16 is the same as U to E. Shape above 15 and 16 through J as represented.

The standing band collar is drafted as follows:

Draw a straight line from 12 towards 9. This line follows the neck-gorge for about 1 inch backward of 12. From 12 to 9 is the same as from 12 to N and L to A. Square upward from 9.

From 9 to 19 is 1 inch. Shape the seam edge from 19 to 12, and square upward by the seam edge toward 20. From 19 to 20 is the height desired, say 1¼ inch. Shape from 20 to 12 to the style desired.

The peplum skirt is drafted in the following manner:

Square the lines A B and A I.

A to C is 5½ inches. Square backward from C.

A to B and C to D are each ¼ waist. Draw a straight line from D through B.

From ⅛ inch above B to E is ½ waist.

Pivot at E and sweep backward from ⅛ inch above B towards G; also from ⅛ inch above D towards F.

From C, following the sweep-line to F, is ½ inch more than one-half of the full hip.

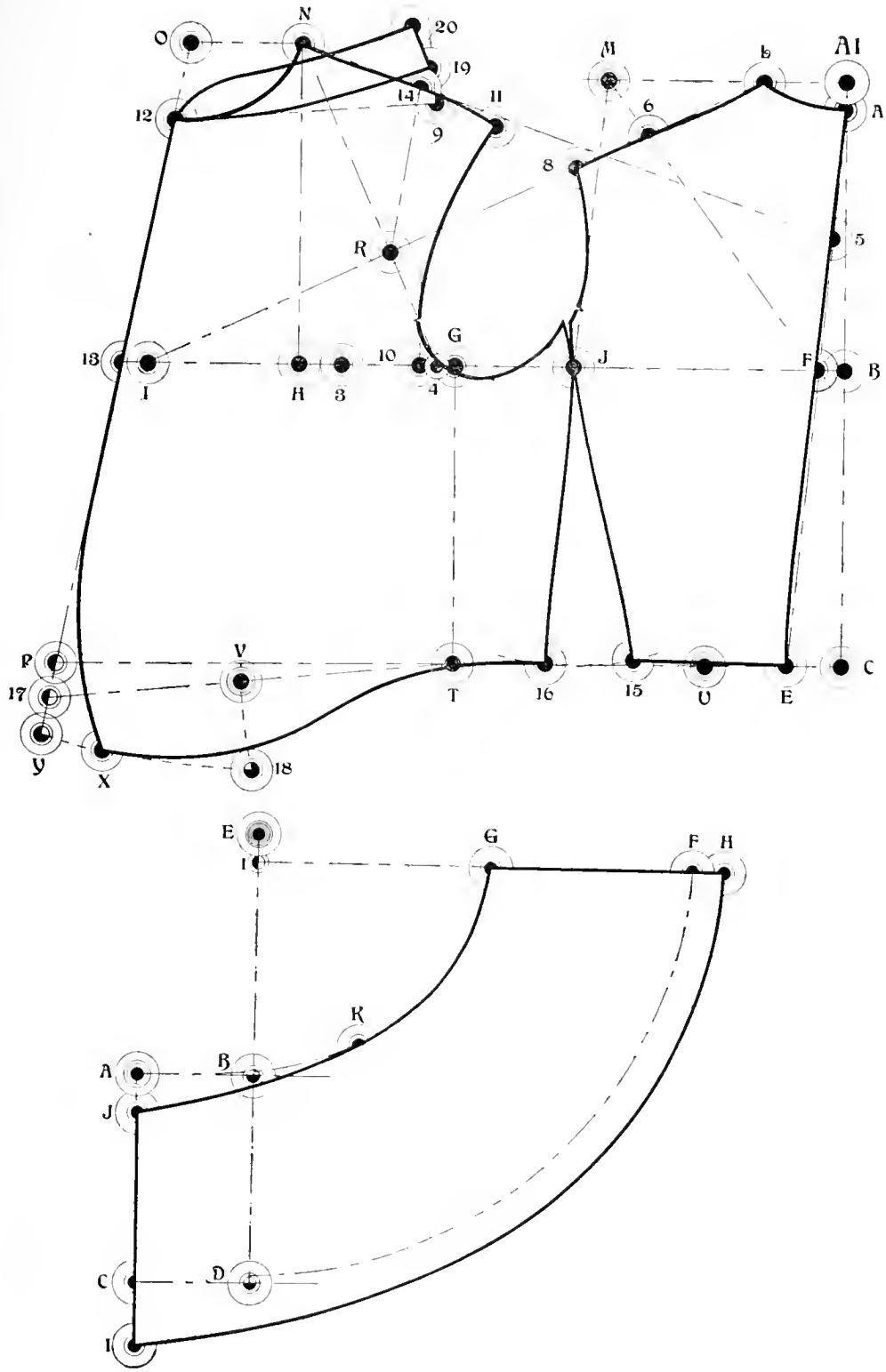
Square forward from F by the line D E. This gives point 1, and establishes G.

A to J is the same as P to 17 on the upper diagram.

K is half-way from A to G. Shape from K to J as represented.

G to H and J to I are each the length desired.

J to G must not be less than one-half of the full waist. For some sizes it may be more than one-half of the full waist, but if so, the fullness is taken out by a dart or shrunk at K.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18
E
I
G
F
H
K
A
B
J
C
D
I

DIAGRAM 12.

COAT WITH TWO FRENCH DARTS

DIAGRAM 13.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are the same as for Diagram 1, except that the length to natural waist at center-of-back is 15 inches. The form to be fitted is medium flat at front of abdomen, and full at side and back hips.

TO DRAFT.

Obtain all the points on the back and shoulder sections, which are not herein explained, in the same manner as explained for Diagram 6.

This coat is not tight-fitting at the waist in front, as is the one on Diagram 6, therefore 1 is obtained by squaring downward from B1. 1 to Z is 1 inch, and the center-of-front is drawn through Z. This establishes W.

Point 3 is at the length of the waist at center-of-back.

The width of the back opposite 3 is according to style, in this case 1-12 waist, 1 inch.

Square downward from 3 to establish 15, and from the side of the back to establish 19 and 20.

From the top of the back to 17 is 36 inches. Square forward and backward from 17.

From 15 to 16 is ¾ inch.

Draw a guide-line from 3, ¼ inch forward of 16. This establishes S.

Shape the center-back seam from 3 through 16 by a slightly curved line through S to 18 as represented.

T to 6 is one-half of the back-waist surplus, U to 3.

Point 7 is half-way from T to 6.

G to 8 is ½ inch less than T to 7.

Draw a straight line from 8 through 7. This gives 22.

The remaining one-half of the back-waist surplus is taken out in 3 equal parts at 2, 4 and 5. Establish the back-edge of the first side-form one part from the back at 2; mark the width of the first side-form to tase or style, in this case it is ⅛ inch more than 1-12 waist, 1⅛ inch.

Establish the back edge of the second side-form one part of the back-waist surplus forward of the front edge of the first side-form at 4, as above explained.

Establish 9 and 10 at top of the back to style.

Draw straight lines from ¼ inch backward of 9 to 2 to establish 11, and from ¼ inch backward of 10 to establish 12.

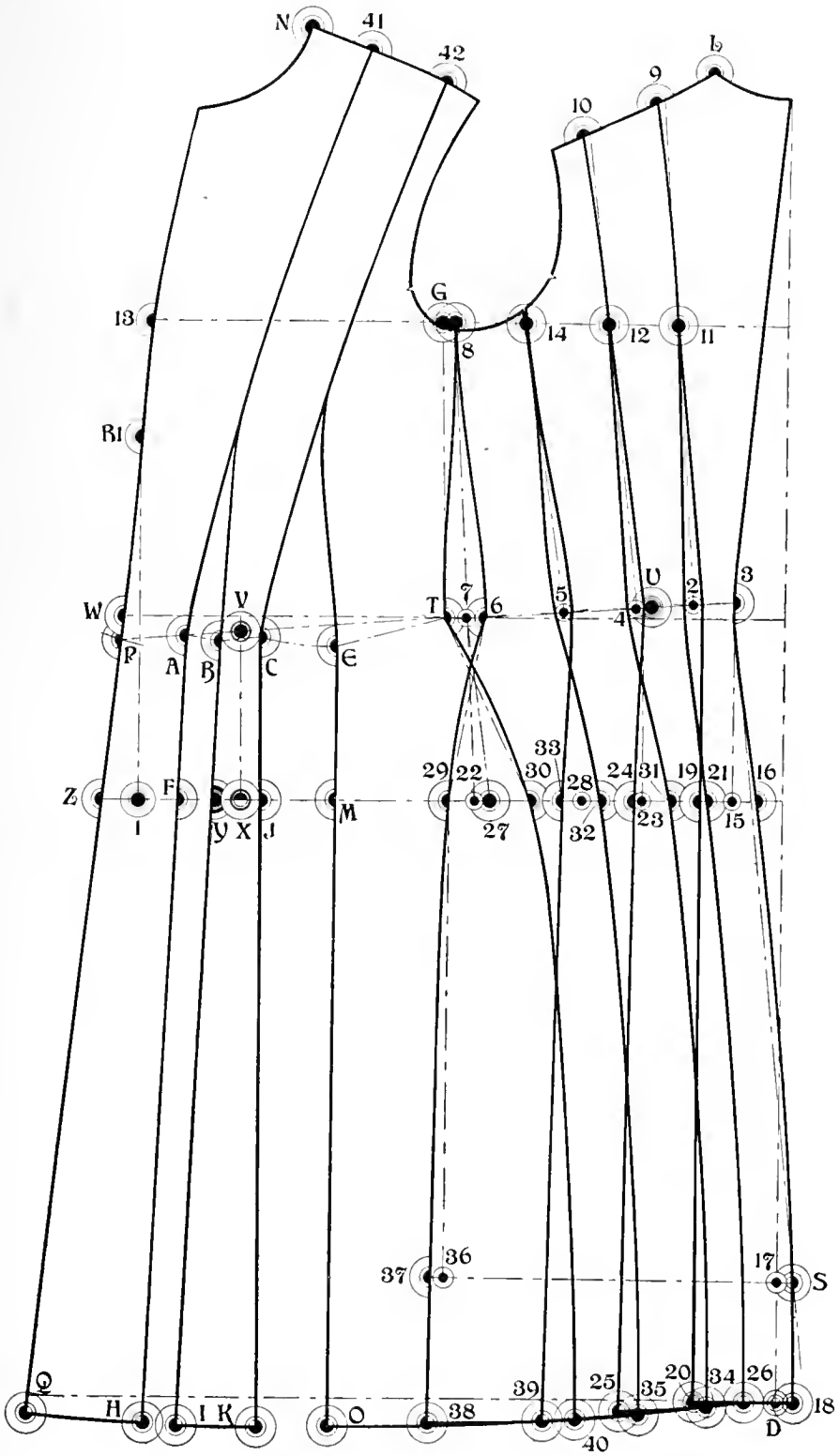
Shape from 9 through 11 to each side of 2, and from 10 through 12 to each side of 4 as represented.

From 4 to 5 is half-way from 4 to 6.

From 12 to 14 is half-way from 12 to 8.

Place the remaining part of the back-waist surplus equally on each side of 5, and shape the lines below 8 and 14 to the waist-line as represented.

P to A is to taste or style.


N
41
42
b
9
10
G
13
8
14
12
11
B1
W
V
T
7
6
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3
4
P
A
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33
29
22
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Z
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15
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Y
X
J
36
37
17
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Q
H
I
K
O
38
39
25
35
20
34
26
18
D
40

Diagram 13.

A to B is one-third of the amount which is to be taken out by the darts. In this case the surplus, V to P, is 3¾ inches, and as it is desired that the coat shall be ⅔ tight-fitting through this part, but 2½ inches is taken out by the darts, so that from A to B is, say ⅞ inch, and C to E is 1⅝ inch.

B to C is to taste or style.

N to 41 and 42 is the same as L to 9 and 10.

Shape the darts from 41 to A and B, and from 42 to C and E as represented.

Square downward from V to establish X.

X to Y is as explained for Diagrams 15, 16 and 17, ⅝ inch for this draft.

Z to F is ¼ inch more than P to A.

Draw a straight line from A through F towards H.

Draw a straight line from B towards I parallel with the line A H.

The width of the tongue across to J is ¼ inch more than B to C.

Draw a straight line from C through J towards K.

J to M is ¼ inch less than C to E. Square downward from M towards O.

Square downward from the front edge of the first side-form to establish 23.

From 23 to 24 is ¼ inch. Square downward from 24 towards 25 and shape the seam below 4 through 24 as represented.

Shape the back-seam of the first side-form below 2 parallel with the center-back seam. This gives 21 and 26.

The back and first side-form having now been drafted proceed as follows:

Measure across on the hip-line from Y to 21 and 19 to 16. For this draft the measurement is 16¾ inches.

This is 4¼ inches less than one-half of the full hip, which is 21 inches (one-half of 42). This and ½ inch more, making 4¾ inches in all, is to be added to the hip size by overlapping the parts on each side of 23, 28 and 27 in the following manner:

22 to 27 is ½ inch.

About one-half of the above 4¾ inches, say 2¼ inches, to avoid too small a fraction, is divided equally, 1⅛ inch on each side of 27. This gives 29 and 30.

One-half of the remainder, or 1¼ inch, is placed from 24 to 31.

Now establish 28 half-way from 24 to 30 and divide the remaining 1¼ inch equally half and half on each side of 28. This gives 32 and 33.

From 26 to 34 is the same as 21 to 31.

From 34 to 35 is the same as 31 to 32.

Shape the back edges of the second side-form below 4 through 31 and 34 and of the underarmpiece below 5 through 32 and 35 as represented.

Square downward from 29 to establish 36.

From 36 to 37 is ½ inch.

Draw guide-lines from 6 to 29 and from T to 30.

Shape the underarmpiece from 6 through 29 and 37 as represented.

Shape the front edge of second side-form below 5 through 33 and towards 39 parallel with the front edge of the underarmpiece below 29.

Shape the sideseam of the forepart from T through 30. Continue the same curvature for

about 4 inches below 30, and from there follow downward towards 40 parallel with the back edge of the underarmpiece below 32.

From 2 to 26 is the same as 2 to 20.

Q is ¾ inch below the line squared across from D.

Pivot at B1 and sweep backward to establish H.

Connect H and 26 by a slightly upward curved line to establish 25, 39, 38 and K.

B to I is the same as A to H. E to O is the same as C to K. 4 to 34 is the same as 4 to 25. 5 to 35 is the same as 5 to 39, and T to 40 is the same as 6 to 38.

The line 13 to Q is the center-of-front.

COAT WITH THREE FRENCH DARTS

DIAGRAM 14.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are the same as for Diagram 6, except that the length to natural waist at center-of-back is 15 inches, and full length 36 inches. The form to be fitted is medium flat at front of abdomen, and full at side and back hips.

The front and back are tight-fitting.

All the parts on the waist-line are of equal width.

TO DRAFT.

Obtain all the points on the back and shoulder sections which are not herewith explained, in the same manner as explained for Diagram 6.

A to 3 is the length to natural waist at center-of-back.

Between 3 and P there are nine parts, but as that part between P and B is twice the width of the remaining parts, between 3 and P is divided into ten equal parts, each one-tenth of one-half of the full waist. Take a waist of 25 inches. One-half is 12½ inches, and one-tenth of 12½ is 1¼ inch. From 3 to 6, 7 to 8, 9 to 10, 11 to 14, 15 to 16, K to J, I to H, and F to C are each, therefore, 1¼ inch. P to B is the remaining two-tenths, or 2½ inches.

The quantity to be taken out between the parts is obtained as follows:

T to U is the back-waist, and U to 3 is the back-waist surplus, say 3 inches. One-sixth of this, or ½ inch, is taken out between 6 and 7. And the same amount between 8 and 9, and between 10 and 11. The remaining 1½ inch is taken out one-half or ¾ inch between 14 and 15, and ¾ inch between 16 and K.

U to V is one-half of the full waist.

V to P is the front-waist surplus, 3¾ inches, and ¼ inch more, or 4 inches in all are to be taken out by the darts. One-third of this, say 1⅜ inch, is taken out of the middle dart from F to H, about ⅜ inch less than this from B to C, 1 inch, and the remaining 1⅝ inch from I to J.

Establish points 17, 18 and 19 to style.

From ¼ inch backward of 17 draw a straight line midway between 6 and 7 to establish 20.

From ¼ inch backward of 18 draw a straight line midway between 8 and 9 to establish 21.

From ¼ inch backward of 19 draw a straight line midway between 10 and 11 to establish 20.

Point 23 is half-way from 22 to G.

Shape the seams below 17, 18, 19, 23 and G to the waist-line as represented.

Square downward from E to establish 2, and from 6 to establish 1 and M.

From 2 to 4 is ¾ inch.

Draw a guide-line from 3, ¼ inch forward of 4 to establish 5. (The full length is, in this case, 36 inches. When the coat is longer or shorter than 36, then a point must be established 36 inches below A on the line which is drawn from 3, ¼ inch forward of 4.) Shape the back from 3 through 4 and 5 as represented.

Shape the seam below 7 parallel with the center-back seam to the bottom. This gives 29.

Square downward from 8 by the line E W. This gives 33.

Draw a straight line from G midway between 16 and K. This gives 30.

Divide the distance between 30 and 33 into three equal parts to establish 31 and 32.

For this draft Y to 29 and 1 to 4 is 3¾ inches less than one-half of the full hip. This and ½ inch more, making 4¼ inches, must be added backward of 30, 31, 32 and 33 to secure the hip size required, about as follows: Place about one-fourth, say 1 inch from 30 to 34, 1 inch from 31 to 35, 1⅛ inch from 32 to 36, and the remaining 1⅛ inch from 33 to 37.

Divide the distance from 44 to 49 into three equal parts. This gives 45 and 47.

Shape the seam from 9 through 37 towards 51 parallel with the line 29 to 52.

Shape the seam from 11 through 36 towards 50 parallel with the seam from 37 to 51.

Shape the seam from 15 through 35 towards 48 parallel with the seam 36 to 50.

Shape from K through 34 towards 46 parallel with the line from 35 to 48.

Shape the remaining front-edges from 10 through 32 towards 47, from 14 through 31 towards 45, and from 16 through 30 towards 44 as represented.

Z to O is ¼ inch more than P to B.

Draw a straight line from B through O.

O to Q is the same as B to C in this case, because the front-hip surplus, Y to Z, is the same as the front-waist surplus, V to P. For the same reason R to S is the same as F to H, and 27 to 28 is the same as I to J.

Draw a straight line from C through Q and then parallel with the line O to 38.

The quantity between 39 and 46 less the width of the darts R S, and 27, 28, is now to be divided into three nearly equal parts, making 41 to 42 one-third, 39 to 40 a trifle less than 41 to 42, and 43 to 46 as much more.

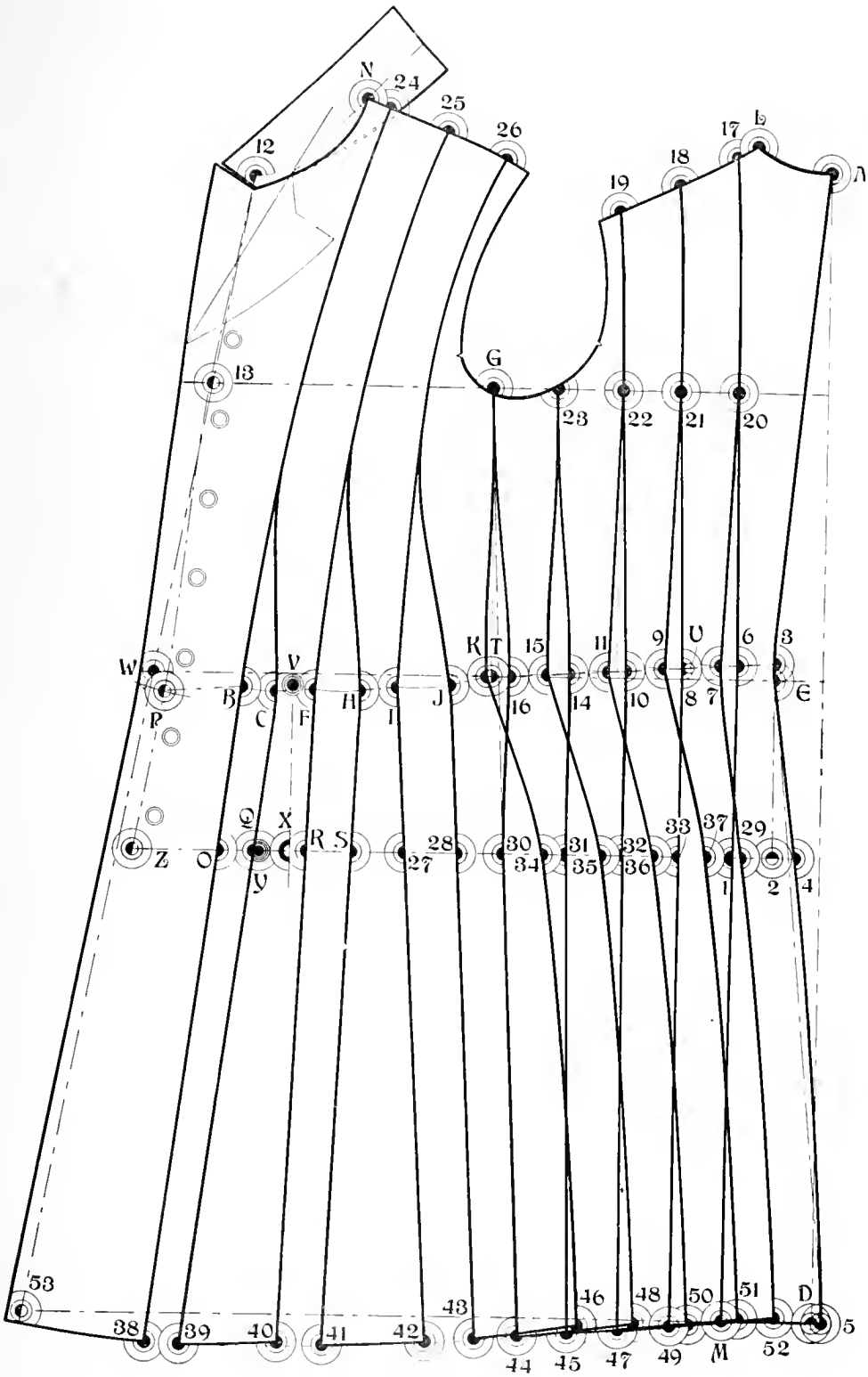
N to 24, 25 and 26 is the same as L to 17, 18 and 19. Shape the darts as represented.

From 7 to 52 is the same as 6 to M.

Pivot at 13 and sweep forward and backward from ¾ inch below 53. This establishes 38. Draw a slightly upward curved line from 52 to 38. This establishes 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47 and 49.

Make the lengths F to 40 the same as H to 41, I to 42 the same as J to 43, K to 46 the same as 16 to 44, 15 to 48 the same as 14 to 45, 11 to 50 the same as 10 to 47, and 9 to 51 the same as 8 to 49.

The lines 12, 13, P, Z is the medial line. Any style required can be given to the front.


N
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51
D
38
39
40
41
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47
49
M
52
5

Diagram 14.

FLATNESS AND FULLNESS AT FRONT OF ABDOMEN

DIAGRAMS 15, 16 AND 17.

THE contour of the form in front below the waist-line varies according to natural development, and to artificial methods employed.

It is not possible therefore to give a rule for obtaining the widths of the part in front that will apply alike to all forms.

Each form must be studied carefully when the measures are taken, and memoranda made so that the material may be distributed with approximate accuracy when the pattern is drafted.

The different shapes may be classified as follows: First, Flat. Second, Medium Flat. Third, Medium Full. Fourth, Extra Full.

When the form to be fitted is *flat* in front below the waist-line, proceed as follows:

DIAGRAM 15.—All the points, excepting 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 37 are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7.

Draw a straight line from midway between the top of the darts midway between 42 and and 43. This gives 26 and 27.

Q to 32 is ¼ inch more than 39 to 40. From 32 to 34 is the same as 40 to 41.

From 27 to 35 is the same as from 26 to 42. From 35 to 36 is the same as from 42 to 43.

From 36 to 37 is ¼ inch less than X to 32, less the quantity taken out between 34 and 35.

When the form is *medium flat* in front below the waist-line, proceed in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7 to establish Y, W, 45, 47, 48 and 49. (Diagram 7.)

When the form is *medium full* in front below the waist-line, proceed as follows:

DIAGRAM 16.—All the points, excepting 32, 34, Y, 35, 36 and 37 are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7.

Establish 26 and 27 as explained for Diagram 15.

Q to 32 is ¼ inch less than 39 to 40.

From 32 to 34 is ½ inch more than 40 to 41.

From 27 to 35 is ¼ inch more than from 26 to 42.

From 35 to 36 is ½ inch more than from 42 to 43.

X to Y is 1¼ inch.

From 36 to 37 is ¼ inch less than Y to 32, less the quantity between 34 and 35.

When the form is *extra full* in front below the waist-line proceed as follows:

DIAGRAM 17.—All the points, excepting 32, Y, 34, 35, 36 and 37 are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7.

Establish 26 and 27 as explained for Diagram 15.

Q to 32 is ½ inch less than P to 40.

From 32 to 34 is ½ inch more than 40 to 41.

From 27 to 35 is ½ inch more than from 26 to 42.

From 35 to 36 is ¾ inch more than from 42 to 43.

X to Y is 1⅞ inch.

From 36 to 37 is ¼ inch less than Y to 32, less the quantity taken out between 34 and 35.

* * * * * *

For all coats that are less than tight-fitting in front, Y is established in the same manner as when tight-fitting, viz.: ⅝ inch forward of X when the form is *medium flat* in front below the waist line; 1¼ inch when *medium full*, and 1⅞ inch when *extra full*.

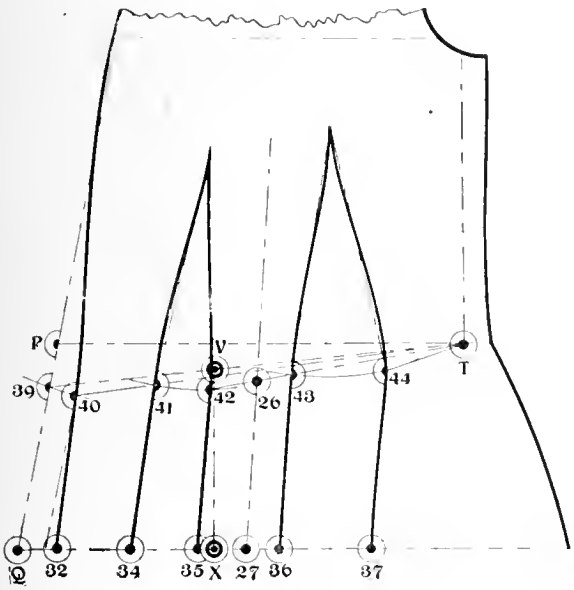


DIAGRAM 15.

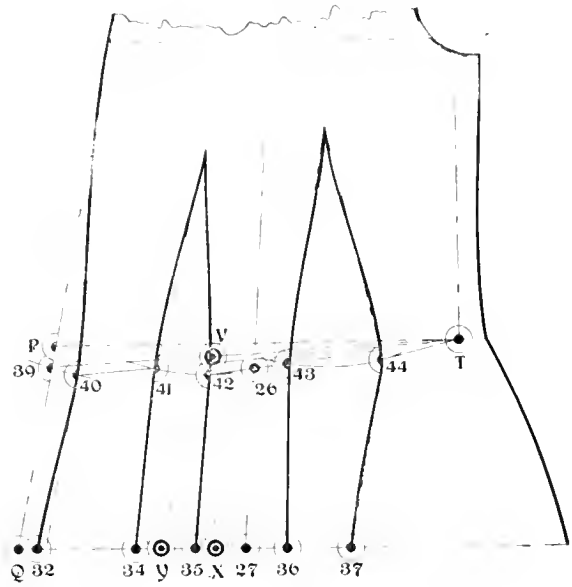


DIAGRAM 16.

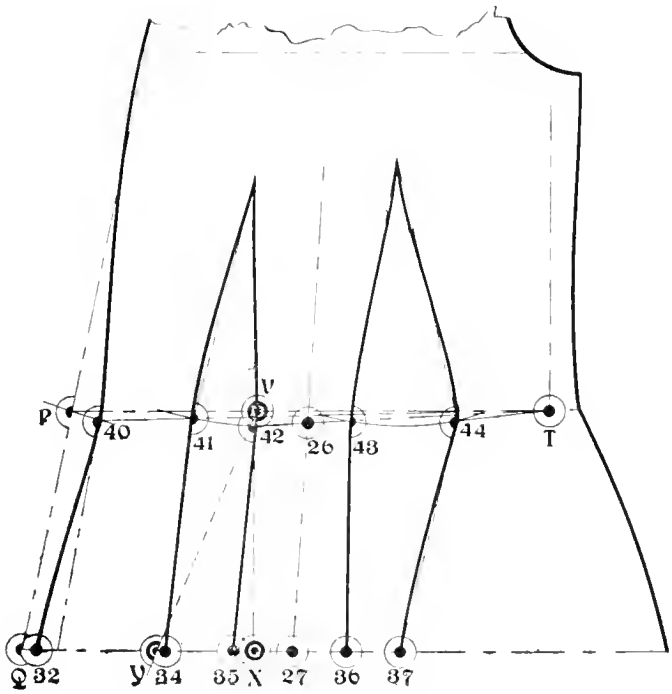


DIAGRAM 17.

LARGE BUST AND SMALL WAIST

DIAGRAMS 18 AND 19.

FOR nearly all the preceding diagrams, the measures used have been for an average form having a bust size 11 inches larger than waist. And in such cases when the coat is to be made tight-fitting in front, then the center-of-front line has been established 3¾ inches forward of V.

Forms are frequently met with of much greater difference between bust and waist sizes, and these require larger bust darts to give requisite length over the prominence of the bust from the back of the neck to the waist.

The measures by which the accompanying diagram is drafted are as follows: 43 bust, 27, waist, 44 hip, 7⅜ back-depth, 15½ side-waist length, 15 natural waist at center-of-back, 7¼ half-back width, 11 blade, 12½ front-depth, 17 over-shoulder, 6½ back-waist, 15½ neck, 15 top-of-dart, 23 front-waist length, 6 depth of gorge.

TO DRAFT.

DIAGRAM 18.—All the points excepting E, Y, W, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 37 are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 7.

The application of the over-shoulder measure, 17, requires for this draft ½ inch more than the quantity between F, 6, 4, R and 14. This ½ inch is added from 6 to E and the back shoulder is shaped from L through E. The back shoulder can remain at 6, and the front shoulder raised ½ inch above 14, or both shoulders can be raised ¼ inch each as preferred.

A to L and N to 39 is the front-waist length.

Y corresponds with and is obtained in the same manner as explained for point 2 on Diagram 4.

The amount required for the bust-darts must now be determined, and the center-of-front line established in the following manner:

For a form having a bust 11 inches larger than waist, then from V to the center-of-front is 3¾ inches. But when the difference is more than 11 inches, then from V to the center-of-front is 3¾ inches, plus ¾ inch for each inch that the difference is more than 11 inches.

In this case the difference between the bust and waist is 16 inches. This is 5 inches more than 11 inches. And from V to the center-of-front must be 3¾ inches, plus 5 times ¾ inch, which is 3¾ inches, or 7½ inches in all.

For this draft 7½ inches forward of V strikes the sweep-line made at the front-waist length directly on the line from O through 13, as at 39, and this line remains as the center-of-front.

From 39 to 28 is ¼ waist, or to style. Pivot at 38 and sweep backward from 28.

From 28 to 29 is about one-third of the front-waist surplus, V to 39, say 2½ inches.

Connect 29 and T.

From 29 to 30 is ⅙ waist, or to style.

Pivot at 56 and sweep backward from 30.

From 30 to 31 is ¼ inch more than the remainder of the front-waist surplus, 5¼ inches.

The form to be fitted is *flat* in front below the waist-line, and points 34, 35, 36 and 37 are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 15.

Cases will arise when the size required forward of V will fall forward of the line from O through 13 as at W. In such cases draft the pattern as represented on this diagram, with the center-of-front on the line from O through 13; take out ¼ inch more by the darts than the quantity between V and 39; prove the size of the pattern on the waist-line by the size required, and cut it out, giving to it its style effect and shape at the bottom. Then proceed as explained for Diagram 19.

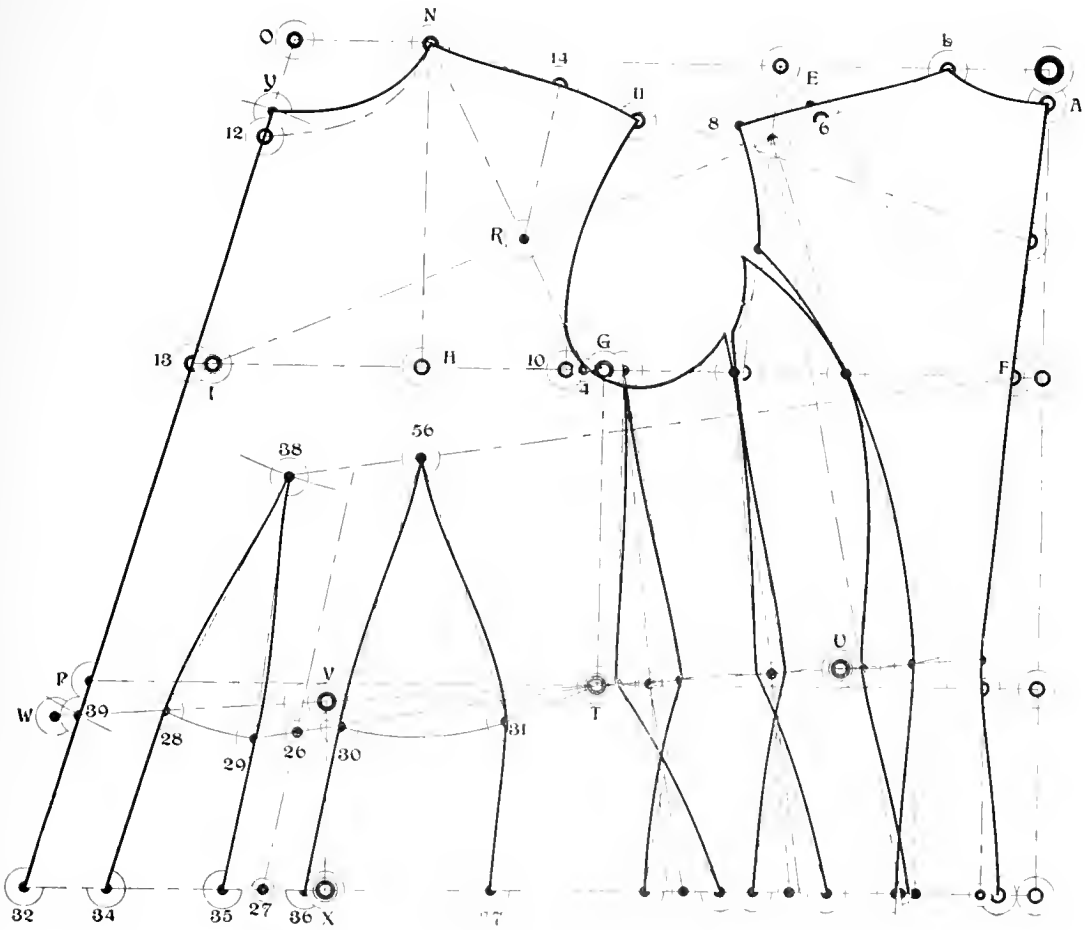


DIAGRAM 18.

LARGE BUST AND SMALL WAIST

(Concluded.)

DIAGRAM 19.—Lay the pattern of the forepart over another piece of paper; mark all around above the breast-line as from 13 to 4, and along both sides of the tongue. The broken lines represent the rest of the pattern as drafted.

Points 39 and 23 are the same as on Diagram 18.

From 23 to 5 and from 39 to 6 are each one-half of the quantity lacking in the width of the darts, as between 39 and W, on Diagram 17.

Pivot the pattern at 4 and swing the lower part backward until 23 is at 5. Then mark all around it below 4 and up to the top of the second dart. This gives the heavy lines and points 24, 40, 37 and 31. Mark point 31.

Place the pattern in its first position; pivot at 13 and swing the lower part forward until 39 is at 6. Then mark all around it below 13 and up to the top of the first dart. This gives the heavy lines and points 32, 34 and 28. Mark point 28.

Pivot at the top of the first dart and sweep backward from 28. This establishes 29.

Pivot at the top of the second dart and sweep forward from 31. This establishes 30.

From 29 to 35 is the same as from 28 to 34.

From 30 to 36 is the same as from 31 to 37.

Finish as represented. The tops of the darts will terminate a trifle higher than as first drafted, so as to avoid giving any additional width to the forepart across opposite the tops of the darts, as would be the case if they terminated in their first position.

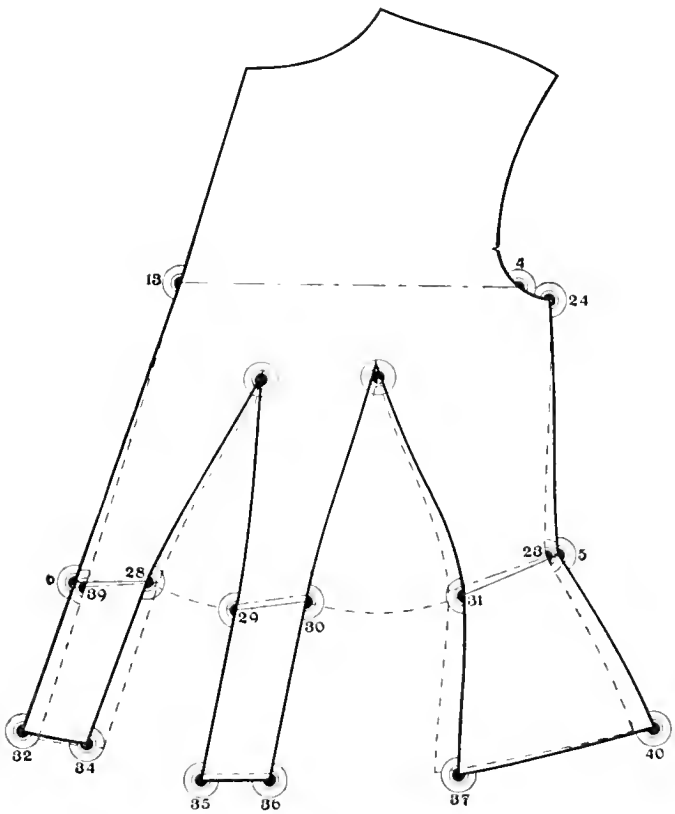


DIAGRAM 19.

VARIATIONS AT FRONT-OF-SCYE

ON all the diagrams in this work the front of the arm-scye is placed 1 inch forward of the blade quantity as from G to 10.

The amount of fullness at the sleeve-head which is gathered or plaited into the scye, varies with changes in style. A sleeve with extreme fullness at the top can be better adjusted to a large armhole than to a small one. For which reason, when there is a large amount of fullness at the sleeve-head, G to 10 may be as much as 1½ inch.

When there is but a moderate amount of fullness to the top sleeve-head, a wider back and a smaller armhole is preferable to a large armhole and a narrow half-back. In which case G to 10 may be ¾ inch.

ETON JACKET

DIAGRAM 20.

ON this diagram is represented a semi-loose-fitting Eton Jacket closing on the center-of-front to the neck.

All the points on and above the breast-line are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram A, excepting 15, 10, I and 13. Points C, E, U, T and V on the waist-line are also obtained the same as for Diagram A.

E to S is 1¼ inch, or according to style.

From 13 to P is one-third of the distance from the breast-line to the waist-line. Square downward from P by the breast-line. This gives Q.

Connect S and Q.

E to W is ½ waist.

W to X is 1½ inch, more or less, usually for a loose-fitting backpart, about one-half of the quantity between E and U.

G to 15 is the same as T to X. Connect 15 and X to establish 17.

Connect 15 and W and, pivoting at 15, sweep backward from 17 to establish 16.

P to 18 is ¼ bust. Square downward by the breast-line through 18 to establish 19.

Y to Z is the same as X to W. Connect 18 and Y to establish 20.

Connect 18 and Z and, pivoting at 18, sweep backward from 20 to establish 21.

Any style desired may be given to the front. These jackets are sometimes made to hang straight down under the arms and below the brow of the bust. In which case the seam below 15 and the dart below 18 are both omitted.

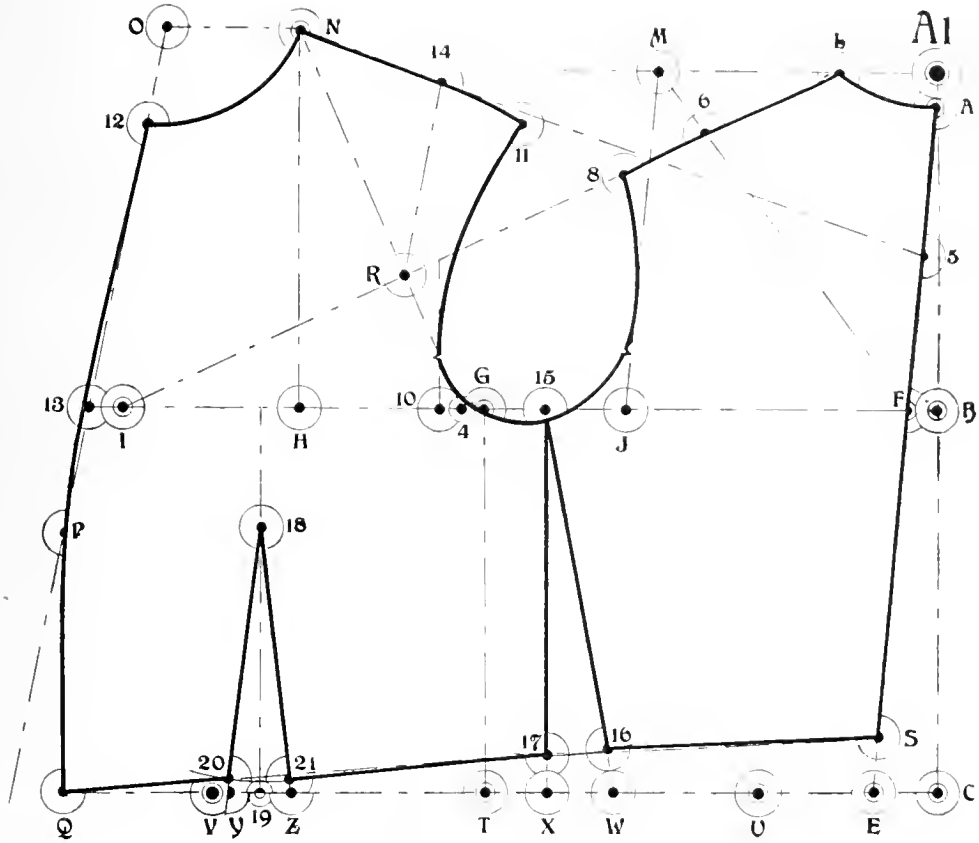


DIAGRAM 20.

SINGLE-BREASTED COLLARLESS VEST

DIAGRAM 21.

SQUARE the lines A1 and L, A1 and D.

A1 to A is 1-24 bust.

A to B is the back-depth, and to C is ¼ inch more than the side-waist length.

C to D is 5½ inches. Square forward from B, C and D.

C to E is 1½ inch, except for corpulent forms, when it is as explained for Diagram 8.

Connect A and E and shape the center-of-back as represented.

A1 to L is ⅛ bust.

F to G is ¼ inch less than the blade. Square downward from G to establish T.

G to H is 1¼ inch more than ⅙ bust. Square upward from H.

F to I is ½ inch less than one-half of the full size of bust. Connect I and L.

I to 13 is ½ inch.

G to 4 is ½ inch.

From 4 to N is the front-depth, less the width of the top of the backpart from A to L. Connect N and 4.

Point 5 is half-way from A to F. Connect N and 5.

L to 8 and N to 11 are each ½ inch less than ¼ bust.

G to 10 is 1½ inch. Shape the scye as represented, dropping ½ inch below the breast-line.

E to J is ½ waist.

T to U is ¼ inch more than the back-waist.

U to V is ½ inch less than one-half of the full-waist. (All the measures are taken in the same manner as for a coat.)

Square downward from V to establish X.

Take the width of the backpart from A to L and, placing it at N, sweep for the opening as at 14, the top of the dart at 15, the front-waist length as at 16, and the front length at W. Connect 16 and T.

V to the sweep-line at 17 is 3¾ inches when the bust is 11 inches larger than the waist. (See explanations for Diagram 18.)

Shape the center-of-front from 12 as represented by the light solid line, through 17 to S, and the edge from N through 14. Below 14 it is shaped ½ inch forward of the center-of-front and to W as represented.

J to K is the same as E to U. Shape from M to J, and from M to K as represented. Below K the side-seam springs out sharply towards 21.

K to 21 is 1½ inch.

From the center-of-front to 15 is ¼ bust, and from 17 to 19 is the same.

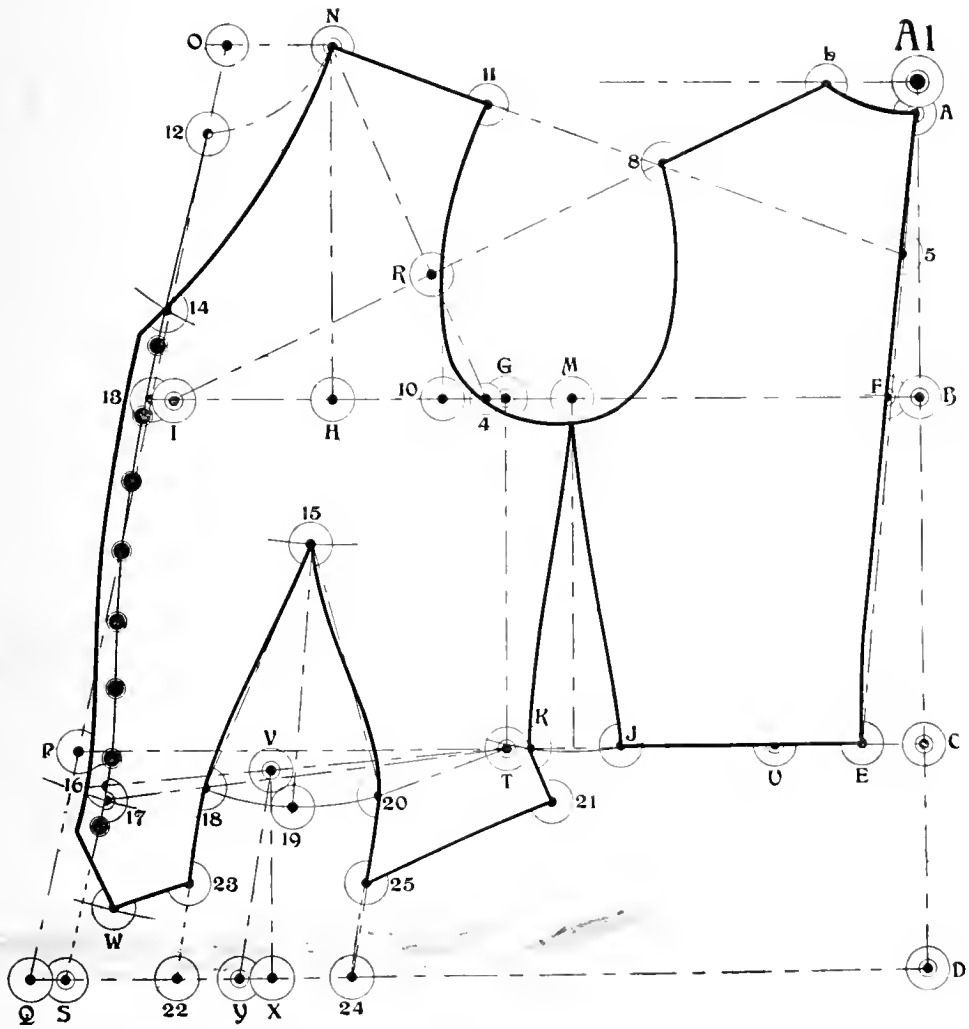
Make the dart from 18 to 20 ¼ inch more than V to 17, and divide it equally on each side of 19. Connect 15 and 18. Connect 15 and 20.

S to 22 is ¼ inch more than from 17 to 18, and X to Y is ⅝ inch when the form is medium flat in front below the waist-line. (See explanations for Diagrams 15, 16 and 17.)

Connect 18 and 22.

From 22 to 24 is ¼ inch less than Y to S. Connect 20 and 24.

Shape the dart as represented; cut the back-edge of the dart and bring from 20 to 24 in closed position with the front of the dart from 18 to 22. Shape the bottom from 21 to W. This gives 23 and 25. Finish as represented.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A1
b
11
12
A
8
5
R
14
G
M
18
10
F
B
I
H
4
15
K
P
V
J
C
16
T
17
18
20
21
U
E
19
23
25
W
D
Q
S
22
y
X
24

Diagram 21.

PLAIN CLOAK WITH YOKE

DIAGRAM 22.

THIS cloak has a circular yoke that is usually concealed by a flaring, rippled collarete.

The front edges at the neck K and at the front O S meet flush, and are closed with hooks and loops.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A H.

A to D is ¼ inch. Square each way from D.

D to B is ⅛ bust. Pivot at A and sweep from B. This establishes C.

C to K is ½ inch. Shape the neck of the yoke from B to K as represented.

B to I is ¼ bust. Pivot at D and sweep from I. This establishes E and J.

I to L is ¼ inch more than 1-16 bust.

J to M is 1-16 bust. This completes the yoke.

E to F is ¼ inch more than ¼ bust. F to G is ¼ bust.

Pivot at D and sweep forward and backward from F and from G.

F to N and F to O are each approximately 1 inch more than ½ bust. Connect N and O.

Readjust the length from E to N, making it the same as E to L, and that from E to O, making it the same as E to M.

G to P and G to Q are each ⅔ bust.

Draw straight lines from N through P, and from O through Q.

B to L and N to R is round length.

Pivot at D and sweep forward from R. This establishes H and S.

R to T is 2 inches or more for train. Reshape from H to T as represented.

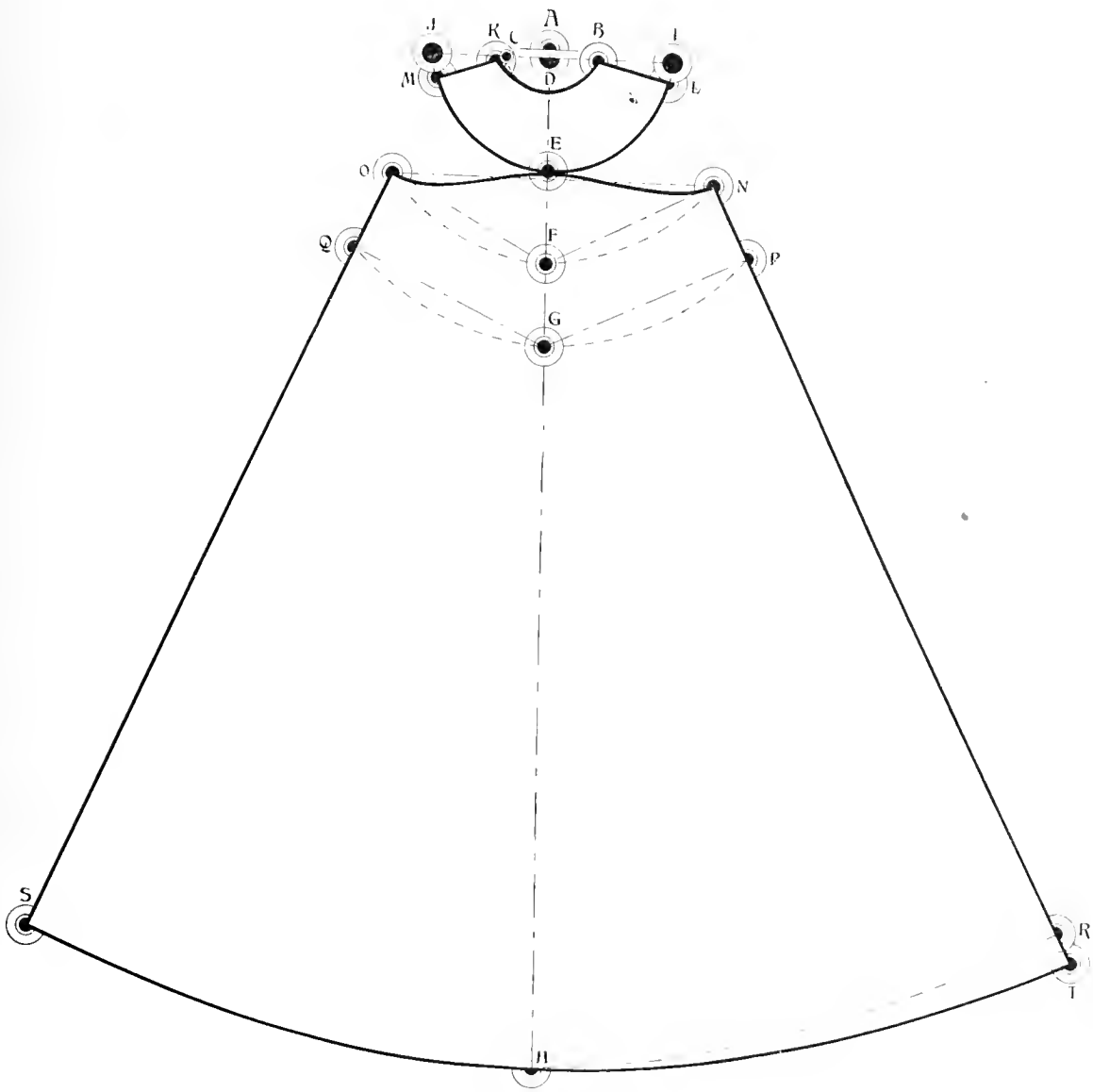


DIAGRAM 22.

TWO-DART CIRCULAR

DIAGRAM 23.

ALL the points excepting U, V, W, X and Y are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 49, excepting that the darts from M to P and from Q to S are each ⅛ and 1-16 bust.

The broken line from K to L corresponds with the line A D on Diagram 24.

K to V is the length to natural waist.

V to X is 1½ inch.

The center-back seam may be shaped on the line from K through X and L, or on a fold of the material on a straight line from K to L as desired.

Extend the straight line upward above K and draw one from the center-of-front until it intersects the line above K as at W.

Y is 5½ inches below V.

Pivot at W and sweep forward from Y and from the length at L.

This establishes U.

The line T to U is the medial line.

On the hip-line this cloak will measure about 12 inches more than one-half of the full hip.

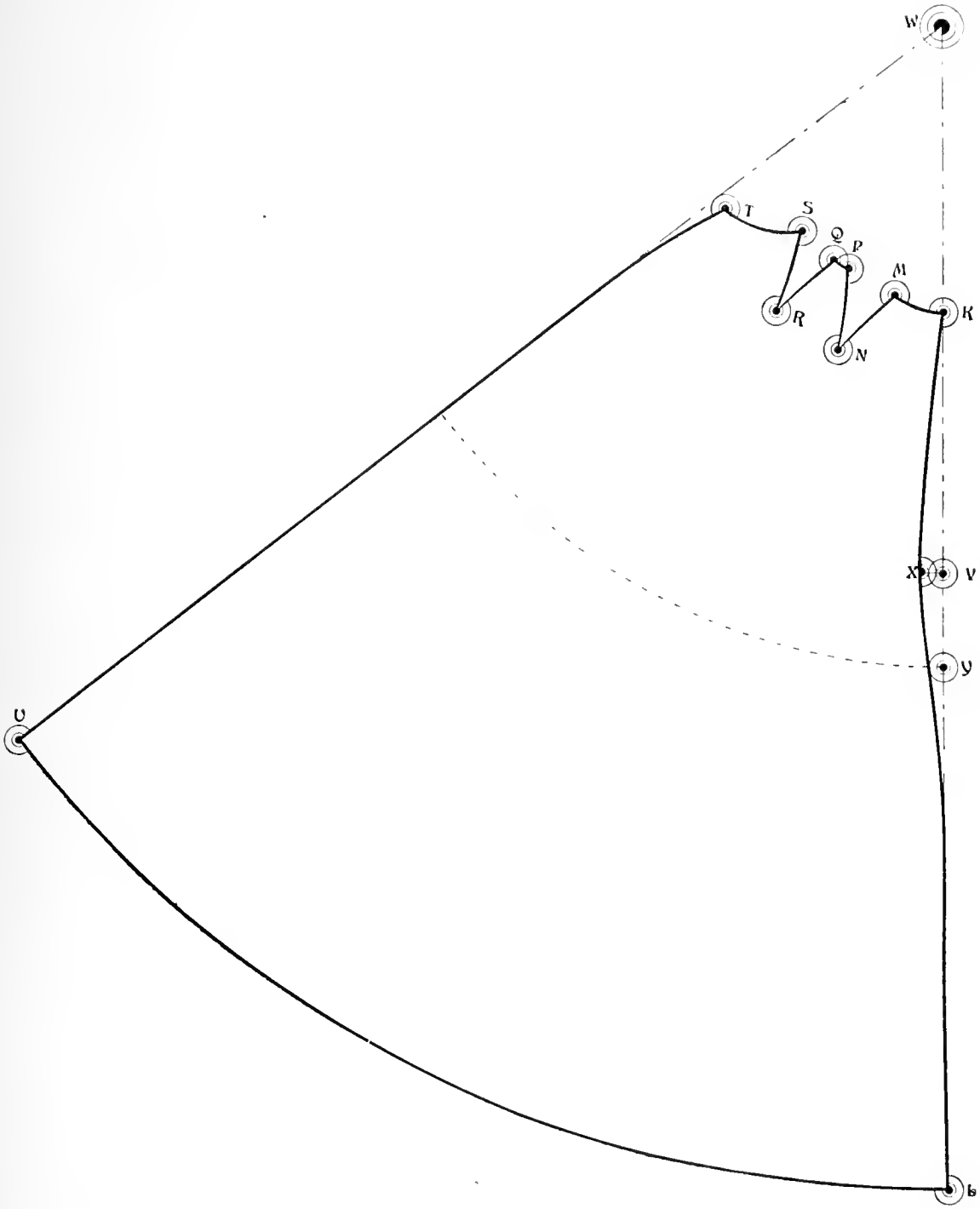


Diagram 23.

TWO-PIECE CIRCULAR

DIAGRAM 24.

OBTAIN all the points excepting 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, B, C, H and Z in the same manner as for any other style of coat, excepting that the shoulder seam is drafted high, as from L to 3.

Point 12 is obtained in the same manner as any coat which closes at the throat.

Point 3 is half-way from 12 to 13.

The center-of-back, back and front shoulder, neck and center-of-front thus drafted are represented in broken lines.

The draft is then enlarged and completed in the following manner:

Draw a guide-line from E ¼ inch forward of 2, and shape the center-back seam ½ inch outside of the broken lines, A, E, H.

Add ¼ inch above A to L, and ¼ inch above L to 8.

J to 1 is ⅛ bust.

Square across from 1 to establish 4.

From 1 to B and from 4 to C are each ¼ of the size of the armhole. This for a 16-inch armhole gives 4 inches from 1 to B, and the same amount from 4 to C.

Square downward from G. This establishes T and Z.

From Z to 5 is ⅙ hip.

Shape from ¼ inch above L past 8, through B and 5 to the bottom as represented.

Point 6 is ¼ inch above the line D Q.

Add above N and 11 ¼ inch, and fill in the neck ¼ inch.

Shape the center-of-front from ½ inch and forward of 12, 13 and Q as represented.

From the back-center just backward of 2 to 5 and Y to 7 is one-half of the full hip.

From 7 to 9 is ⅓ hip.

Shape from the front shoulder point through C and 9 to the bottom at 14 as represented.

Shape the bottom from 14 ¾ inch below Q as represented, having first observed that the length N to 14 is the same as L to 6.

To obtain the run of the side-seam of the forepart to 14, trace off and cut out the pattern of the backpart. Turn it over, bottom side up, and lay it on the forepart with the side-seam of the backpart touching at C and 9, and the bust lines one over the other. Then mark from C through 9 to 14.

This draft is for a cloak 36 bust and 42 hip, and gives 46 inches around the bottom from 14 to the center-of-front. It can be made larger or smaller by enlarging or reducing the quantity between Z and 5 and between 7 and 9 each in equal proportions. The full size on the hipe line from 2 to 5 and Y to 9 should not be less than 4 inches more than one-half of the full hip. On the diagram this is 7 inches more.

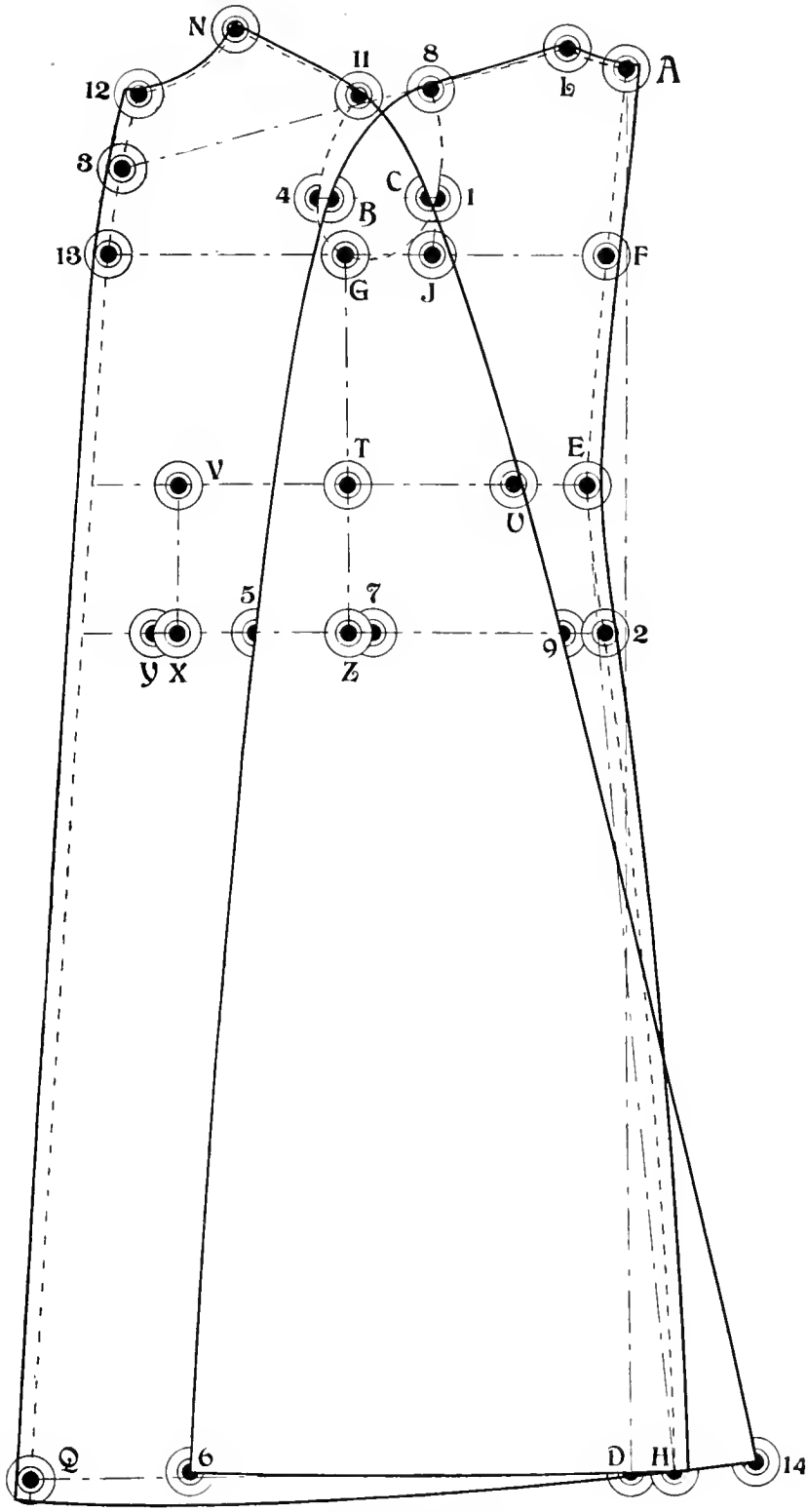


Diagram 24.

"Perfection is to be attained by slow degrees. She requires the hand of time."

VOLTAIRE.

PART III
SLEEVES

PLAIN TWO-PIECE SLEEVE

DIAGRAMS 25 AND 26.

THE sleeve represented on the accompanying diagrams is drafted from the following measures:

16 scye,	18 length,
8½ underarm-scye,	9½ cuff,
7½ to bend-of-arm,	12¾ elbow.

The scye is obtained by measuring from S past B following the edge of the scye as represented by the broken line, through U to T.

Establish U ¼ of the full scye above the breast-line. In this case it is 4 inches. To obtain the second measure, measure from B following the edge of the scye (on the broken line) to U.

DIAGRAM 25.—Fold a piece of paper, thus forming a crease-line. Open out the fold and lay the paper with the hollow of the crease on the under side. The heavy line from E to Z represents the crease-line.

Make a point, as at B. B to 1 is 12 inches. From 1 to 2 is ½ inch.

Draw a straight line from 2 through B.

B to C is 1¼ inch. Square forward and backward by the line B2 from C.

C to A is the scye 16, on the divisions of Fourths, 4 inches in all. Square backward from A by the line A2.

A to G is the scye 16, on the divisions of Halves, 8 inches. F is half-way from A to G. Square upward from F.

F to I is the scye 16, on the divisions of Twelfths, full 1¼ inch. G to H is the scye on the divisions of Sixteenths, 1 inch.

C to D is the length to bend-of-arm, 7½ inches, and on to E is the length, 18 inches.

Square backward from D. D to O is 2 inches.

Connect O and E and square backward by this line from O.

O to J is one-half of the full size at elbow, 6⅜ inches.

Pivot at G and sweep backward from E.

E to M is one-half of the full size at cuff, 4¾ inches.

J to K and J to L are each 1 inch.

Connect H and K. Connect K and M. Connect L and M.

Shape the bottom from E to ¼ inch below M as represented.

Lay the pattern of the forepart in the position shown on the diagram. The bust line is directly over the line which is squared across from C, and the front-of-scye is on the crease-line.

Mark along the scye from B towards S, and from B to the side-seam at 3.

Lay the underarmpiece to touch 3 and the bust line directly over the line which is squared across from C. Mark to 4.

Lay the sidebody to touch 4 in the position shown. Mark past 7 and establish the back-scye notch about 1½ inch above the bust line as at 7.

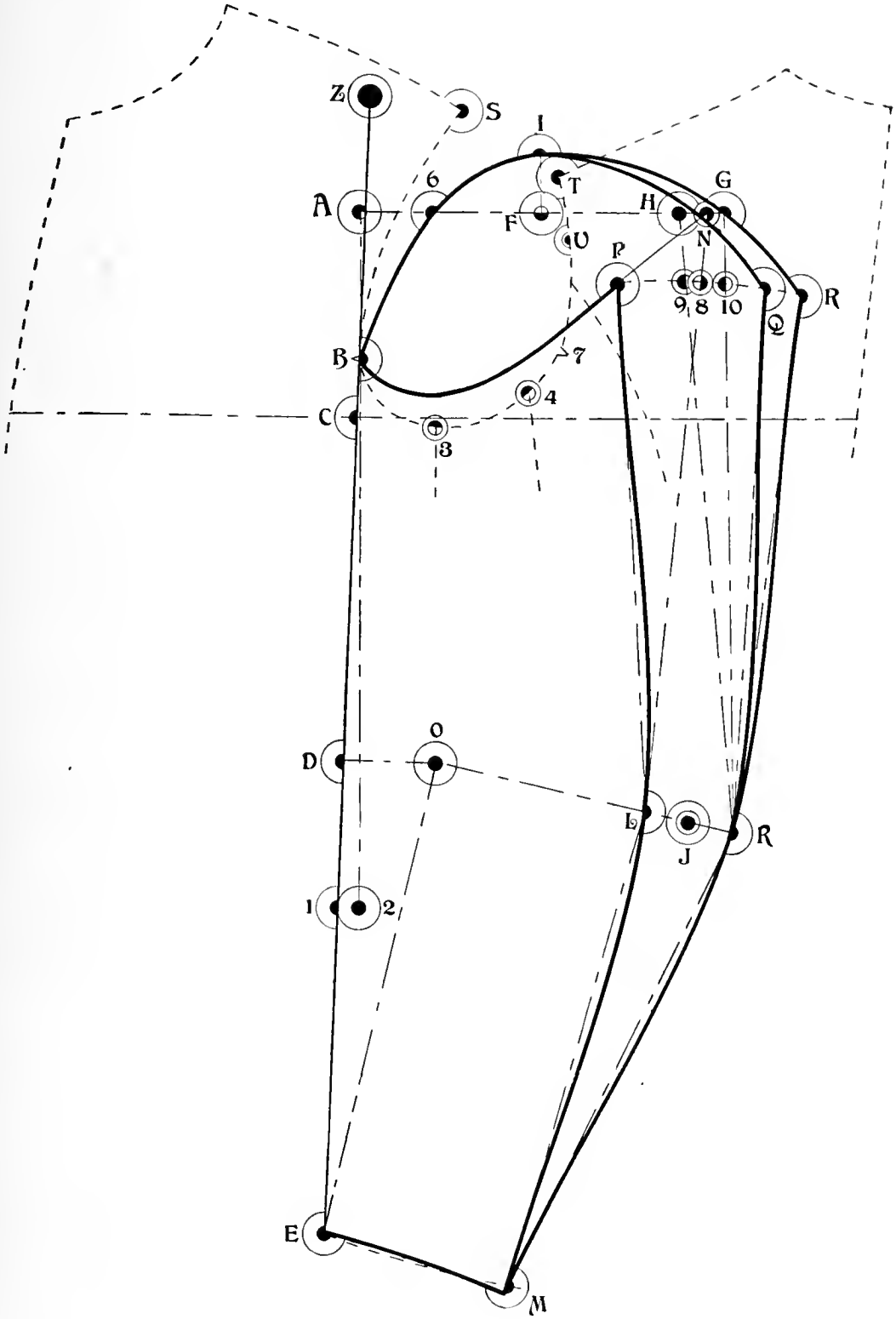


Diagram 25.

Shape the sleevehead from I to B through 6 which is ¾ inch from the front-of-scye, as represented.

Shape the undersleeve from B to just above 4, passing ¾ inch above the bottom of the scye.

From B, following the heavy line through P to N, is ¾ inch more than the underarm scye, 9¼ inches in all. Shape from N to B, as represented by the light and heavy lines.

Connect N and L.

B to P, following the heavy line, is ¾ inch more than from B past 3 and 4 to the notch at 7. Connect P and L.

From 9 to Q is the same as 8 to P. Connect Q and K.

M past K to Q is ¾ inch more than from M past L to P.

Finish the sleevehead from Q to I. Shape from Q through K to M, and P through L to M as represented.

Point Q represents the width of the top-sleeve when the smallest amount of fullness necessary is desired in the top-sleeve.

For a sleevehead with a trifle more fullness and in all cases when a very full top-sleeve is required, omit points H and Q, and proceed as follows:

Connect G and K.

From 10 to R is the same as 8 to P.

Shape from R to I and from R to M as represented, and make M to R ¾ inch longer than M to P.

Fold the paper on the crease-line E Z and cut through both thickness from Q or R as the case may be, through I and 6 to B; from Q or R through K to the bottom and across the bottom to E.

Again opening out the pattern cut singly from B to P and from P past L to the bottom.

Make a notch at B.

Diagram 26.—The pattern will now appear as outlined by points R, B, P, Q, E and M.

To place the forearm-seam somewhat under the arm instead of at the center-of-front, proceed as follows:

Fold the paper on a line as from 2 to 3, which is ½ inch from B and 1 inch from E.

Point 1 is opposite D on the preceding diagram.

From 1 to T is 2 inches. Connect 2, T and 3.

Shape the forearm-seam as represented, and cut through both thicknesses of paper from 2 through T to 3.

From 3 to V is ¼ inch. The top-sleeve must be stretched at T as much as it has been shortened from 3 to V. It will be observed that from R to M is ¾ inch longer than from P to M. This extra length must be put on full to the undersleeve at the elbow.

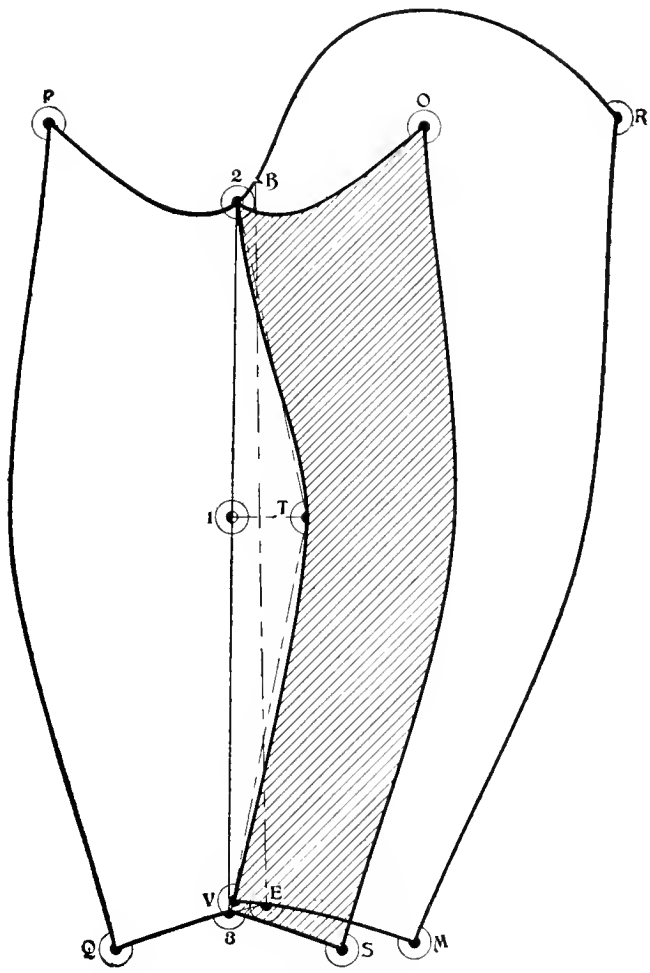


DIAGRAM 26.

ENLARGED TOP-SLEEVES

DIAGRAMS 27 AND 28.

A PLAIN sleeve may be enlarged to any current style.

DIAGRAM 27.—On this diagram the width of the top-sleeve is the same as the plain sleeve, but with some added height. The plain top-sleeve, which has been drafted as explained for Diagrams 25 and 26, is represented by the heavy lines below 2 and R, and the light line from R to the front-scye notch.

Before cutting out the pattern, as heretofore explained, draw a straight line from R to the notch.

Point 3 is half-way from R to the notch.

Pivot at 3; sweep from the notch to R, and shape the round of the sleevehead as represented by the heavy line. Between 1 and the notch it is shaped midway between the sweep-line and the line for the plain sleevehead.

More or less height, as required, may be given by raising or dropping the sweeping-point above or below 3.

The undersleeve is not changed.

DIAGRAM 28.—On this diagram two top-sleeves are represented, each having both added widths and heights.

The amount to be added is altogether a matter of style. For a small enlargement proceed as follows: When a sleeve has been drafted in all respects in the same manner as explained for Diagrams 25 and 26, but before cutting out, sweep backward from R, pivoting at the elbow on the backarm seam.

From the scye-notch to 5 is three-fourths of the full scye. This for a scye measuring 16 inches is 12 inches. Connect 5 and the notch.

Point 3 is half-way from the notch to 5.

Pivot at 3; sweep from the notch to 5, and shape from 5 to the notch as represented. Between 1 and the notch it is shaped midway between the sweep-line and the line of the plain sleevehead.

For greater enlargement make from the notch to 6 the full size of the scye. Connect 6 and the notch, and establish 4 half-way between. Pivot at 4; sweep from the notch to 6, and finish as represented.

If less height is desired drop the sweeping-point below 4, and raise it to gain more height.

These top-sleeves may be increased to any width desired by extending the sweep-line from R past 6, finding a central point between the notch and the extreme width desired, and sweeping from the notch as before. For a very wide top-sleeve the sweep-line from the notch may fall *inside* of the plain sleevehead. In which case the sleeve should be shaped above the notch on the line of the plain sleevehead.

L OF C.

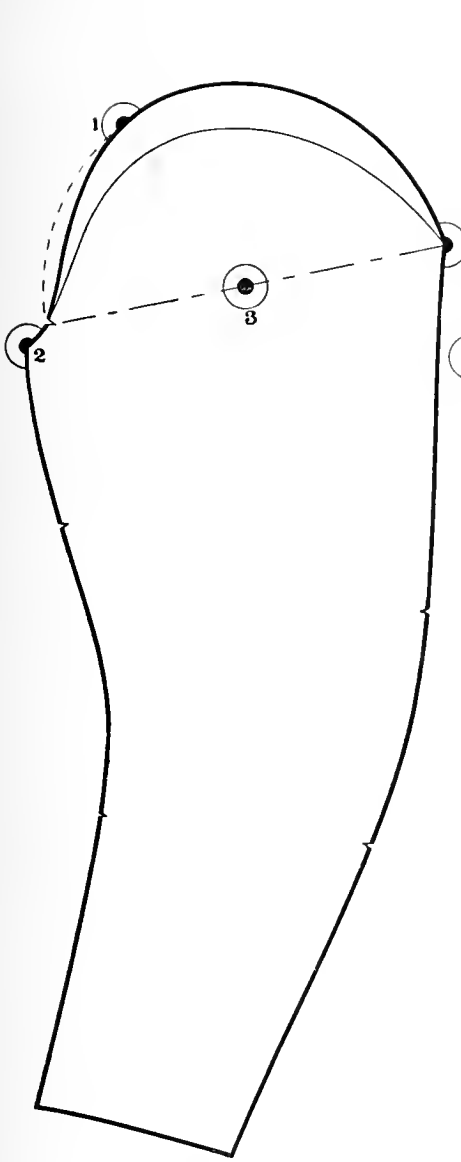


Diagram 27.

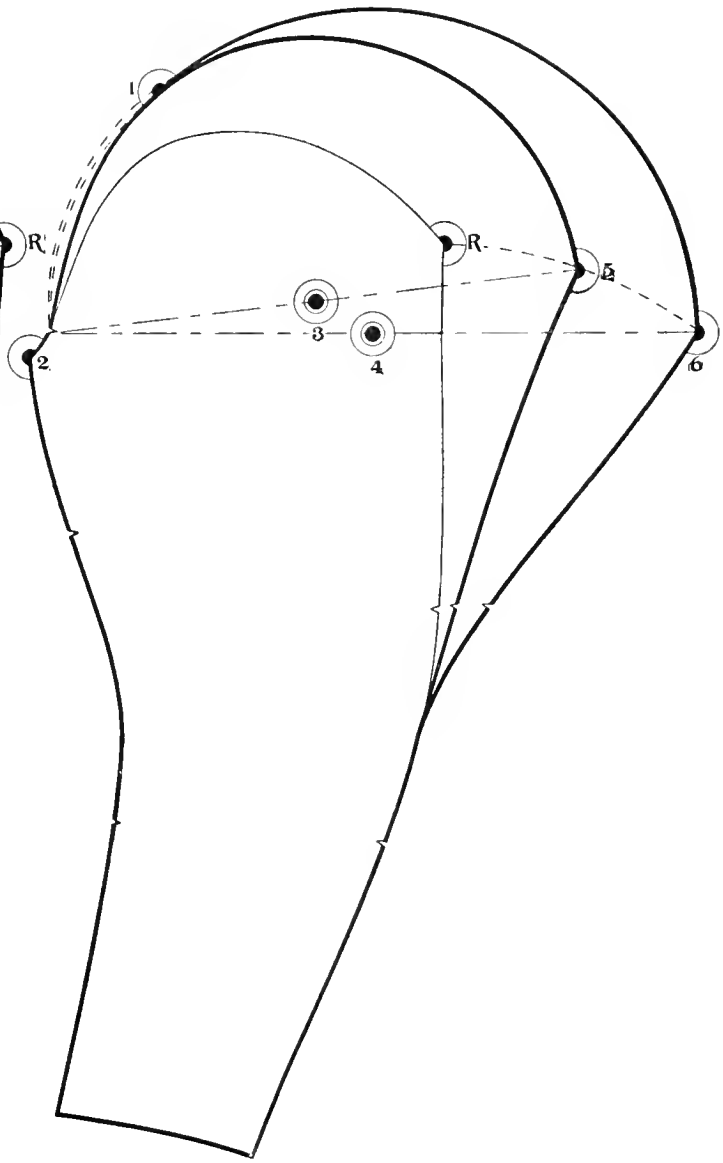


Diagram 28.

DART SLEEVES

DIAGRAM 29.

THE fullness in the top-sleevehead is sometimes taken out by darts. The sleeve is drafted with more or less increased height and width at the sleevehead to give room over the point of the shoulder, and secure the style effect desired.

Before cutting the enlarged top-sleeve, establish 3 half-way between the notch and E.

Square upward from E to establish A.

Measure the top-scye of the coat (see Diagram 25) from the notch at B to S, and from T to the back-scye notch at 7. This we will suppose measures 9 inches.

Now measure the sleevehead from the notch around through I to E. This we will call 16 inches. The difference between these two is 7 inches, and is the amount to be taken out by the darts. On this diagram it is taken by five darts as follows:

From 1 to 2 is 1-5 of 7 inches, say 1⅜ inch, distributed equally on each side of A. Connect 1 and E. Connect 2 and the notch.

Divide the distances between 1 and E and 2 and the notch each into three equal parts. This gives B, C, D and F.

Draw straight lines from 3 through each of these points to establish G, H, J and K, and make the remaining darts the same width as from 1 to 2.

The top of the sleevehead between the darts should be shaped as represented by the solid lines. The undersleeve is not changed.

For four darts, from the notch to the first dart is 1-5 of the top-scye of the coat. ($\frac{1}{5}$ of $9=1\frac{4}{5}$.) Each dart is ¼ of the full amount to be taken out (¼ of $7=1\frac{3}{4}$). Each of the parts between the darts is the same as from the notch to the first dart.

MEDIUM FULL LEG-O'-MUTTON SLEEVE

DIAGRAM 30.

THIS sleeve is made of one-piece, and it is desired that it shall be the same size at the elbow and cuff as a plain close sleeve.

Take a two-piece sleeve pattern which has been drafted to the desired size at elbow and cuff as explained for Diagrams 25 and 26, and lay them over another piece of paper touching each other at the elbow and cuff.

Mark from U a short distance upward over the round of the sleevehead, and mark the notch. Mark from U to P and Q. Mark from V to W, X and Q.

Connect the scye-notch and V.

Y is half-way from the notch to V.

Pivot at Y; sweep from the notch to V, and finish as represented.

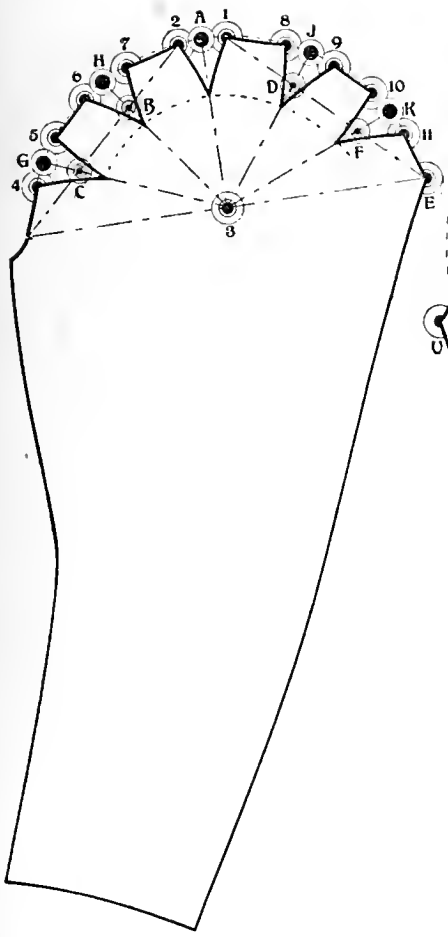


DIAGRAM 29.

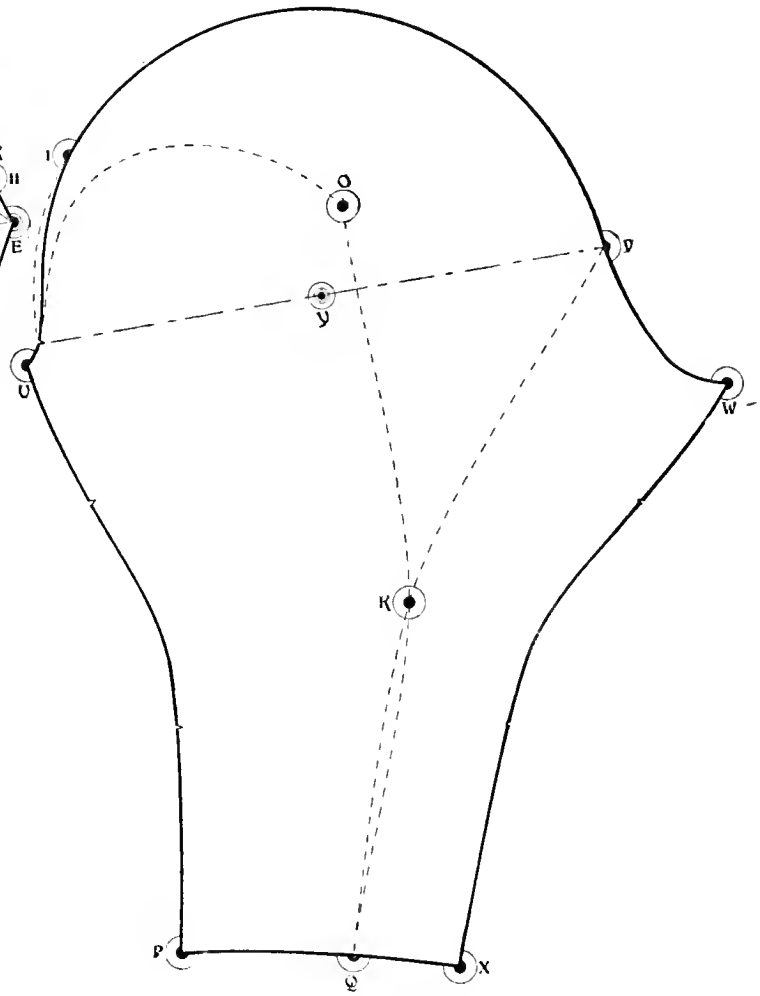


DIAGRAM 30.

BELL OR WING SLEEVE

DIAGRAM 31.

A PLAIN sleeve drafted as explained for Diagrams 25 and 26, having the back-seam at H and N at the top is represented on this diagram. Points B, E, H and N are therefore obtained in the same manner as for Diagram 25.

B to 1 and E to 2 are each 1½ inch.

When cutting out the pattern, leave about 1 inch of paper on the top part from H to the elbow as represented on the diagram.

Cut through on the line from 1 to 2.

DIAGRAM 32.

Paste the parts together as shown on this diagram, to touch at H and at the elbow, and make a mark near the middle of the round of the top part as at 5.

DIAGRAM 33.

Draw a straight line as C D.

Lay the pattern (Diagram 32) with the round of the sleevehead touching the line C D, in the position shown by the shaded part on the diagram.

Make a cross-mark at 5.

Letting the round of the sleeve head follow along the line C D, gradually raise point 1 until it is about 1 inch above the line C D, as at F. Place a weight on the pattern and make a cross-mark at the notch, which gives E.

Mark along the edge of the pattern from the notch to 1. This establishes F.

Mark along the edge of the pattern from 1 towards 2. This gives the line F G.

F to G is the underarm length for the wing sleeve.

Lay the pattern (Diagram 32) again in the position shown by the shaded part, and gradually raise point 3, letting the top of the sleevehead follow along the straight line C D, until 3 is as much above D as F is above C. This establishes H.

Mark along the upper edge of the sleevehead to H.

K is half-way between C and D.

Square upward and downward from K.

K to L is ½ inch.

Shape the top of the sleeve from the notch through L as represented.

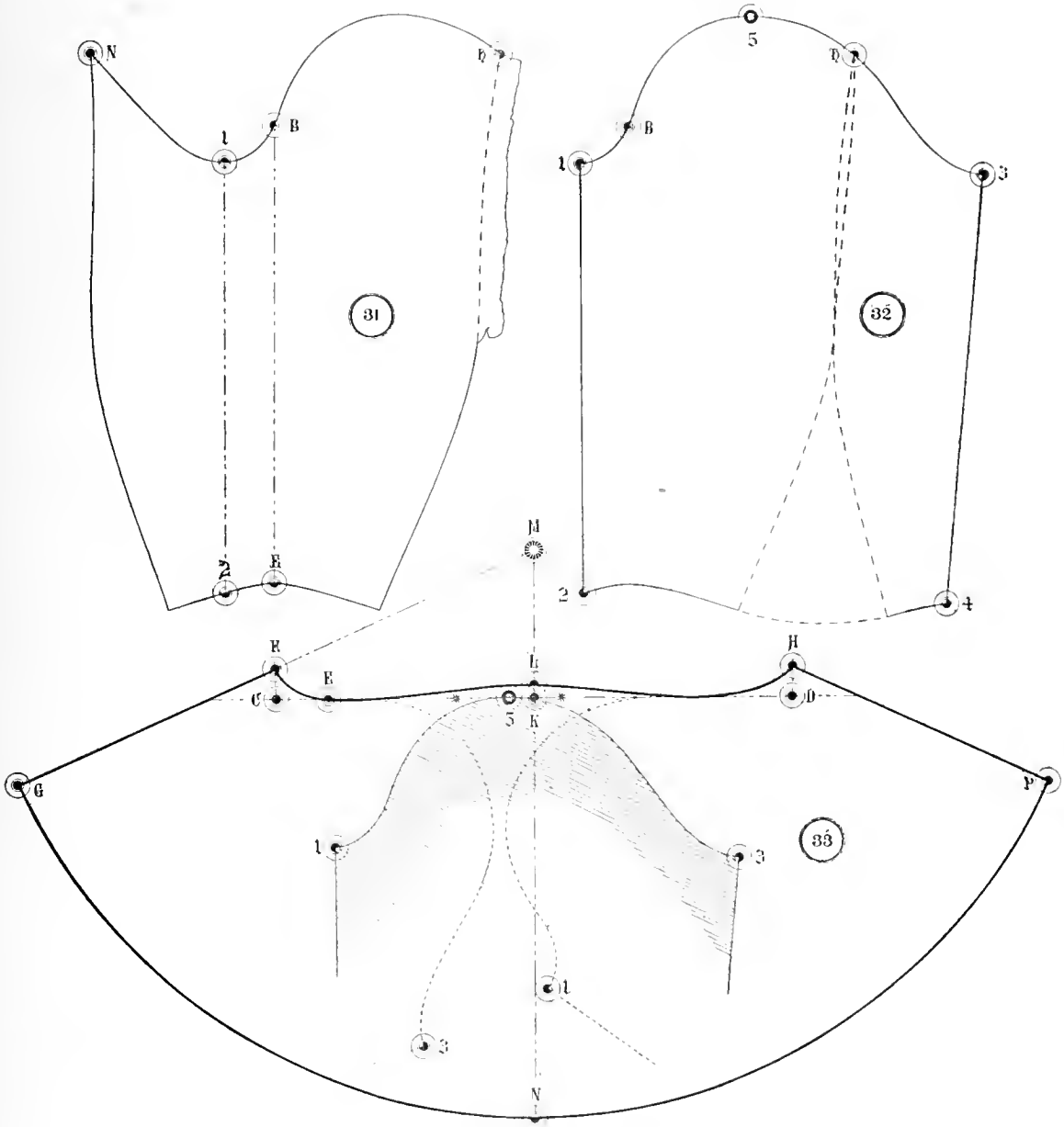
Extend the line F G to establish M, and pivoting at M, sweep from G to N.

Cut the paper from F through L to H, and make a notch at E.

Fold the paper on the line L N, observing that H is directly underneath F, and cut through both thicknesses from F to G and from G to N.

F to G seams on to H to P.

It should be observed that the top of the sleeve is made plain, having the same amount of



DIAGRAMS 31, 32 AND 33.

fullness as is given to a plain sleeve. These sleeves are sometimes made with more fullness at the top. Additional fullness may be obtained as follows:

Establish two points as represented by the two small stars on the line C D, placing them as far apart as required for the extra fullness at the sleevehead. Lay point 5 at the star at the left and swing the pattern from there to establish F, as previously explained, and then lay the same point at the star at the right, and swing to establish H.

THE RAGLAN SLEEVE

DIAGRAMS 34 AND 35.

THE raglan body is drafted in the same manner as explained for Diagram 1. Having first made the draft with the usual shoulder seam, measure the arm-scye as for an ordinary sleeve from 11 past B and the side-seam at 3 and upward to 8. This measures, say 16½ inches.

From the bust-line to U on the back-scye is one-fourth of the full scye, 4⅛ inches.

Shape the raglan shoulder from L to the back-scye at the notch R, which is 1½ inch above the breast-line.

N to 17 is ½ inch, more or less.

Shape the front shoulder from 17 to the front-scye notch B as represented. The raglan shoulder is represented by the crossed light solid lines.

Now measure the scye from the front-notch B, following the broken line through 3 to U. This measures, say 9 inches.

Cut out the backpart and forepart on the lines for an ordinary shoulder; (L to 8 and N to 11,) and proceed to draft the sleeve.

The measures used are as follows: 16½ scye, 9 underarm scye (B to U), 7½ to bend-of-arm, 18 length, 10 cuff, 13 elbow.

TO DRAFT THE SLEEVE.

DIAGRAM 34.—Fold paper lengthwise, thus forming a crease-line, which is represented by the line E X. Open out the fold and lay the paper with the hollow of the crease underneath.

Establish B on the crease-line.

B to C is 1¼ inch, or the same as from the breast-line to the notch at front-of-scye.

B to G is 12 inches.

G to 5 is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from 5 upward through B.

C to A is ¼ of the full scye, 4⅛ inches. Square backward from A.

Square forward and backward from C.

A to F is ½ inch less than ½ of the full scye, 7¾ inches.

C to D is the length to bend-of-arm, 7½ inches, and on to E is the full length, 18 inches. Square backward from D.

D to O is 1½ inch. Square backward from O by the line O E.

O to J is one-half of the size at elbow, 6½ inches.

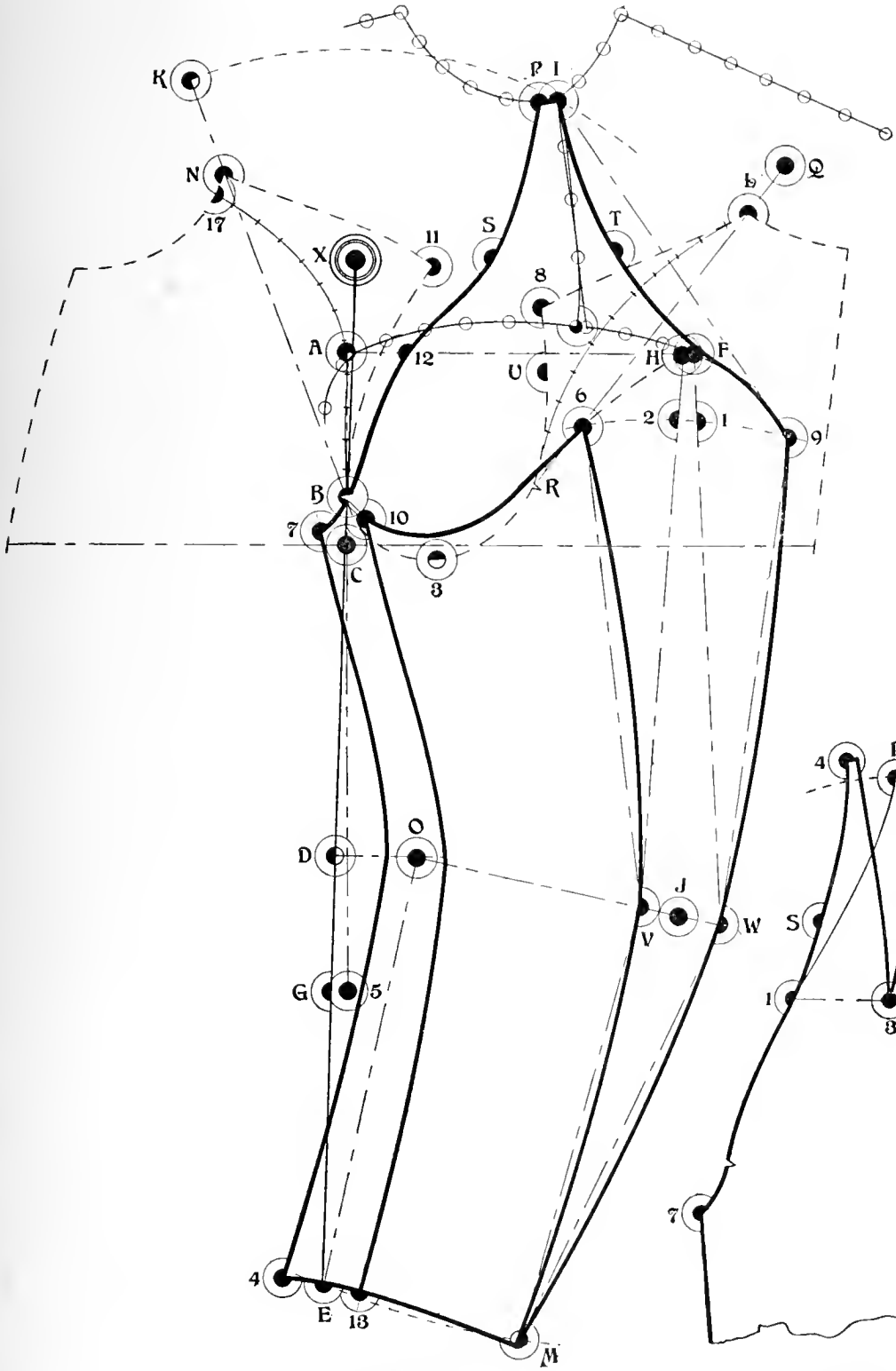


DIAGRAM 34.

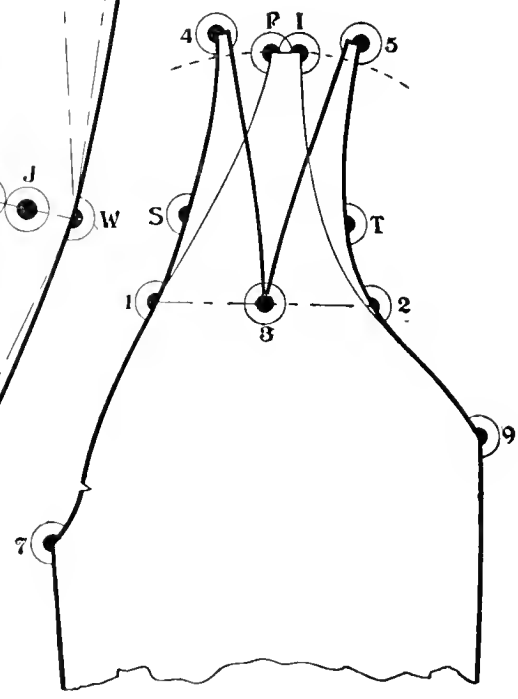


DIAGRAM 35.

Pivot at F and sweep backward from E.

E to M is one-half of the size at cuff, 5 inches.

J to V and J to W are each 1 inch. Connect F and W. Connect W and M.

Lay the pattern of the forepart in the position shown in broken lines. The breast-line is directly over the line which is squared forward and backward from C, and the notch at front-of-scye is on the crease-line E X. Mark lightly along the scye from B toward 11 and from B to the side-seam at 3. Mark point N and remove the pattern.

Draw a straight line from B through N. N to K is 2½ inches.

Pivot at B and sweep backward from K.

Lay the pattern of the backpart, breast-line on breast-line and the side-seam touching the forepart at 3 in the position shown in broken lines. Mark from 3 past the notch, and mark the notch at R, about 1½ inch above the breast-line.

Begin shaping the underarm from B, passing ¾ inch above the bottom of the scye to about midway between 3 and R.

From B, following the heavy line past 3, and from there to H, is ¾ inch more than the measure of the underarm scye, 9¾ inches in all. Finish the run of the under sleeve from H to B as represented.

From B, following the heavy line to 6, is ¾ inch more than from B following the broken line through 3 to the notch at R. Connect 6 and V. Connect V and M.

From 1 towards 9 is the same as 6 to 2. M to 9 is ¾ inch more than M to 6.

Shape from 6 to V and M, from 9 to W and M, and the bottom from ⅜ inch below M to E as represented.

Draw a straight line on the pattern of the backpart from R through L.

L to Q is 1½ inch.

From 9 to the sweep-line from K, as at I, is the same as R to Q. Connect I and 9.

Lay the pattern of the backpart with the line R L directly over the line from I to 9, and point L at I. Mark along the shoulder-seam from L to 8 and run a tracer along the line of the raglan shoulder. This gives the circled light solid line below I and the heavy line from I through T to about F. Below F it is rounded to 9 as represented. The position of the backpart is shown in circled light solid lines.

Now lay the pattern of the forepart in the position shown by the circled light solid lines. The shoulder-seam touches the circled light solid line of the backpart below I, and point N is at I.

Mark from N to 17. This gives P. Run a tracer along the line of the raglan shoulder as represented by the heavy line from P to near S. Remove the pattern of the forepart and shape from P to B, passing about ½ inch backward of the broken line B to 11, as at 12, as represented by the heavy line. U to S and I to T are each about 4 inches.

Fold the pattern on the crease-line E X and cut through both thicknesses of paper from 9 to M and E. Run a tracer through both thicknesses of paper from 9 to I, P and B. Open out the fold and cut singly from 6 to M and from 6 to B. The pattern will then appear as shown on Diagram 26, excepting the oval-shaped sleevehead. Establish the forearm-seam in the same manner as explained for Diagram 26, excepting that it is hollowed 1½ inch at the bend-of-arm opposite D.

DIAGRAM 35.—The upper part of the top-sleeve, as thus far drafted, is represented by points 7, P, I and 9.

From P to 3 is the same as from N to 11 on the preceding diagram.

Draw a straight line across, as from 1 to 2, and establish 3 half-way between

Pivot at 3 and sweep forward from P and backward from I.

P to 4 and I to 5 are each 1¼ inch.

Place paper underneath and trace from P past 1 and from I past 2. Mark 1, 2, S, and T.

Cut out the piece as traced and lay it on the draft, and pivoting it at 1, swing P over to 4. Mark along the edge from 1 to 4, half-way across from P to I, and from there to 3 as represented by the heavy line.

Now pivot the small piece at 2 and swing I over to 5. Mark along the edge from 2 to 5; half-way across from I to P, and from there to 3 as represented by the heavy lines.

The purpose of this dart is to gain additional ease over the point of the shoulder.

BISHOP SLEEVE

DIAGRAMS 36 AND 37.

DIAGRAM 36.—All the points, excepting O and K, are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagram 25.

D to O is 1 inch.

Draw a straight line from H towards K, passing as much backward of J as required to secure the desired size at the elbow and bottom.

Shape the bottom from E, passing ¼ inch below M, and by a reverse curved line to establish K.

Fold the pattern on the first crease-line and run a tracer from H to K, and from J to M.

Cut out the pattern on the double from E to K and from H through I and 6 to B. Notch at B. Cut also on the double from about an inch backward of H and K.

Open out the fold and cut singly from B through 5 to N and N to K.

The pattern will now be as defined by points H, B, N, K, M, E, M and K on Diagram 37.

DIAGRAM 37.—B to 1 is ¾ inch.

E to 2 is 1½ inch. Connect 1 and 2.

Run a tracer from 1 to 2 and fold the under part of the sleeve over on the upper part.

Cut through both thicknesses of paper from 1 to 2, hollowing at the bend-of-arm the same amount as from D to O on Diagram 36. The under sleeve is represented by the part which is shaded.

Now paste the under part to the upper part with the line N K to the line H K, thus bringing the pattern into one piece.

The fullness between M and K on the upper and under parts can be left free or plaited to the size of a band or cuff, or taken away by a dart as style may determine.

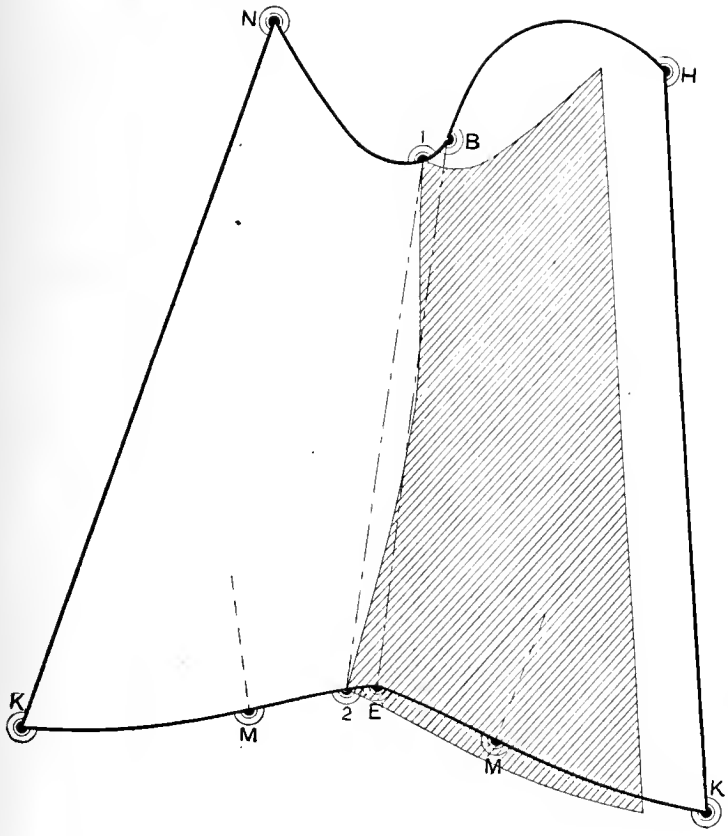


DIAGRAM 37.

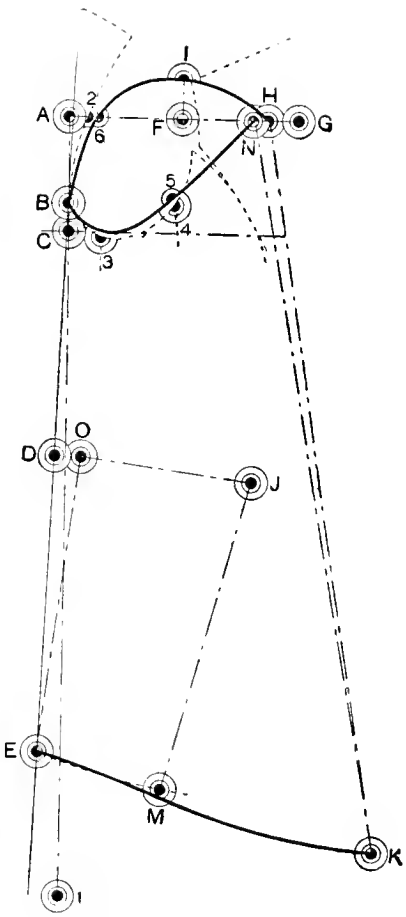


DIAGRAM 36.

FOREPART, BACKPART AND TOP-SLEEVE IN ONE OR TWO PIECES

DIAGRAM 38.

THE peculiarity of this sleeve is that the front and back yokes are made continuous with the sleeve, there being no seam as from F to Q and 9 to P.

For all coats of this character, there should be a front and back yoke, which may be shaped in any desired style. Sometimes the yoke seam is continued across the sleeve in any desired shape between F and 9, as shown in a light dotted line. The back shoulder seam should first be drafted about 1 inch higher at point 8, and the front shoulder reduced the same amount below 11. (Diagram A.)

TO DRAFT.

Points A, B, C, D, E, H, J, M, N, star, 1, 3, 6, 7, and 9 are obtained in the same manner as explained for Diagrams 25 and 26, after which proceed as follows:

F to G is one-half of the full scye, instead of A to G.

Establish F about ½ inch above the notch at B.

Shape the yoke to style as from F to 4 and obtain points 7 and 6.

Shape the yoke as from 7 to 5.

H is 1-16 of the full scye forward of G and represents what would be the width of a narrow top sleeve, and N is the top of a wide under-sleeve.

Draw straight lines from H ½ inch backward of J and from N ½ inch forward of J.

Pivot at J and sweep backward from 6.

Shape the under-sleeve from 6 past J to M as represented.

Add the amount taken off from the under-sleeve as from 6 to R, to the top-sleeve as from R to 9, and shape from 9 past J to M as represented. This transfers the backarm-seam from from H and N to 6 and 9. M to 9 is ¾ inch more than M to 6.

Cut out the pattern for the forepart and backpart of the coat all except on the yoke seam, 4 to F and 7 to 5.

Lay the pattern of the backpart with the side of the yoke 7, at 9, and swing point 8 up until the outer shoulder point near P is 1-12 of the full scye above the line A G. The position of the back yoke is shown in heavy lines from 9 past 8 to K, and in light circled lines from 9 towards P and up to K. Mark all around the yoke and run a tracer across the yoke seam.

Lay the pattern of the forepart with the front scye notch at B. Hold it at B and swing the pattern until the outer shoulder point near Q is level with the outer back shoulder near P. The position of the forepart is shown in heavy lines forward of F to L, and in light circled lines from F past Q and up to L. Mark all around the yoke and run a tracer across on the line of the yoke seam.

Connect K and L.

O is half-way between K and L. Square downward from O.

The distance between the two outer shoulder points is now divided equally on each side of the line squared downward from O. This establishes P and Q.

Shape from K through P and L through Q, the two lines meeting each other just above the bust-line as represented.

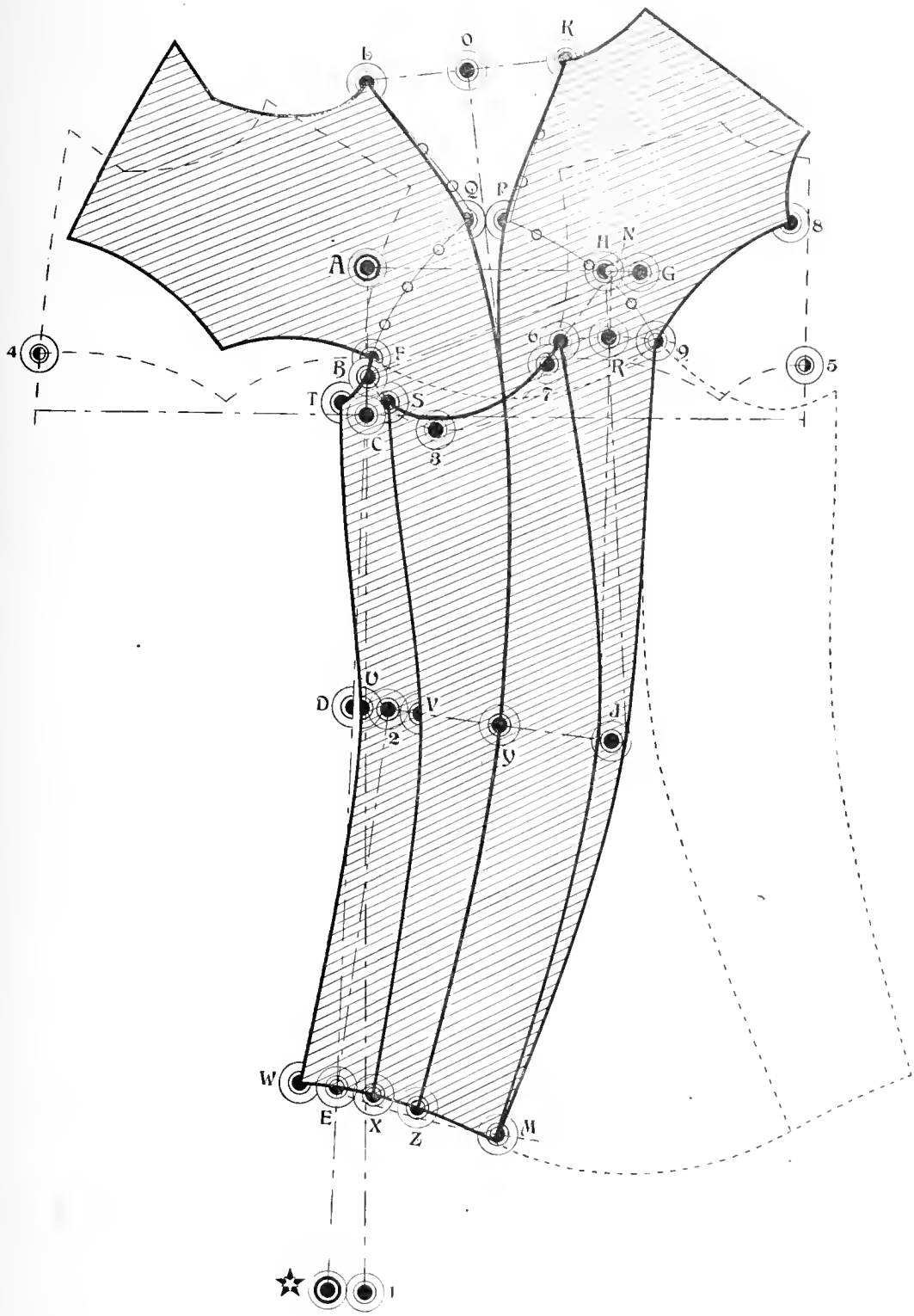


Diagram 38.

Now cut the front and back yoke pieces from the pattern of the coat as there is no further use for them, they having been transferred to the upper and under sleeves.

C to S and C to T are each ⅝ inch.

E to W and E to X are each 1¼ inch.

Point 2 is 1½ inch from D, and from 2 to J is one-half of the size required at the elbow.

U is the same distance backward of a straight line drawn from T to W as 2 is from D.

V is the same distance backward of a straight line drawn from S to X as 2 is from D.

Shape the forearm-seam of the under-sleeve from S through V to X as represented.

Pivot at 2 and sweep forward from S to establish T.

Pivot at 2 and sweep forward from X to establish W.

Shape the forearm-seam of the upper sleeve from B to T and T through U to W as represented.

Y is half-way from 2 to J and Z half-way from E to M.

The seam below K and L is sometimes continued to the bottom through Y to Z.

The under-sleeve should be traced off on another piece of paper from 6 to S, V, X, M, and 6.

For sleeves of the Bishop order the under-sleeve may be cut whole with the upper sleeve and the seam omitted below 9 as shown by the position of the under-sleeve in dotted lines laid against the upper sleeve touching each other at 9 and at the elbow or a trifle backward of the elbow if only a small enlargement is desired at the elbow and hand. In such case, however, M to 9 must be made the same as M to 6

NOTE.

For a high shoulder seam, see explanation of point 3 on Diagram 24.

This may be applied to any garment whenever a high shoulder seam is desired.

PART IV

Inverness, Capes, Style Effects, Etc.

THE INVERNESS

DIAGRAM 39.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 34 bust, 24 waist, 38 hip, 6⅞ back-scye depth, 15¾ natural waist level with side-waist length, 57 length, 6¼ half-back width, 9¼ blade, 11 front-scye depth, 15 over-shoulder, 5¾ back-waist, 13½ neck. At front of abdomen the form is medium flat.

TO DRAFT.

Square the lines A1 and D, A1 and K. A1 to A is 1-24 bust.

A to B is the back-scye depth. A to C is ¼ inch more than the natural waist level with the side-waist length. A to D is the length.

C to C1 is 5½ inches. A to 6 is 36 inches. Square across from B, C, C1, 6 and D.

C to E is 1½ inch. (See Corpulent Forms.) C1 to 1 is ¾ inch. Connect A and E to establish F.

A1 to L is ⅛ bust. A to K is the half-back width.

F to J is the same as A to K. Connect J and K.

F to G is ½ inch more than the blade. Square downward from G to establish T.

G to H is 1¼ inch more than ⅙ bust. Square upward from H.

F to I is one-half of the full bust. I to 13 is 1 inch. Connect L and I.

Square downward from J to establish M.

M to 2 is 1½ inch. Draw a straight line from J through 2 to establish 4 and shape the seam from 8 through J, 2 and 4 to 7 as represented.

T to U is ½ inch more than the back-waist.

U to V is ½ inch more than one-half of the full waist.

Square downward from V to establish X.

X to Y is ⅝ inch. (See explanation of Diagrams 15, 16 and 17.)

From 1 to 2 and Y to Z is 2 inches more than one-half of the full hip. Draw a guide line from J through Z.

J to Q is one-third or one-half the distance from J to the waist-line. Shape the seam from Q through Z towards 18 as represented.

G to 10 is 1 inch.

From midway between G and 10 to N is the front-scye depth less the width of the back-part from A to L.

Point 5 is half-way from A to F. Connect N and 5.

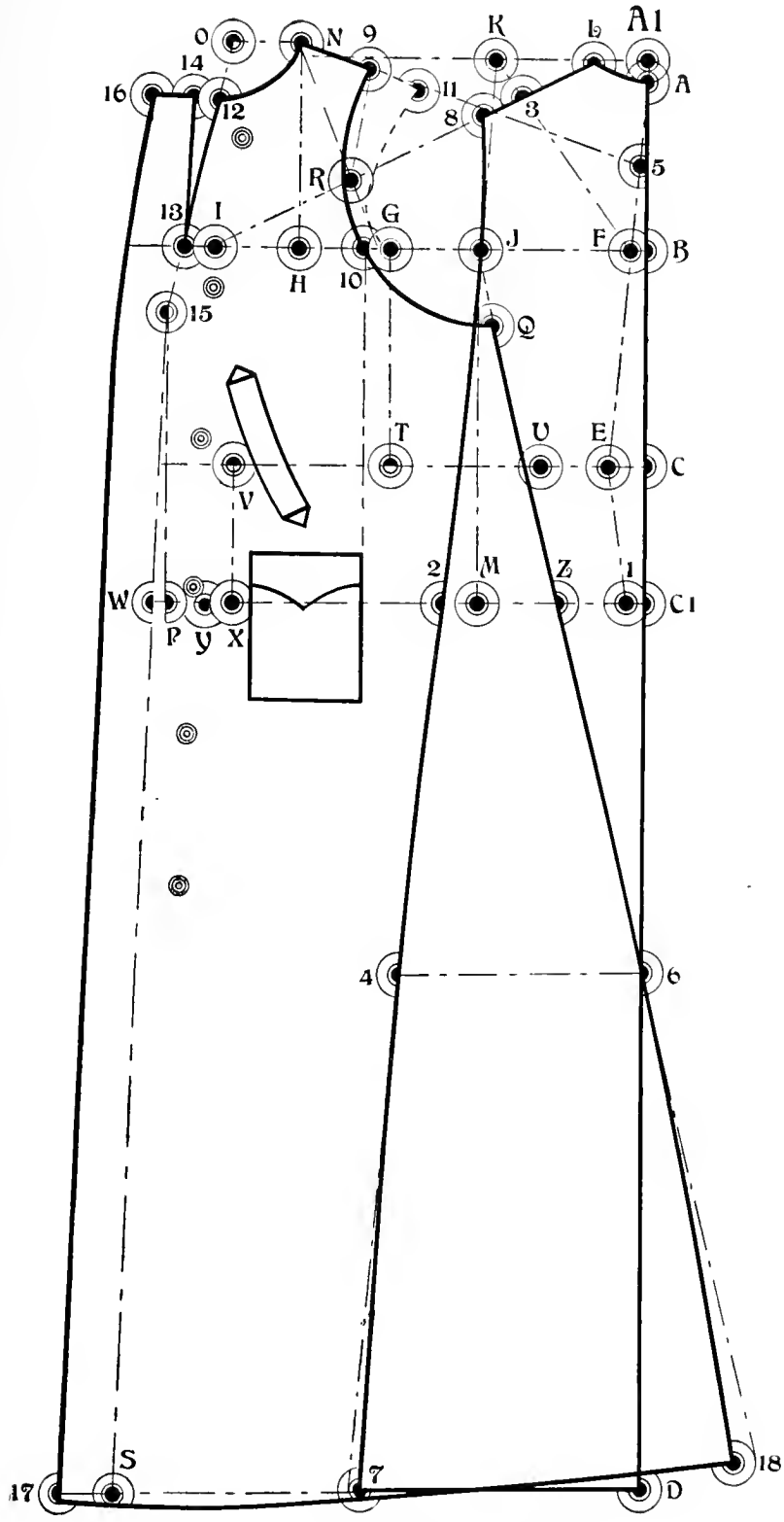
Connect F and K to establish 3. N to 9 is the same as L to 3.

F to 3 and from midway between G and 10 through R towards 9 is the over-shoulder, which in this instance falls on the line N 5.

N to 11 is the same as L to 8. Shape the scye from 11 to G as represented by the broken line, and from 9 through 10 to Q as represented by the solid line.

N to O is ⅙ bust. Draw a straight line from O through 13; establish 12 as explained for Diagram 4, and shape the gorge from N to 12.

From 13 to 15 is one-third the distance from the bust-line to the waist-line. Square downward by the bust line through 15 to establish P.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D

Diagram 39.

P to W is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from 15 through W. The line 12, 15, W, S is the center-of-front.

From 12 to 14 is 1 inch.

From 14 to 16 and from S to 17 are each 2 inches. Shape the edge from 16 to 17, passing 2 inches forward of 15.

From the center-of-front to the button line is ¾ inch less than S to 17.

J to 18 is the same as J to 7.

Pivot at 12; sweep forward and backward from ¾ inch below S and shape the bottom to 18 as represented.

To obtain additional size around the bottom, proceed as explained for Diagram 41.

Square downward from 10 to establish the back of the mouth of the pocket.

A hand sling is represented just above the side-pocket extending across the waist-line.

On cutting out the pattern, cut the scye on the line G to 11. When the cape has been drafted, cut the scye on the line 9, 10, Q.

THE CAPE

DIAGRAM 40.

LAY the pattern of the forepart of the Inverness over another piece of paper.

Mark along the edge of the pattern from 11 towards G, 11 to N, N to 12 and 12 towards 15, parallel with the front edge below 16. Remove the pattern.

From 12 to 16 and from 15 to 19 are each 2 inches.

N to 1 is the length less the width of the top of the backpart.

From 11 to 2 is 3 inches.

From 11 to 3 is 1 inch.

Shape the V from 2 to 3, passing ½ inch backward of 11.

Lay the pattern of the backpart of the Inverness in the position shown in broken lines, with the outer shoulder point at 3, and the center-back-seam about square with the front edge of the cape.

Mark along the side of the backpart from 3 towards 4.

Connect A and 12.

O is half-way between A and 12.

Pivot at O and sweep from 1 towards 4.

From 4 to 5, and 4 to 6 are each 2 inches.

Make notches on the cape and on the backpart at 5.

From 12 to 7 is 1 inch.

From 15 to 8 is 1 inch.

The line 12 to 15 is the center-of-front.

The line 7 to 8 represents the edge of the fly or top side of the cape.

DIAGRAM 41.

The Inverness has been drafted as explained for Diagram 39, and is represented by the broken line from 1 to 2 and all forward of it.

To obtain additional size about the hips and bottom proceed as follows:

Establish 3 half-way between 10 and Q. (Diagram 39.)

Square downward from 3 by the bust line to establish 4.

From 4 to 5 is as much as is required.

Mark all along the edge of the pattern forward of the line 3 to 4.

Pivot the pattern at 3; swing the lower part back until 4 touches 5, and mark along the edge from 3 to 6 and from 6 to 7.

Reshape from 4 to 7.

The additional size given around the bottom as shown on this diagram has also given additional size around the hips, which is represented by the quantity between 8 and 10.

Point 9 is half-way between 8 and 10.

Shape the side-seam from 6 to 7 through 9 or 10 as may be desired.

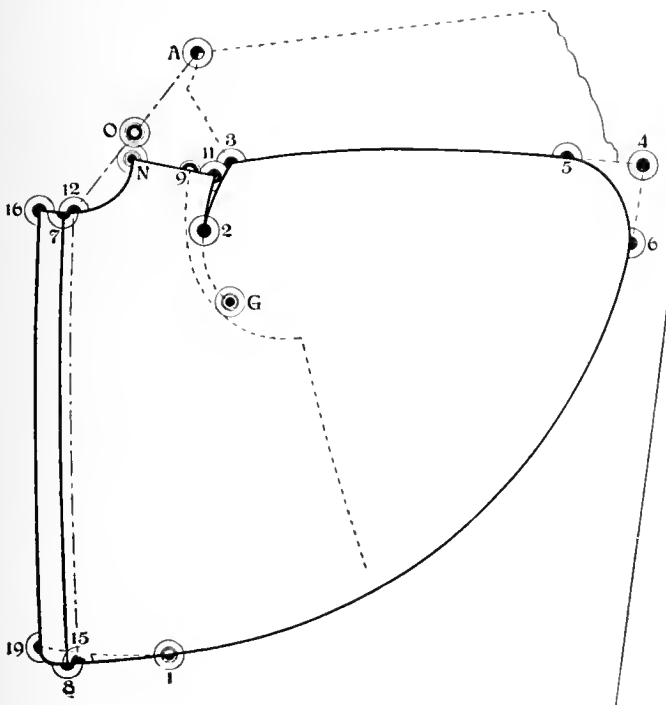


DIAGRAM 40.

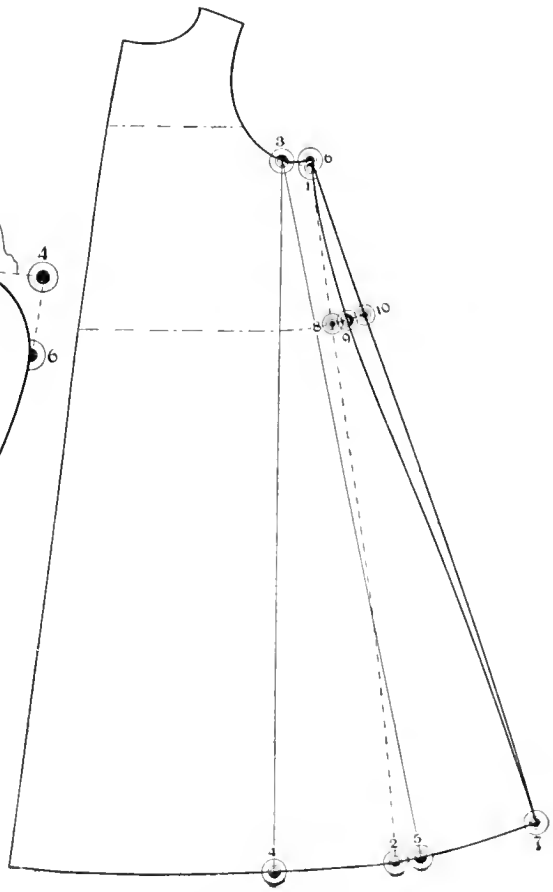


DIAGRAM 41.

JACKETS WITH FULL SKIRTS

DIAGRAMS 42 AND 43.

ON all the preceding diagrams the distribution of the size at the hip-line has been made according to the measure as taken on the form. Jackets cut in this manner, will of course, lie plain about the hips.

The style may be either plain or full. To produce fullness or drapery below the waist proceed as follows:

The broken lines below the waist represent the outlines of a back and sidebody drafted as heretofore instructed. A is at the natural waist, B is 1 inch below A, and C is at the hip-line, 5½ inches below A.

For a full-skirted coat add 1 inch from E to G, also from D to F, and draw straight lines from the edge of the pattern at line B through F and G.

The sweeping point for the run of the bottom is at A.

Additions may be made in like manner forfullness to the underarm piece and to the side-seam of the forepart as will be determined by the current style. For garments more than 38 inches in length, not more than ½ inch should be added on either side, as this will give ample fullness.

WHOLE BACKS

DIAGRAM 44.

FIRST shape the center-of-back as for a seam from 1 to 2 and 3, and from 6 to 4 in the usual manner.

Cut out the backpart as drafted and lay the center-of-back on a straight line drawn on another piece of paper as from 1 to 5. The pattern of the backpart touches the straight line from 1 to 2. Mark all around the backpart above the waist line, points 2 and 6.

Pivot the pattern at A; swing 3 forward to 5, and mark from 6 to 4, which gives the heavy line from 6 to 7.

From 1 to 5 is laid on a fold of the material.

The material must be stretched opposite 6 and shrunk at 2.

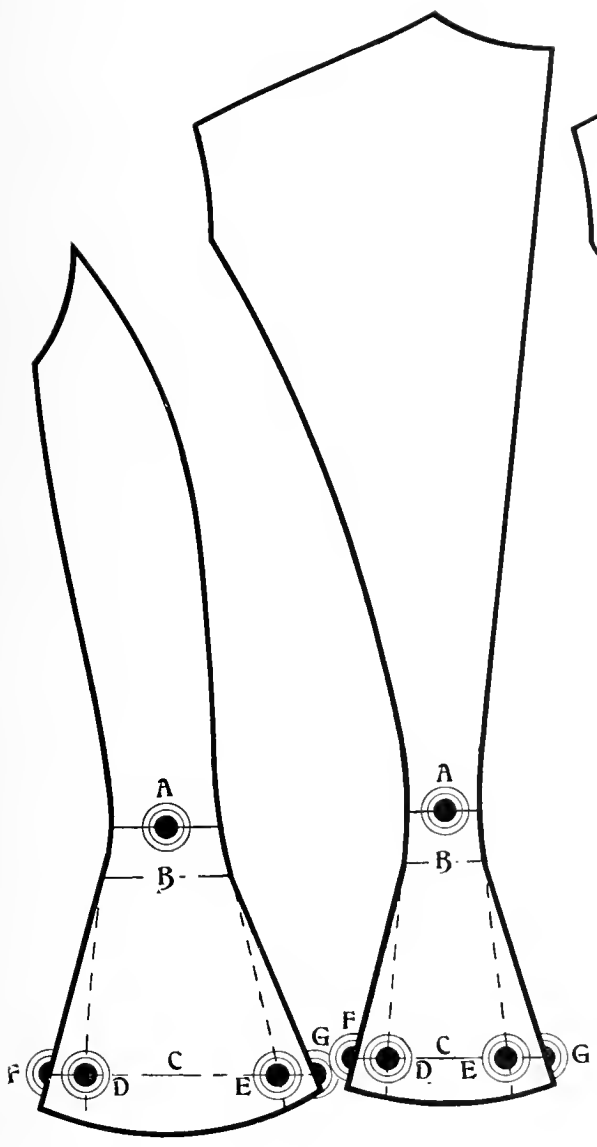


DIAGRAM 42.

DIAGRAM 43.

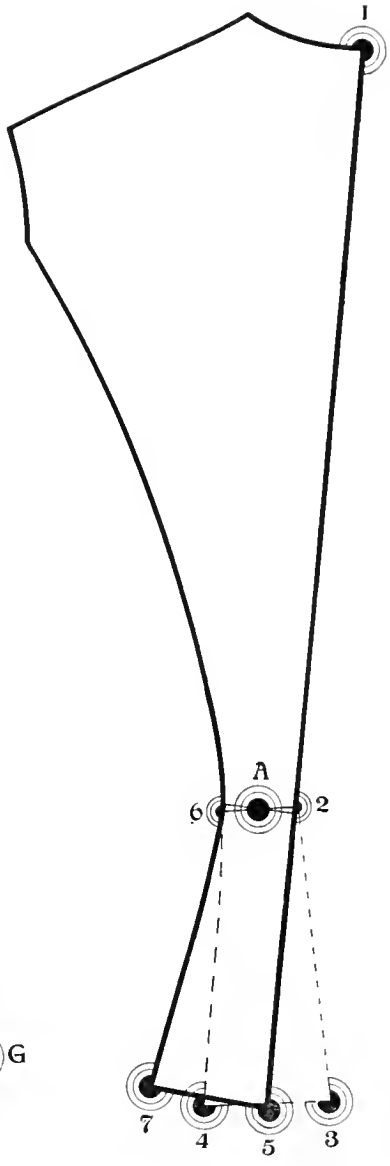


DIAGRAM 44.

HOOD

DIAGRAM 45.

DRAW a straight line as from O to 3.

Lay the pattern of the backpart of the garment with which the hood is to be worn to touch the line ¼ inch below O, as at 1, and 1½ inch from the line at the waist, as from 3 to 4. The position of the back is shown in broken lines. Shape the top from O past 5 as represented.

Lay the pattern of the forepart as represented in broken lines with the shoulder-seam ½ inch from the backpart and mark along the neck-gorge from 6 to the center-of-front at 7.

O to 2 is the length.

From 2 to 9 is according to the style effect desired.

Square upward from 9.

From 9 to 8 is 3 inches for this draft.

Shape the front edge from 7 to 8 as represented.

O to 2 is laid on a fold of the goods. A hem is sometimes added to the front edge from 7 to 8, and a drawing string is inserted in the hem.

The light line extending from 7 to 10 shows a pointed hood, and that to 11 a rounded hood.

COLLARETTE HOOD

DIAGRAM 46.

THE hood represented by this diagram has the effect of a collarette in front, the fold in the back extending only to the top of the shoulder. It is drafted in the following manner:

Draw a straight line as A3.

Lay the pattern of the backpart of the coat on the paper with the center-back-seam touching the line at the top, and 1½ inch from the line at the natural waist as from 3 to 4.

From 1 to A is ¼ inch. Shape the gorge from A to 2.

A to B is two-thirds of the length of the hood, and A to C is the full length.

Pivot at A and sweep forward from B and C.

B to D is one-fourth of the full length of the hood. Draw a line from A through D to establish E.

From 1 to F is ⅓ bust, and F to G is 1 inch.

Lay the pattern of the forepart in the position shown by the broken lines, with point 6 ½ inch away from 2.

Shape the gorge from 2 to the lapel crease-line which is at H, or to the center-of-front as the case may be.

Shape the outer edge of the hood from H through G to E as represented.

Point 5 is half-way between B and C.

From A to 5 is laid on a fold of the goods and the edges of the two sides are to be sewn together from D to E and D to 5.

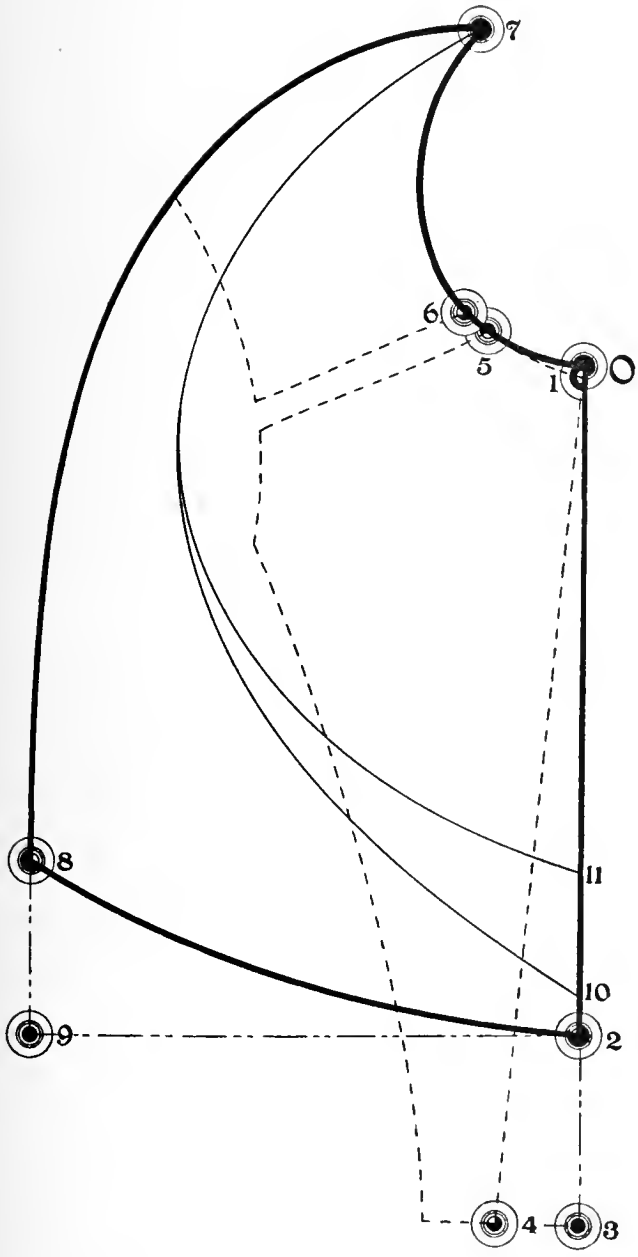


Diagram 45.

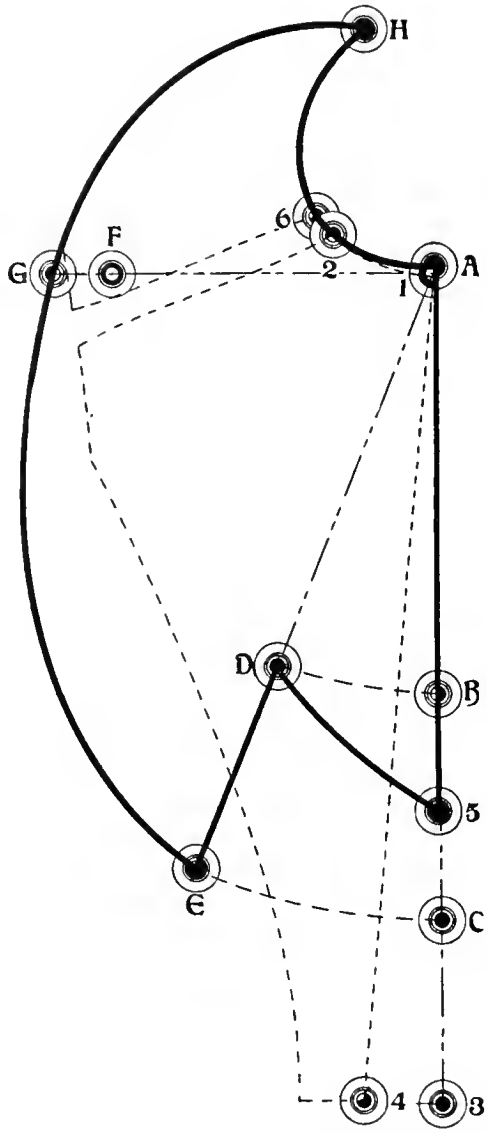


Diagram 46.

THREE-QUARTER OR MILITARY CAPE

DIAGRAM 47.

DRAW a straight line as A B.

Take the backpart and forepart of the waist or coat over which the cape is to be worn and lay the backpart to touch the straight line at 1, which is ¼ inch below A, and 1½ inch forward of the line at the waist, as at E. The position of the backpart is shown in broken lines. Mark from A past the top point of the backpart as shown by the solid line.

Lay the front shoulder ½ inch from the backpart as shown by the broken lines, and mark along the gorge to the center of the front at C, and along the center-of-front line towards D. The center-of-front is shaped the same as for a box-front coat.

Connect A and C.

F is half-way between A and C.

Square in from F.

F to G is 2½ inches.

A to B is the length.

Sweep for the bottom from ½ inch above B towards D, pivoting at G, and reshape the bottom from B and D to the sweep, as shown by the solid line.

Any amount may be added forward of the center-of-front line C D, or taken from it, according to the style effect to be produced, the same as for any other style of garment. The gorge is usually surmounted by a stand-and-flare, or a stand-and-fall collar.

HALF-CIRCLE CAPE

SINGLE SHOULDER DARTS.

DIAGRAM 48.

POINTS A, B, C, D, H and J are the same as on the preceding diagram, point J being half-way between B and D.

Connect H and J, and establish K ½ inch more than ¼ bust from H.

Fold the pattern of the ¾ cape on the line H J, and cut the pattern from H to K.

Open out the pattern, keeping the hollow of the crease from K to J underneath.

Place a weight on the back part of the pattern, raise the crease at J, and pivoting at K fold J backward towards O, until the center-of-front line C D is square with the line A B. This will spread the cut at H open to N.

Press the fold in the paper flat, and mark from H to K and K to N, along the neck-gorge to L and down the center-of-front line to M.

Extend the line from A to B upward towards Q, and square backward from L by the line A B to establish Q.

Q to the circled disk is 1 inch.

Pivot at the circled disk and cast a sweep from B to M as shown by the solid line.

Shape the shoulder-seam as represented.

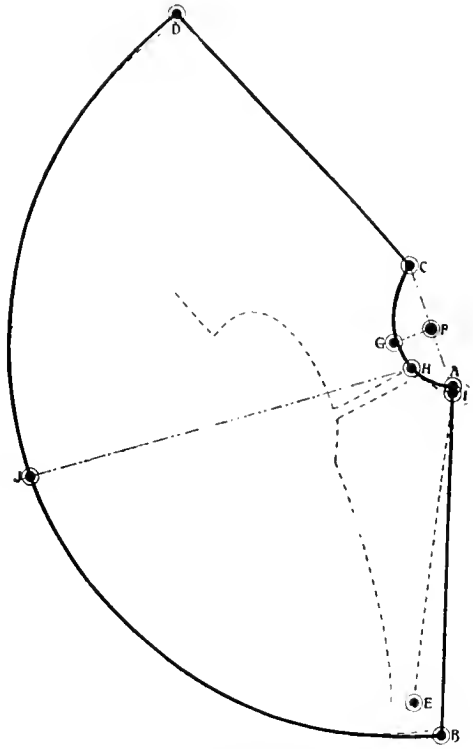


DIAGRAM 47.

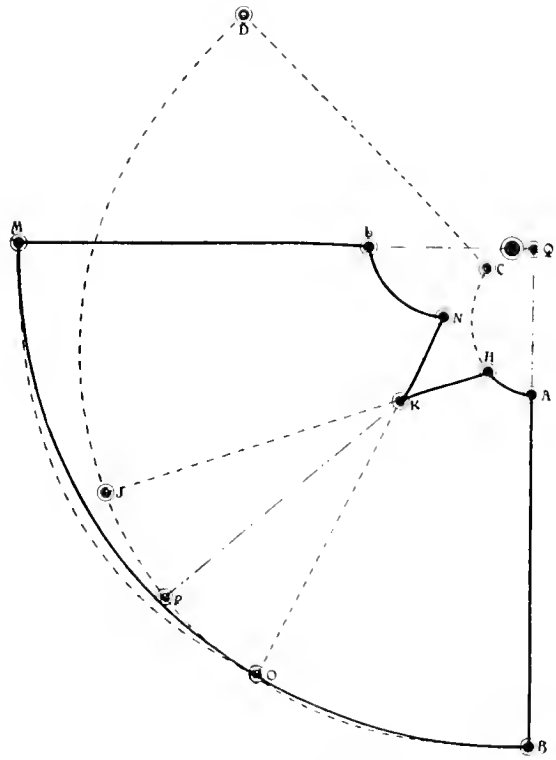


DIAGRAM 48.

HALF-CIRCLE CAPE

DOUBLE SHOULDER DARTS.

DIAGRAM 49.

DRAFT first a short ¾ cape as shown on the lower diagram, in the same manner as explained for Diagram 47. This gives points A, B, C, D, F, G, H and J.

Point 1 is half-way from G to H. Connect 1 and J.

From 1 to 2 is ½ inch more than ¼ bust.

Pivot at 1 and sweep upward and downward from 2.

From 2 to 3 and 2 to 4 are each ⅛ bust.

Connect G and 3. Connect H and 4.

Cut out the short ¾ cape as above explained, and lay it over another piece of paper with the line A B on a straight line as W L.

Mark from A to H. This gives K M.

Prick through 4 to establish N.

Place a weight on the pattern near the bottom, pivot underneath at N, and sweep from M towards P.

M to P is ⅛ bust.

Allow the pattern to fall again with 4 over N. Pivot the foundation pattern at 4 and swing H to P.

Mark from H to G. This gives Q.

Prick through 3 to establish R.

Place a weight near the bottom, pivot underneath at R, and sweep from Q towards S.

Q to S is ⅛ bust.

Allow the pattern to fall again with 3 over R. Pivot the foundation pattern at 3 and swing G to S.

Mark from G to C. This gives S to T.

Mark along the front from C past D. This gives the line from T to U.

Square by the center-of-back line from T to establish W.

K to L is the length.

Pivot at W and sweep from L to establish U.

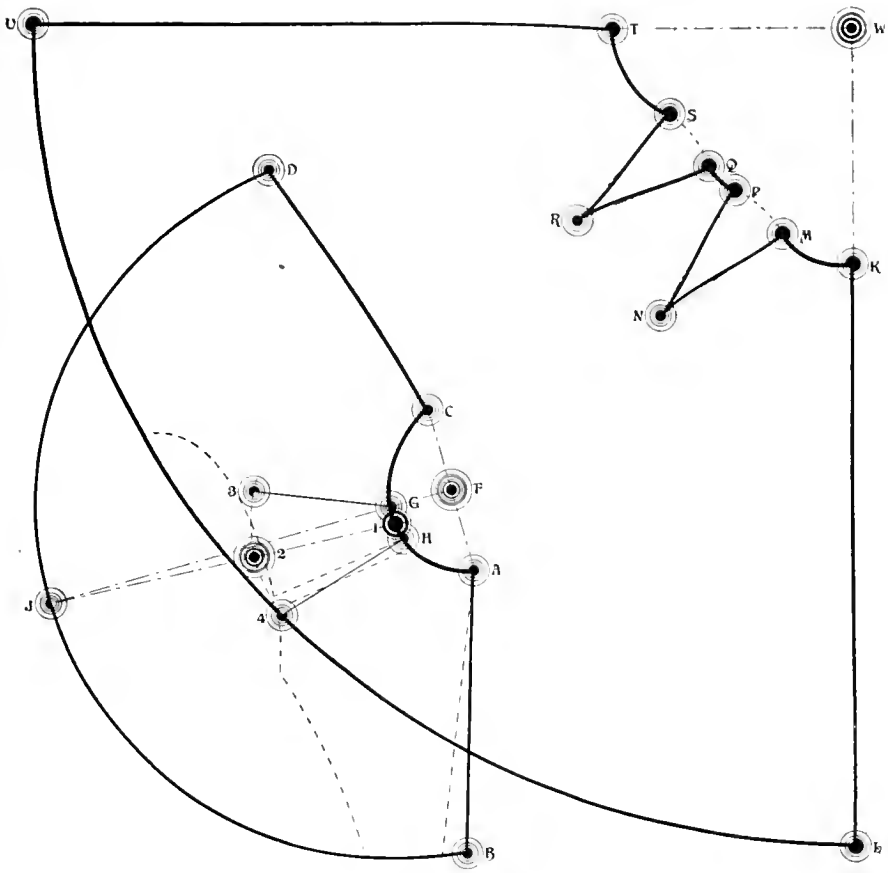


DIAGRAM 49.

TWO UNDERARMPIECES

DIAGRAM 50.

FOR tight-fitting coats for large forms, two underarmpieces are used as represented on this diagram.

All the points which are not herein referred to are obtained in the same manner as heretofore explained.

In this case the side-back is shaped below 3 parallel with the line E1, and the center-of-back is shaped below S to 2, which is 1 inch backward of 1. Both side-back and center-of-back may be shaped as on Diagram 7 if it is so desired.

Point 4 is obtained by a straight line drawn from 7 to midway between S and 3.

The back-waist surplus, U to S is, say 3¾ inches. This is disposed of in the following manner: A trifle less than one-half of it, say 1¾ inch, is distributed equally on each side of T. This gives 14 and 15. From 3 to 6 is about one-third of the back-waist surplus, say 1¼ inch. Draw a straight line from 7 through 6 to establish 20, and shape the side-body as represented. Below 6 it is shaped towards Z which is ¼ inch backward of 20.

From 6 to the unlettered disk between 8 and 9 is ¼ inch less than one-third of the distance from 6 to 14.

From 4 to 16 is one-third of the distance from 4 to G.

From 16 to 17 is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from 17 through the disk between 8 and 9 to establish K.

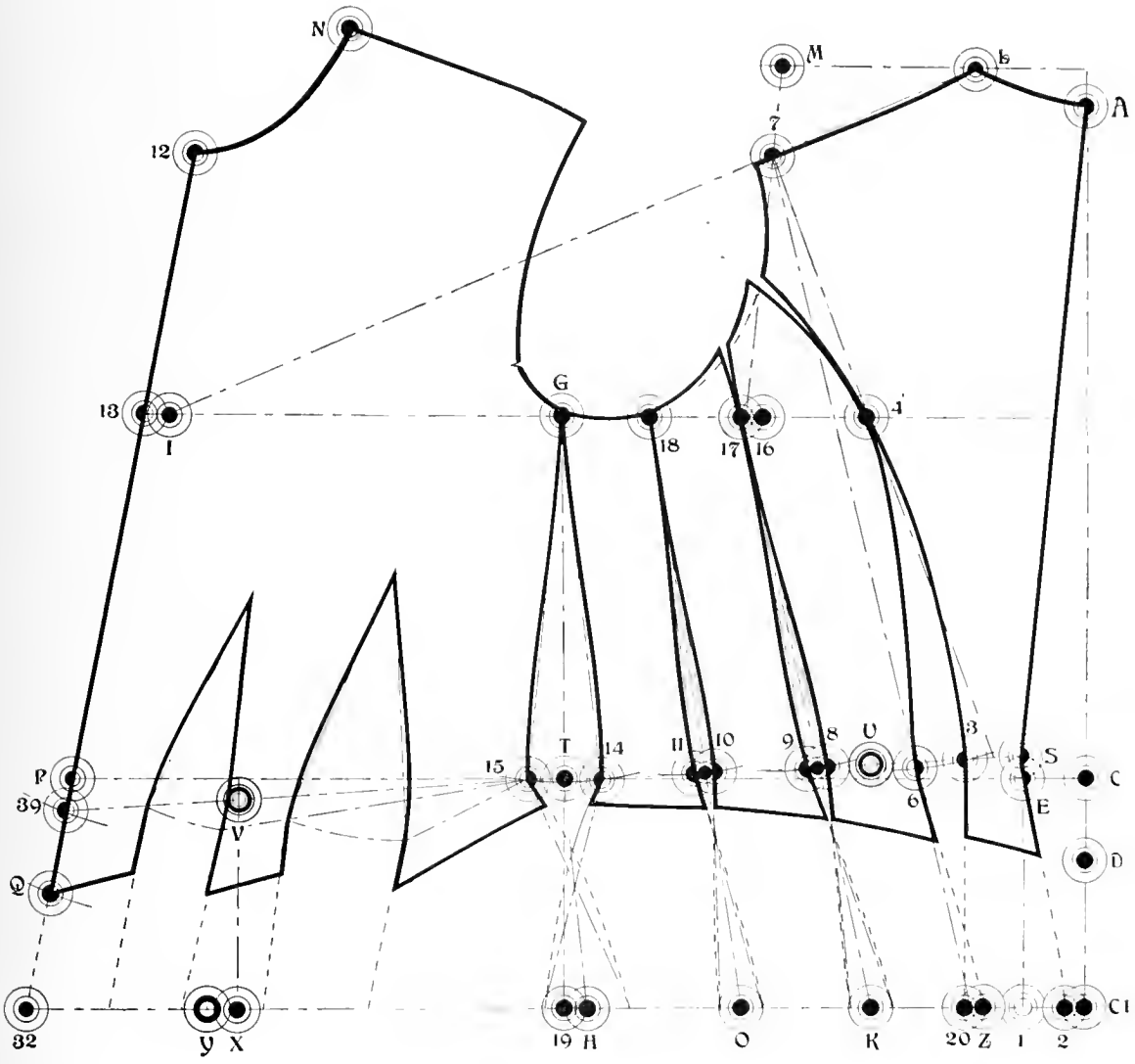
As 3 inches of the back-waist surplus has now been disposed of between 3 and 6, 14 and 15, the remaining ¾ inch is yet to be disposed of between 8 and 9, 10 and 11 in the following manner:

One-half of it, ⅜ inch, is distributed equally on each side of the unlettered disk. This gives 8 and 9. Now establish a point half-way between 9 and 14, as at the disk between 10 and 11. Also establish 18 half-way between 17 and G, and draw a straight line from 18 through the disk between 10 and 11 to establish O. The remaining ⅜ inch of back-waist surplus is now divided equally on each side of the disk between 10 and 11.

Extend the line G T to establish 19. From 19 to H is ½ inch.

Obtain the size of the draft on the hip line by measuring from Y to Z, and 20 to 2. Supposing this to be, say 4 inches less than ½ inch more than one-half of the full hip. This 4 inches is gained by placing one-half of it distributed equally on each side of H, one-fourth distributed equally on each side of O, and one-fourth distributed equally on each side of K.

On the diagram the bottom is shaped as for a waist-jacket as from D to Q. It may be made to any length or style desired.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13
1
G
18
17
16
4
P
39
Q
V
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y
X
19
H
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K
20
Z
1
2
C1

Diagram 50.

THE RUN OF THE BOTTOM

DIAGRAMS 51 AND 52.

TO equalize the lengths and obtain the run of the bottom edge proceed as follows:

For all coats when the length is anywhere between the waist and hip lines, the pattern should be drafted to the hip line. For longer coats except such as have a separate skirt, they should be drafted an inch or more longer than the length required. Coats with separate skirts are drafted as explained for Diagram 9.

Before cutting out the pattern, sweeps should be made on the waist line to equalize the lengths from the bust to waist line as explained near the close of explanation of Diagram 7. This gives points 1 to 6 on this diagram.

DIAGRAM 51.—All the parts having been cut out and a trifle longer than the full length required, lay the pattern of the forepart on the table and place a weight on it.

Lay the underarmpiece, the notch 2 at notch 1, and touching each other at about the length desired, as at 8. Pivot at 8; bring the underarmpiece in the position shown on the diagram, and place a weight on it.

Lay the sidebody, the notch 4 at notch 3, and touching the underarmpiece at the length required. Pivot at the bottom; bring the sidebody in the position shown on the diagram, and shift the weight on the underarmpiece to the sidebody where it overlaps the underarmpiece just above 3.

Lay notch 6 at notch 5; spread it at the waist until the backpart touches the sidebody fair, when in closed position at the length required, and place a weight on it.

Establish the length required at 7 and 8 according to style; shape from 7 past 8 to style, and cut across each piece on the line just made.

DIAGRAM 52.—Now take the forepart separately and establish the front length as at 9.

It will be more convenient to hold the darts in closed position if the back edges of the darts only are cut, leaving the cutting of the front edges until after the bottom has been shaped.

Bring the sides of the darts in closed position below the waist notches, and holding in this position by weights, shape from 8 to 9 according to the style required.

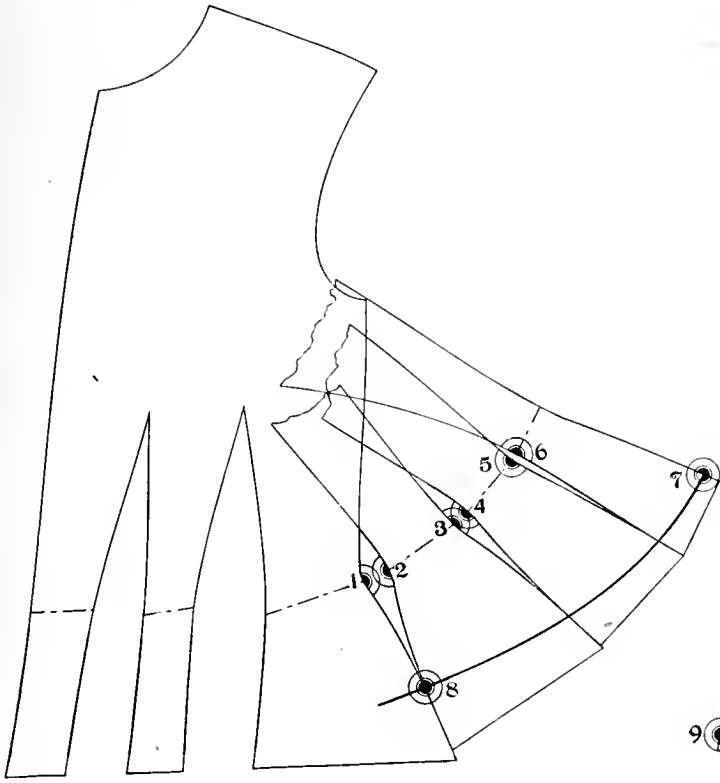


DIAGRAM 51.

DIAGRAM 52.

STYLE EFFECTS

DIAGRAM 53.

TOO much care cannot be exercised so that all the features of the garment shall be in harmony with the design which the cutter is endeavoring to execute when working from a design selected by the customer.

The coat represented by the accompanying figure is drafted practically in the same manner as explained for Diagram 3, in its fitting qualities, but it has no dart, has less overlap in front, and the front edge is slightly cut away.

The line from 12 through Z and W is the center-of-front.

The cutter will find that his work will be very greatly simplified by fixing in his mind the following *order of procedure:*

First.—Establish the front edge below the end of the roll, in its relation to the center-of-front.

The amount added to or taken from the coat, either forward or backward of the medial line, varies widely in different styles. Any garment which closes at the center-of-front edge to edge requires nothing on the top side, but a stand should be added on the under side, made in a separate piece to lay underneath the left front and wide enough to catch the stitching and project ¾ inch beyond the center line when finished. This is sometimes called the French closing.

For garments that close at the center-of-front with buttons and buttonholes, *and are close-fitting* to the neck, not more than ⅜ inch should be added on the top side and a stand 1 inch wide on the under side. For the same kind of front, excepting that it has revers, not more than ¾ inch should be added on both sides alike. This necessitates placing the button line ⅜ inch backward of the medial line.

As the style of the front grows more and more loose-fitting, the amount added increases to almost any width required.

For a single-breasted fly-front coat, such as represented by the accompanying figure, about 1 inch is added to both sides alike. This requires that the button line be placed ½ inch backward of the medial line, or 1½ inch from the edge of the forepart.

The amount, therefore, to be added forward of the medial line depends upon style, which is also modified by the tightness or looseness of the coat through the foreparts, and is the first item to be fixed by the cutter. The rule which fixes the position of the button line is that it must be placed as much backward of the medial line 12, Z, W as the front edge is forward of it, less one-half the diameter of the button used.

Second.—Locate the end of the roll if there be one, as point 24.

To do this with a close approximation it is best to draw real or imaginary lines on the figure as represented by lines 1, 2 and 3. Line 1 is through the neck-point 12; line 3 is at the bottom of the scye as near as the eye can fix it, and line 2 is half-way between lines 1 and 3.

From the relative position of these lines it is readily observed that the end of the roll is about the same distance below line 3 as line 2 is above it, and point 24 is therefore established as represented.

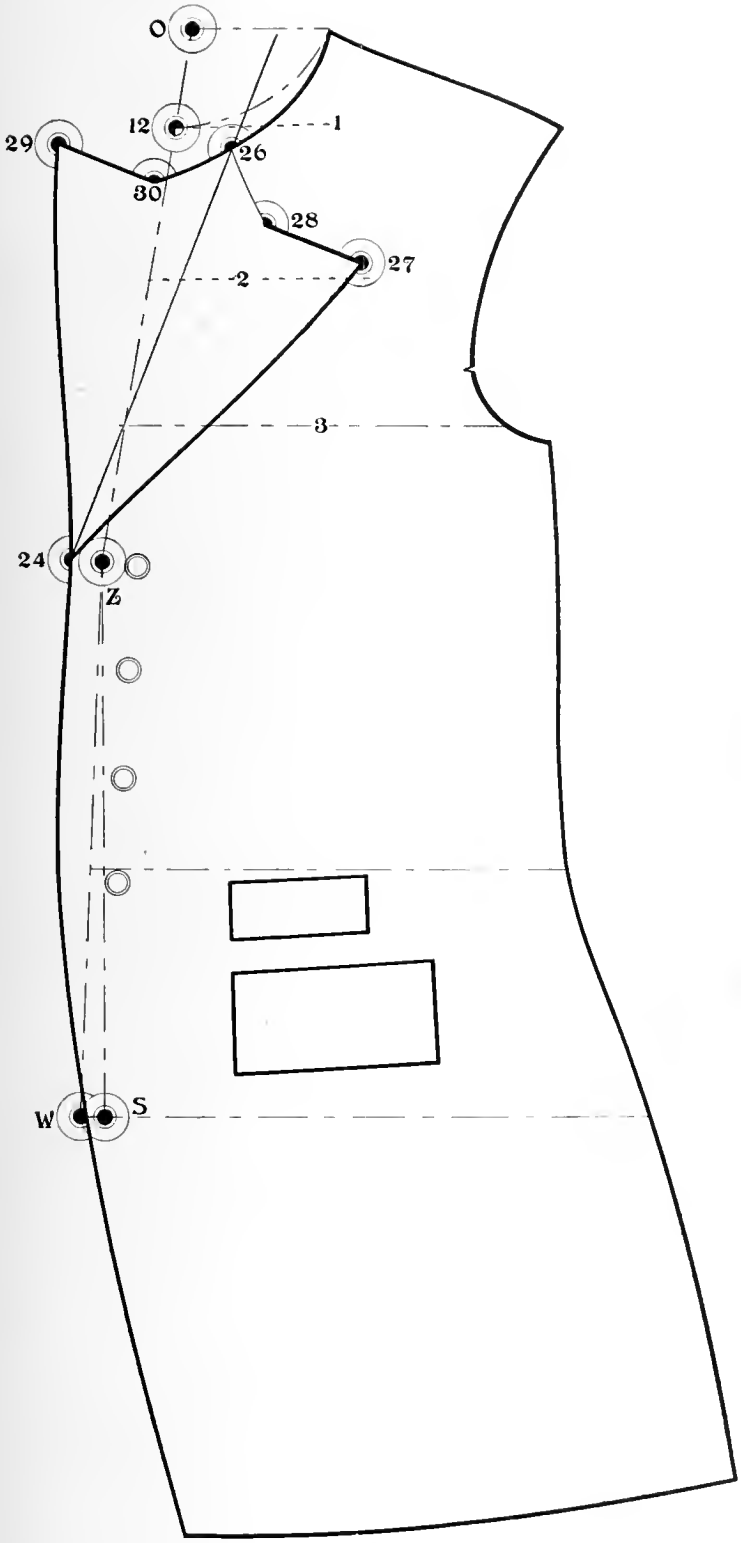


Diagram 53.

Third.—Draw the lapel crease-line from 24 towards a point ¾ inch from the side of the neck. For other styles than this one, such as close at the throat or are collarless, then the line is drawn from 24 to 12 or to the side of the gorge as the case may be.

Fourth.—Establish on the draft the basic points which define the lapel or revers when in the position as worn, as points 27 and 28.

A glance at the figure shows that point 27 is just a trifle above line 2. This gives the *height* of point 27.

Fifth.—Obtain the width of the rever. A glance at the figure shows that it is a little more than half-way from the crease-line to the front of the seye.

Sixth.—Observe the run of the top of the rever, which in this case is on a slight upward incline from 27 towards 28.

Seventh.—The end of the collar appears to be about ⅓ of the distance from the crease-line to 27, and is so established.

Now run a tracer along the crease-line and fold the paper which is forward of it underneath the draft.

Run the tracer from 24 to 27, 27 to 28 and mark 28.

On opening out the crease the marks made by the tracer define approximately the shape of the rever from 24 to 29 and 30. Now shape the gorge from the front shoulder point to 30 as represented. This gives 26.

Space for the buttons, shape the front edge, and mark for the pockets as shown on the figure.

LAYING OUT

DIAGRAM 54.

ON the accompanying diagram is represented the pattern for a two-piece suit laid out ready for marking on the goods. The suit is for a 36 bust size. The skirt is 5 gored and 42 inches in length.

The material is plain faced, has an observable nap, is 4 yards in length and 28 inches in width double fold.

The line A G represents the fold which is laid next to you when the material is to be cut folded in this manner.

Thought must now be given to arranging the several parts of the pattern on the material so as not to use any more of it than is necessary, each part lying *with the nap, i.e.,* the top of each towards the right, and the bottom towards the left hand.

As a general rule the largest parts should be distributed on the material first. The smaller parts can then be laid on the spaces between the larger ones. No part should be marked until the positions of all have first been approximately determined.

For the suit represented by this lay-out the largest part, which is the back gore of the skirt, may be laid as represented at the lower end of the material with the front edge in line with the selvage edge, as represented by the line J on the diagram, making allowance for ¾ inch seams on the front and back edges, a ⅜ inch seam at the top, and a facing at the bottom 3 inches wide as represented.

The front edge of the side gore must be laid to run with a lengthwise thread of the material as represented by the line H, making allowances for seams and facing as explained for the back gore.

The center-of-front is usually laid on the crease of the material as represented by the line G, and is cut without a seam on this line. The usual ¾ inch seam should be allowed on the back edge of this gore, a ⅜ inch seam at the top, and a 3 inch facing at the bottom.

This brings the back edges of each of the gores on the bias of the material. When seamed together, each bias back edge is joined to a straight front edge.

For all loose or semi-tight fitting garments, the pattern of the forepart should be laid with the front edge in line with a lengthwise thread of the material as represented.

As the material has a plain face, the remaining parts should be laid to run with the nap, excepting the under-collar, which should always be laid with the front of the sew-on-edge as at K, on a lengthwise thread of the material.

When the material has a decided figure running through it, and the coat is tight fitting, having the usual sideforms, the center-of-back should be laid on a lengthwise thread at the top, and 1½ inch or 2 inches forward of the same thread at the waist as represented.

Lay the sidebody so that the seam above C will match the back above D, and the underarmpiece to match the sidebody at the top, as at E and F.

The front edges of the bust darts should be laid to run with a lengthwise thread of the material.

The sleeve should be laid on a lengthwise thread above the elbow.

The front edge of the facing should be laid the same as the front edge of the forepart. They are sometimes (when the material is light weight), made to run through the entire shoulder as represented. More frequently they are made with the back edge extending to the shoulder seam as represented by the broken line.

The back-center of the collar facing should always be laid on the crease-edge, and cut without a seam.

When the material is of a loose weave, or heavy weight, the under-collar should be cut from a light weight melton or some suitable collar cloth of the same color as the material for the coat.

The seam edge at K must not be cut on the bias, but on a lengthwise thread.

Each part must also be so placed on the material as to provide for seams and outlets as represented, and as previously explained.

When the material has an observable nap and a lengthwise figure running through it, or is a plaid, the skirt should be cut circular, *i.e.*, without gores. If it is required that the center-of-front shall be laid on the usual lengthwise fold, then the sides must be pieced out at the selvage edges. Whenever neither the nap nor figure of the material forbids, and it is desired to have the center-of-front on a fold, than the lengthwise fold may be opened out and a cross-fold substituted. This cross-fold may be made as wide as necessary to cut the skirt without piecing.

Mark aronnd each piece with sharply edged chalk. Now cut the material, making the proper allowances for seams and inlays, and notch each part as represented.

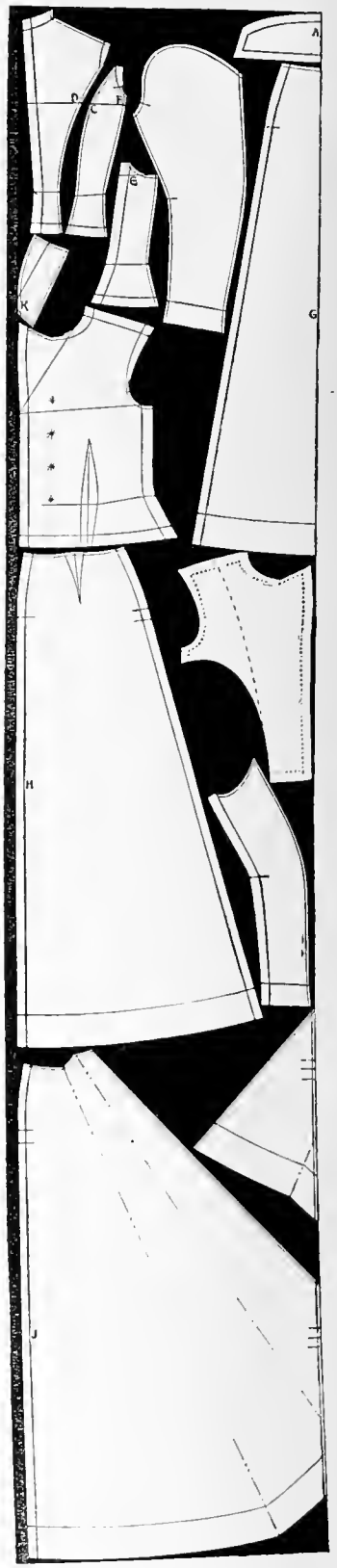


DIAGRAM 54.

PART V
COLLARS

COLLARS

DIAGRAM 55.—This military collar will hug the neck close at the upper edge.

Square the lines 1 to 2 and 1 to 3.

From 1 to 3 is 1 inch. From 3 to 2 is the same as the size of the neck-gorge. Shape the seam-edge from 2 to 3, as represented.

Square upward from 3 by the seam-edge towards 4, and make 3 to 4 and 2 to 5 the fashionable width.

DIAGRAM 56.—This collar will not cling as close to the neck on the upper edge as the one shown on the preceding diagram. It is drafted on squared lines from 1 to 2 and 1 to 4.

From 1 to 2 is the same as the size of the neck-gorge.

1 to 4, and 2 to 5 are each made the fashionable width.

DIAGRAM 57.—This collar will stand away from the neck on the upper edge, because of the curve given to the seam-edge from 2 to 3.

Square the lines 1 to 2 and 1 to 4.

From 1 to 3 is 1 inch, and 3 to 2 is the same as the size of the neck-gorge. From 3 to 4, and 2 to 5 is the fashionable width. From 4 to 6 is ¼ of the width of the collar. Shape as represented.

DIAGRAM 58.—This collar will stand away from the side of the neck on the upper edge still more than the one shown on the preceding diagram. It is drafted in the same manner as for the preceding diagram, excepting that from 1 to 3 is 2 inches, and 4 to 6 is ¼ of the width of the collar.

DIAGRAM 59.—The upper edge of the collar defined by points 2, 3, 5 and 6, will have a decided flare from the side of the neck. It is drafted in the same manner as for the preceding diagram, excepting that from 1 to 3 is 3 inches. Additional flare may be given to the upper edge of the collar by making it in two pieces each side. In such a case proceed as follows:

From 3 to 7, and 7 to 8 are each the same as the width of the top of the back of the coat. Pivot at 3 and cast a short sweep just above the top edge of the collar, also (using the same length of sweep) pivot at 8 and cast a cross-sweep as represented to establish 9. Connect 7 and 9.

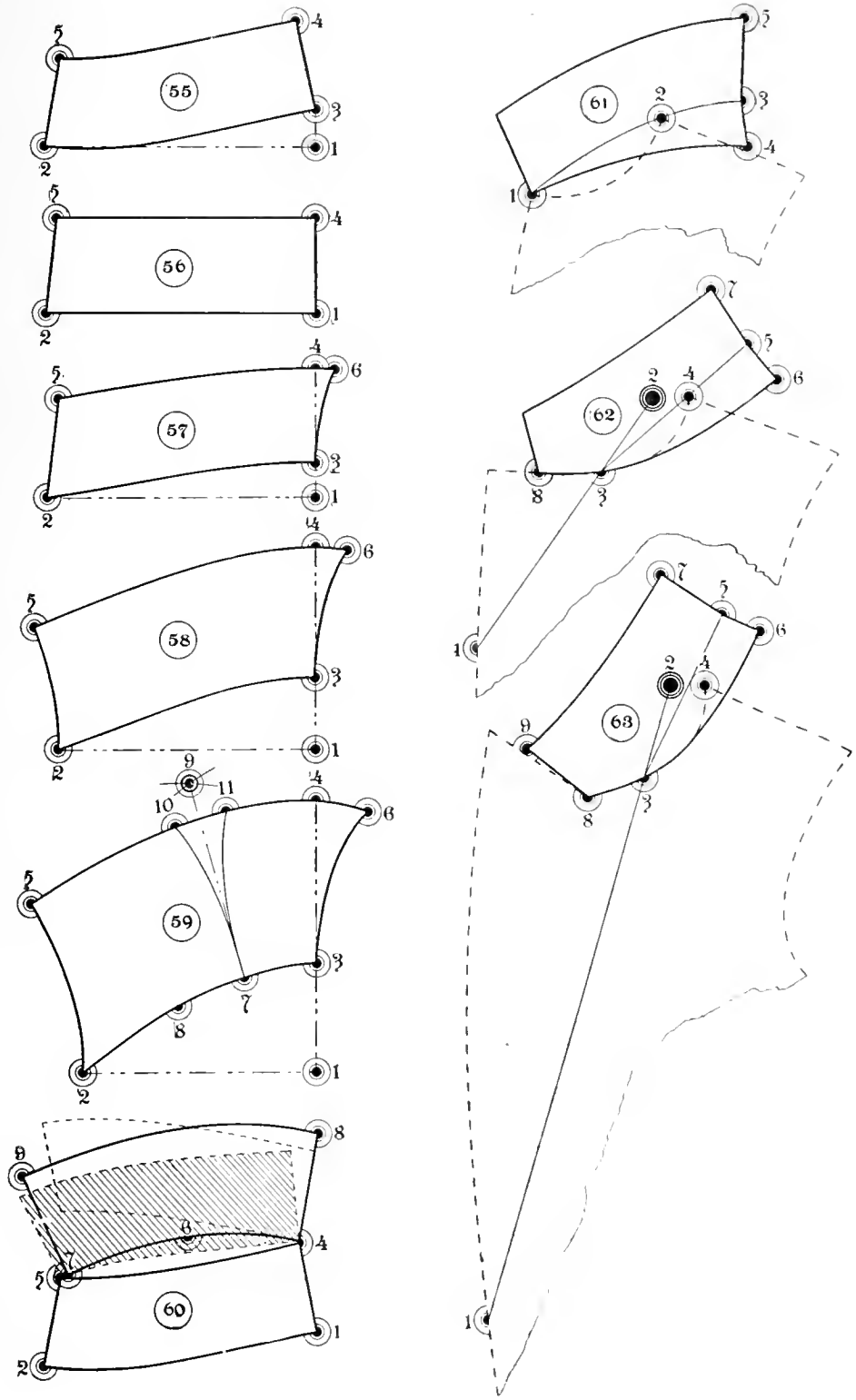
From 10 to 11 is the same as 4 to 6 distributed equally on each side of the line from 7 to 9.

The front portion of this collar is defined by points 2, 7, 11, 5 and 2, and the other portion by 3, 6, 10, 7 and 3.

DIAGRAM 60.—This collar is made in two parts, the stand being drafted in the same manner as the one shown on Diagram 55, and is defined by points 1, 2, 4 and 5.

The leaf is defined by points 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and is produced as follows:

Reverse the position of the stand as shown by the shaded part and mark around the edge lightly. Shape the seam-edge from 4 passing through 6, (which is ½ inch inside of the edge of the shaded part), towards 5. From 4 through 6 to 7 is the same as the top of the stand from 4 to 5.



DIAGRAMS 55 TO 63.

Lay the pattern of the stand in the position shown by the upper broken lines, and mark along the back seam to get the run of the back seam of the leaf from 4 to 8.

Make from 4 to 8, and 7 to 9 the fashionable width, and shape the bottom of the leaf from 8 to 9 as represented by the solid line.

The principle involved in drafting collars with a stand only, and also those having both a stand and leaf, is that the more convex the sew-on edge is made, and the more concave the upper or outer edge, the less will be the spring, and the closer will the upper or outer edge cling to the neck. On the other hand, the more concave the sew-on edge is made, and the more convex the outer or upper edge, the greater will be the spring of the collar and the ease with which it will fall around the neck.

DIAGRAM 61.—This collar is designed for garments which close at the throat. It is usually worn with the leaf turned down over the stand, but can be worn standing when desired. It is drafted in the following manner:

Lay the pattern of the forepart over another piece of paper and mark the shape of the neck-gorge from 1 to 2. Shape the end of the collar above 1 to style.

Remove the pattern and shape the crease-line from 1 through 2 towards 3, and the seam-edge from 1 towards 4, passing about ¾ inch below 2.

From 1 to 4 is the same as the size of the neck-gorge, and from 3 to 4 is 1 inch.

From 3 to 5 is the fashionable width of the leaf. The line 3 to 4 is square with the crease-line, and that from 3 to 5 is sprung out about ¼ inch from a straight line if one were drawn from 4 through 3.

DIAGRAM 62.—This is also a stand-and-fall collar. It is suitable for all coats which close high over the bust, also for those with medium length of roll, and for soft rolls. It is drafted as follows:

Lay the pattern of the forepart over another piece of paper. Mark the shape of the neck-gorge from 4 to 8, and shape the end of the collar to style.

Draw the crease-line from 3 through 4 towards 5. From the crease-line to 6 is from 1 to 1¼ inch. Shape the seam-edge from 6 to 8 as represented, making from 8 to 6 the same as the size of the neck-gorge.

Square by the crease-line from 6 to establish 5. From 5 to 7 is the fashionable width. For a leaf of medium width, the back seam from 5 to 7 should be sprung out about ¼ inch from a straight line drawn from 6 through 5.

DIAGRAM 63.—This collar is designed for coats with long rolls. It is a stand-or-fall collar, and is drafted in the same manner as explained for the preceding diagram, except that the crease-edge is drawn from 3 midway between 2 and 4.

BROAD CREASED COLLAR WITH STAND

DIAGRAM 64.

THIS collar differs materially from the sailor collar in that it is made continuous with broad rolling revers. It has a stand, and follows the curvature at the side of the neck.

Points R, 10, N and M represent the upper parts of a forepart and backpart laid in closed position at the shoulder seam. The crease-line is drawn from the end of the roll at R ¾ inch forward of N. This establishes Y.

Square downward from N by the crease-line towards 6.

From the line N 6 to 2 is the same as from N to A. Square each way from 2.

From 2 to 3 and 2 to 4 are each the height desired for the stand, say 1¼ inch. Shape the seam-edge from 3 to Y and 10, and mark for a notch as at 5 as represented.

From the crease-line to 6 is the same as to the seam-edge opposite N.

Mark the shape of the outer edge as from R through M to Q to width desired, and mark the shape by a tracer so that this line will show on the under side of the forepart and backpart.

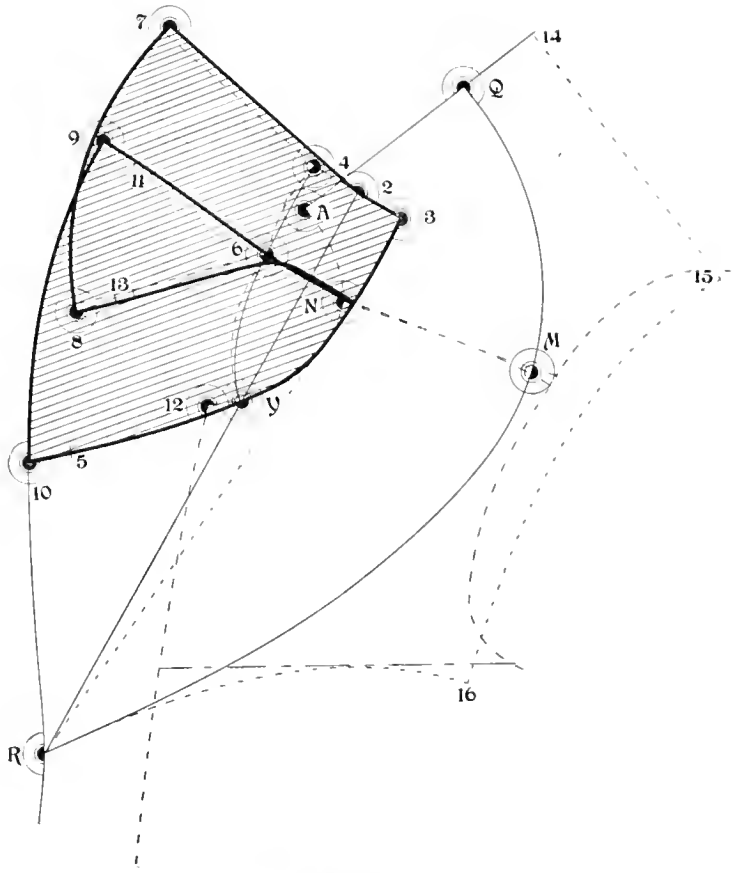


Diagram 64.

Take the pattern of the forepart and place it in reversed position on the crease-line, the forepart at Y touching the crease-line also at Y, and point N on the forepart touching point 6. Mark along the shoulder seam from N to 11 (Diagram A). This gives the heavy line from 6 towards 9. Also mark through on the traced line on the forepart from M towards R. This gives the heavy line from 9 to 10 and establishes 9.

Now lay the pattern of the backpart of the coat in reversed position with the neck-points A and L (Diagram A), at 4 and 6 respectively, as represented in broken lines, and mark from 2 towards 7 parallel with the center-of-back of the coat pattern. Shape from N towards 8 as represented by the heavy line, passing ⅜ or ½ inch below 6 and ¼ inch below the shoulder seam of the backpart opposite 8. Also mark through on the traced line from M to Q. This gives the heavy line from 8 to 7. Mark for notches as at 11 and 13.

From N to 8 on the back section, seams to the front section from N to 9. The center-of-back from 3 to 7 may be cut on a fold of the goods for the top collar if so desired.

A flat collar without stand may be cut as defined by points R, N, A, Q, M and back to R, or the outer edge may be given any shape desired as represented by points R, N, A, 14, 15, 16 and back to R. But in such cases lay the forepart and backpart in closed position at N and ½ inch apart at the outer shoulder M.

" The language of the face and manner are the instantaneous short-hand of the mind, which is very quickly read.

" We were made to radiate the perfume of good cheer and happiness as much as a rose was made to radiate its sweetness to every passerby."

PART VI
SKIRTS

SKIRTS

THE measures required are the waist, taken snug; the hip, taken easy 5½ inches below the waist; the front, side and back lengths, each taken to the floor. The lengths can be changed to the fashionable lengths when drafting the pattern.

Unless the waist line is clearly defined, it will be advantageous to tie a strong cord around it. It should be kept at the bottom of the waist at the sides, and when drawn closely it will follow the *natural* run of the waist line. The lengths are then taken from the cord to the floor.

THE SWEEPING-POINTS

DIAGRAMS 65 AND 66.

DIAGRAM 65.—On this diagram are shown five skirts of differing degrees of fullness at the waist line and of size around the bottom.

The center-of-back is defined, for the first, by the broken line extending upward from O, and for the others by the lines extending upward from E1, G, H and I.

Each skirt will hang plain about the hips, but with different degrees of fullness at the sides and back below the hips, and with different degrees of fullness at the waist line. The fullness at the waist may be disposed of by darts or tucks, or it may be shrunk on to the band according to the amount of fullness as may be required.

To obtain the several degrees of fullness below the hip line, six different sweeping-points are used, as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

When it is desired that a skirt shall hang plain or with but a little fullness at the sides below the hip line, sweeping point No. 1 should be used. If less plain, then No. 2 should be used, and so on.

A glance at the diagram will show the several curvations at the waist, hip and bottom produced by the use of sweeping-points, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

For circular skirts either sweeping-point may be used according to the fullness desired at the sides and back below the hip line.

For gored skirts sweeping-point No. 1 is used when but a little fullness is desired below the hip line, No. 2 when more fullness is desired, and No. 3 when still more. For all gored skirts the sweeping-point should be used which produces the desired fullness *about the knees* without regard to the size desired around the bottom. Additional size around the bottom for gored skirts may be obtained by overlapping the gores at the bottom; by circular flounces, and by plaits as shown on subsequent diagrams. For skirts that are profusely plaited at the sides, the center-of-back should be drawn from O through D1. When moderately plaited it should be drawn from E1, and when without plaits, from G, H or I.

The system is applicable to every size of waist and hip, and seams may be located to suit the width of the material used.

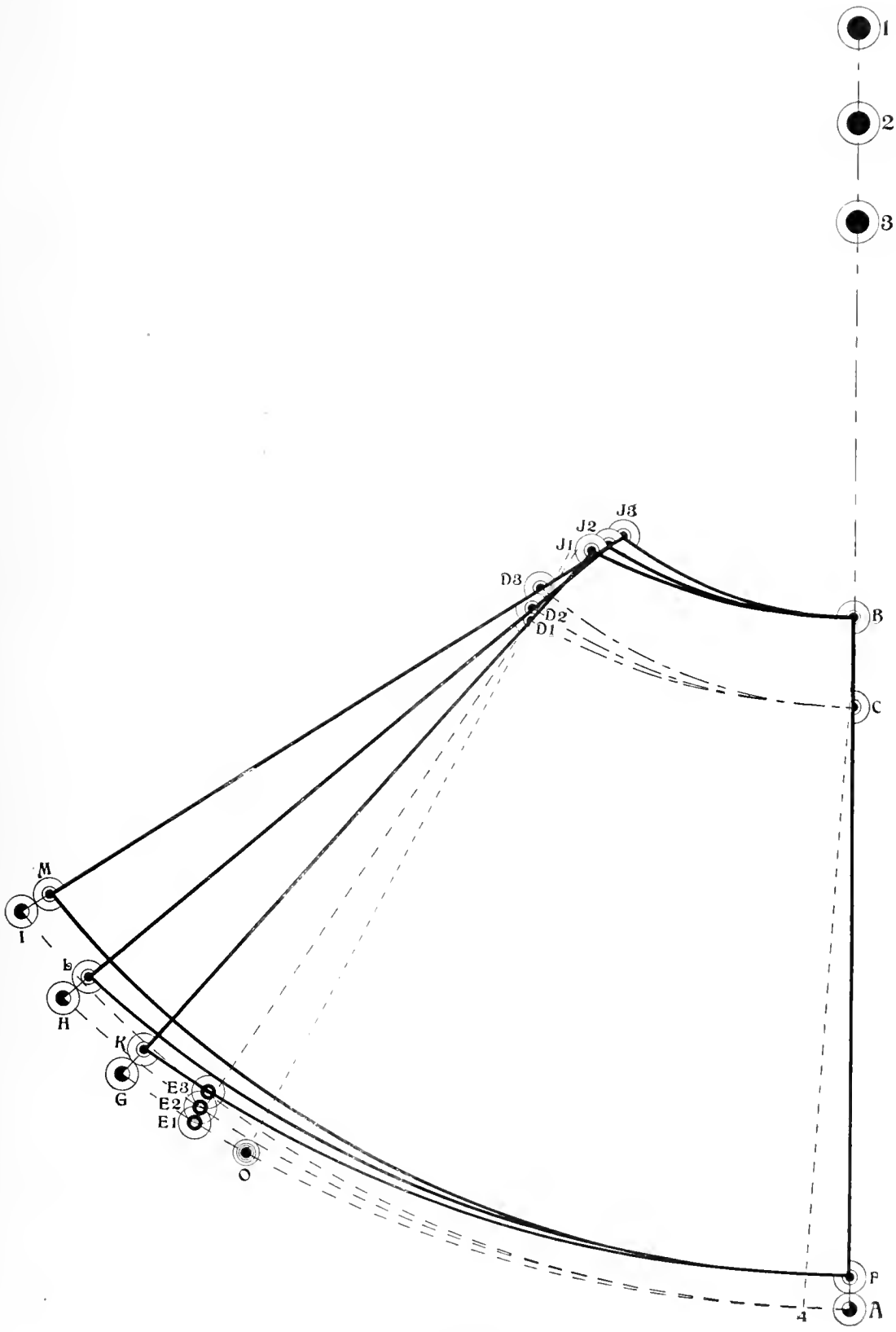


Diagram 65.

For the three smaller skirts sweeping-point No. 1 is used, and they are drafted as follows:

A to B is 42 inches always.

B to F is the side length, say 40 inches. In this case the front and side lengths are the same. (See Diagrams 72 and 73 for varying front and side lengths.)

C is always 5½ inches below the side length as from B to C.

From the side length at B to 1 above is one and one-half times the full size of the waist. This gives the sweeping-point No. 1, which for a 22 waist is 33 inches, for a 24 waist is 36 inches, and for a 28 waist is 42 inches.

Pivot at 1 and sweep backward from B, C, F and A.

C to D1 is one-half of the full hip. This for a 42 hip is 21 inches.

A to E1 is the full hip, say 42 inches.

E1 to O is ⅙ hip, which for a 42 hip is 3½ inches.

E1 to G is ¼ hip, which for a 42 hip is 5¼ inches.

The center-of-back line may now be drawn either from O, E1 or G through D1 as previously stated, from O when profusely plaited, from E1 when moderately plaited, or from G when plain, flared or flounced.

The center-of-back line when thus drawn establishes the center-of-back on the waist line as at J1 if drawn from G. J1 to K is the back length.

Sweeping-point No. 2 (B to 2), is one and one-fourth times the size of the waist. This for a 22 waist is 27½ inches, for a 24 waist is 30 inches, and for a 28 waist is 35 inches.

Pivot at 2 and sweep backward from B, C, F and A.

C to D2 is one-half of the full hip, which for a 42 hip is 21 inches.

A to E2 is the full hip, say 42 inches. E2 to H is ½ hip, 10½ inches.

Draw a straight line from H through D2. This establishes J2.

J2 to L is the back length.

Sweeping-point No. 3 (B to 3), is the full size of the waist, say 24 inches.

Pivot at 3 and sweep backward from B, C, F and A.

C to D3 is one-half of the full hip, say 21 inches.

A to E3 is the full hip, say 42 inches.

E3 to I is ½ and ¼ hip, which for a 42 hip is 10½ and 5¼ inches, or 15¾ inches in all.

Draw a straight line from I through D3. This establishes J3.

J3 to M is the back length.

Should it be desired to have a skirt that will hang quite straight down the front, proceed as follows:

Draw the line A1 and obtain points A, F, B, 1, 2 and 3 as already explained.

A to 4 is 1½ inch. Connect B and 4, and establish C on this line 5½ inches below B.

Obtain the size required around the bottom from A; finish in the same manner as first explained, and cut the center-of-front on the line from B to 4.

The size around the bottom is always applied from A without regard to the length of the skirt, which is at F. This may be above or below A.

THE SWEEPING-POINTS

(*Concluded.*)

DIAGRAM 66.—On this diagram three skirts are represented of differing degrees of fullness at the waist line, and of size around the bottom than as on the preceding diagram.

The center-of-back is defined for one by the line J I, for another by the line M L, and for the other by the line P O.

Each skirt will hang plain about the hips, but with differing degrees of fullness at the waist and sides below the hip line.

To obtain the several degrees of fullness below the hip line, three sweeping-points are used, as Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

When it is desired that a skirt shall hang with more fullness at the sides and bottom than is produced by using the sweeping-point—No. 3 (on Diagram 65), then No. 4 should be used. If still more fullness is desired then use points 5 or 6 as required.

A glance at the diagram will show the several curvations at the waist, hip and bottom produced by the use of the three sweeping-points.

A to B is the side length. In this case the front and side lengths are the same.

From the side length at B to C is 5½ inches. Square backward from B and C.

C to D and B to E are each one-eighth of the full waist, or ½ waist on the divisions of Fourths on the drafting-square, which for a 24 waist is 3 inches. Draw a straight line from D upward through E.

D to F and E to G are each ⅛ inch.

G to the sweeping-point 4 and numbered 4, is one-half of the full waist, which for a 24 waist is 12 inches.

G to the sweeping-point 6 and numbered 6, is 1 inch more than one-fourth of the full waist, 7 inches in all for a 24 waist.

From 6 to the sweeping-point 5 numbered 5, is one-third of the distance between 6 and 4.

When using sweeping-point No. 4, pivot at 4 and sweep backward from G, F and A.

C to H is one-half of the full hip, say 21 inches.

Draw a straight line from 5 through H. This establishes J.

J to I is the back length.

When using sweeping-point No. 5, pivot at 5 and sweep backward from G, F and A.

C to K is one-half of the full hip, say 21 inches.

Draw a straight line from 6 through K. This establishes M.

M to L is the back length.

When using sweeping-point No. 6, pivot at 6 and sweep backward from G, F and A.

C to N is ½ inch more than one-half of the full hip.

Square backward by the line D to 4 through N. This establishes P.

P to O is the back length.

The manner of disposing of the surplus size on the waist line by darts, etc., and for the application of varying front and side lengths is given in the explanations for Diagrams 72 and 73.

For a skirt that will hang quite straight down the front, cut the center-of-front on the line B4, which is obtained as follows:

A to 4 is 1½ inch. Connect B and 4. When obtaining the hip sizes at H, K and N, apply the measure from C on the line B4 instead of B A.

From the foregoing it should be observed that for a skirt to hang plain about the sides and fairly close at the knees, sweeping-point No. 1 should be used. This also gives the largest amount of surplus on the waist line.

A skirt drafted by the use of sweeping-point No. 2 will hang less plain about the sides; will also be larger about the knees, and will have less surplus on the waist line than when sweeping-point No. 1 is used. Sweeping-point No. 3 will produce more fullness about the knees and less surplus on the waist line than will No. 2, and so on up to sweeping-point No. 6, which gives the largest amount of fullness around the knees and bottom, and the smallest amount on the waist line.

When drafting circular skirts either of the sweeping-points, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, may be used according to the fullness desired at the sides, at the knee length, and on the waist line. A skirt drafted without darts or with but little fullness on the waist line must necessarily have a considerable amount of fullness at the knee length and bottom.

When drafting gored skirts the sweeping-point must be selected with regard to the fullness required around the knees only. Any desired fullness can be secured at the bottom by over-lapping the gores at the bottom as represented on Diagram 71. The sweeping-points, Nos. 1, 2 or 3, will give ample latitude for variations in fullness around the knees for all gored skirts. At the present time No. 1 is used almost exclusively for gored skirts.

For gored skirts that are profusely plaited at the sides, sweeping-point No. 1 should be used, and the size around the bottom is as from A to O on Diagram 65.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE WAIST SURPLUS

TO avoid repetition in the explanations which follow, the disposition of the waist surplus, as between B and J on Diagram 67, or between B and I on Diagram 68, is now considered.

It is impossible to state, with more than an approximation to correctness, just what proportion of the surplus shall be taken out by each dart, because the shapes of women vary greatly between the waist and hip lines at the front, side and back. A woman having a certain configuration to-day, may, by various methods, which may be employed, be a radically different shape to-morrow.

Hence it follows that the shape of client must be carefully noted, so that the darts may be properly proportioned as flat, medium flat, medium full or extra full at front of abdomen, medium full or extra full at the side hips, and flat, medium full or extra full at the back hips. For forms medium flat at the front and full at the side and back hips, the largest part of the waist fullness must be taken out where there is the largest roundness between waist and hip, and the smallest part where there is the smallest roundness, as on Diagram 67. This being a gored skirt with a wide front gore, about ¼ inch less than one-fourth of the surplus is taken out by the first dart, and the remainder is divided about equally between the second and third darts.

For forms medium full at the front, full at the sides, and medium flat at the back hips, about one-fourth of the surplus may be taken out by the first dart, if made with a wide front gore, one-half by the second dart, and one-fourth by the third dart.

When the greatest roundness or fullness on the hip line is at the front, then the greater proportion of the surplus must be taken out by the first dart, and the remainder distributed between the remaining darts according to the fullness at the side and back hips.

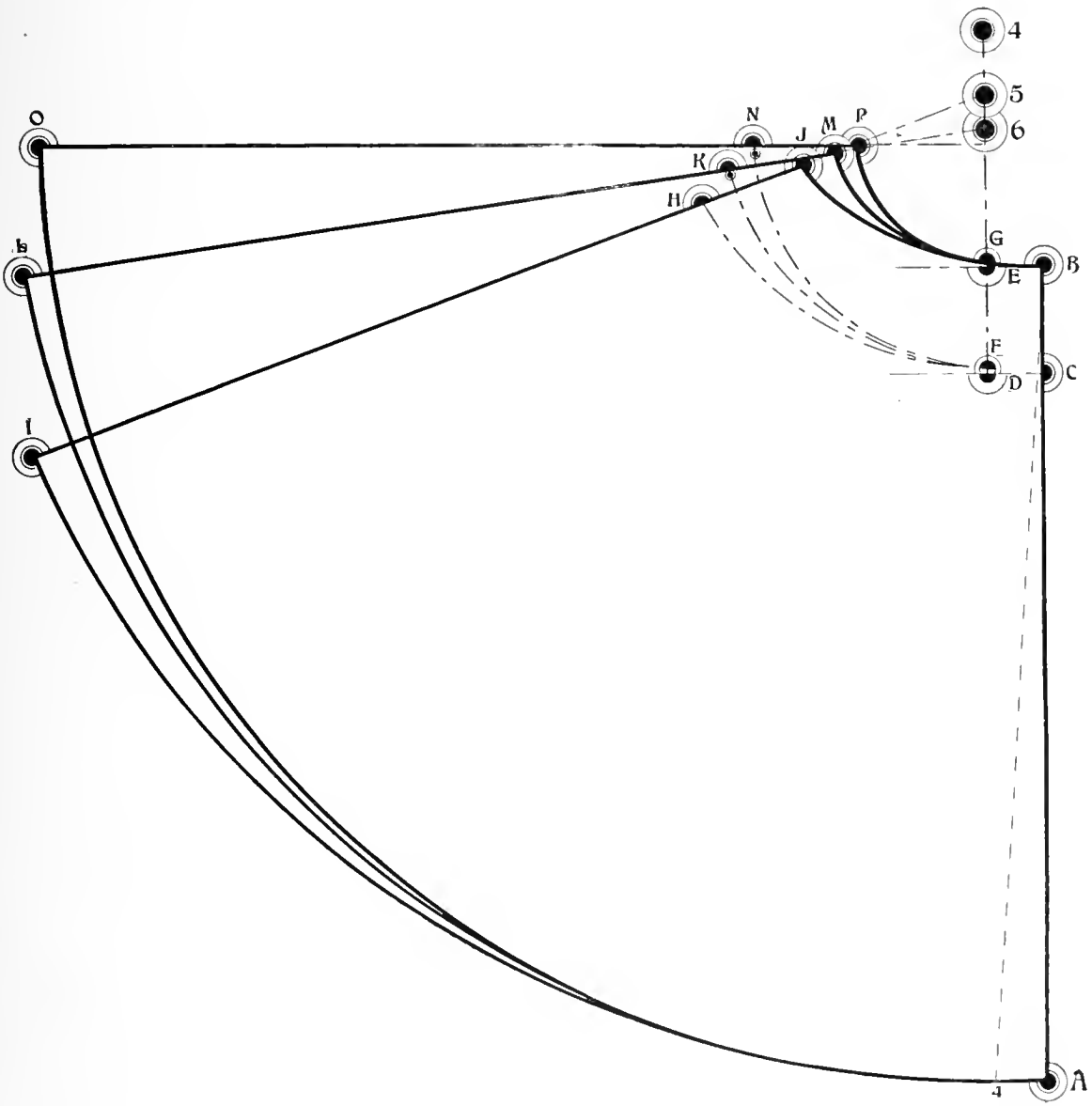


Diagram 66.

PLAIN FIVE-GORED SKIRT

DIAGRAM 67.

ON this diagram a skirt is represented that will hang plain around the hips and sides. To obtain this effect, sweeping-point No. 1 is used, as explained for Diagram 65.

The measures used are 24 waist, 42 hip, 42 front, side and back lengths.

The form is medium flat at front of abdomen, and full at the side and back hips.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A D.

A to B is the side length, 42 inches, which in this case is the same as the front length.

B to C is 5½ inches always.

B to D is the full waist 24 inches, and one-half of the full waist 12 inches, in all 36 inches. Pivot at D and sweep backward from B, C and A.

C to F is one-half of full hip, 21 inches.

A to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3 and 3 to G are each ½ hip on the divisions of Halves, or one-fourth of the full hip, 10½ inches. This gives the full size of hip from A to G, 42 inches.

G to H is ½ hip on the divisions of Fourths, or one-eighth of full hip, 5¼ inches. Draw a straight line from H through F to establish I.

It is best now to determine whether the center-of-back line should run on a straight line as H I or be shaped above F as to J. This depends upon the shape of client at that part, and as in this case the back hips are full the back-center is shaped above F to J which is ½ inch, more or less, forward of I.

By measuring along the waist line from B to J we find that it measures 16 inches, and as one-half of the full waist required is but 12 inches, 16 inches is 4 inches too much. This 4 inches is to be taken out between points 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 according to the shape of client from the waist to the hip line. Being medium flat at the front and full at the side and back hips the greatest amount is taken out above the side and back hips, and the smallest amount at the front. This having first been determined as ¾ inch between 4 and 5, 1⅝ inch between 6 and 7, and 1⅝ inch between 8 and 9, proceed as follows:

B to 4 is ½ waist on the divisions of Fourths, or one-eighth of full waist, 3 inches. From 4 to 5 is ¾ inch. From 5 to 6 is the same as B to 4. From 6 to 7 is 1⅝ inch. From 7 to 8 is the same as B to 4. From 8 to 9 is 1⅝ inch. J to 9 is the same as B to 4.

Draw straight lines from midway between 4 and 5 to 1, and from midway between 8 and 9 to 3. Draw a short line from midway between 6 and 7 towards 2 for the run of the dart, and shape below 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 as represented.

J to M is the back-length, 42 inches. Shape the bottom from A through 2 to M as represented.

Any style of plaiting may be added backward of the center-of-back line as desired, as is hereinafter explained.

Make marks for the gore notches as represented, one on the front and side-front, and two on the back and side-back seams.

For a skirt to hang quite straight down in front, establish the center-of-front as from B to 4 on Diagram 65. This applies to all gored skirts.

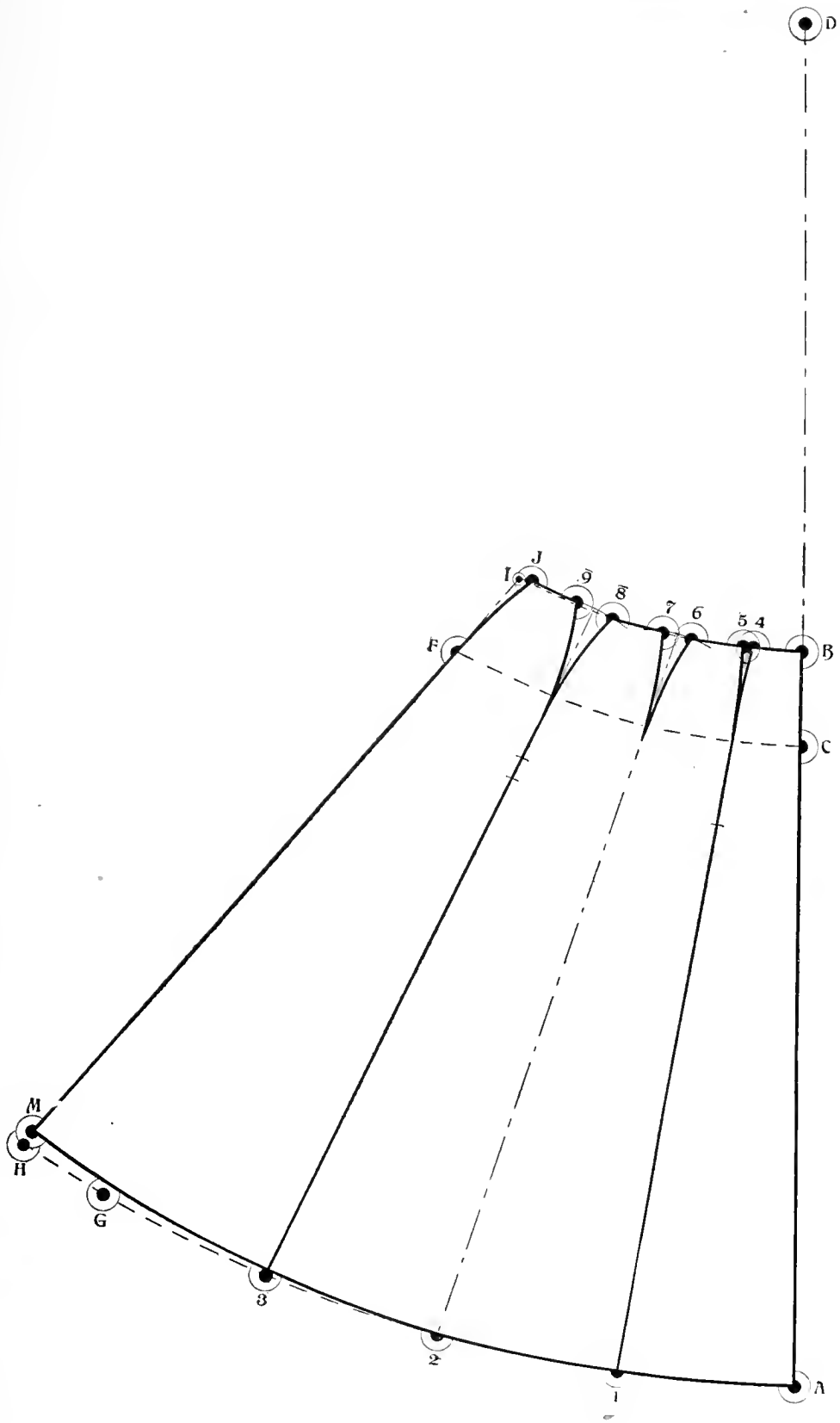


Diagram 67.

PLAIN FIVE-GORED SKIRT

DIAGRAM 68.

ON this diagram is represented a skirt without the intermediate dart on the waist line as on Diagram 67. It is designed only for forms having a large waist in proportion to hip size.

The measures used are 26 waist, 42 hip, 42 front, side and back lengths.

This skirt will hang a trifle fuller about the knees and bottom than the one represented by Diagram 67, because of the shortening of the distance from B to D.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A D.

A to B is the front and side lengths, which in this case are alike, 42 inches.

B to C is 5½ inches always.

B to D is the full size of the waist, 26 inches, and one-fourth of the full waist, 6½ inches, or 32½ inches in all. (Sweep No. 2.)

Pivot at D and sweep backward from B, C and A.

C to F is one-half of full hip, 21 inches.

A to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to G, and G to H are each ½ hip on the divisions of Halves, or one-fourth of the full hip, 10½ inches.

Draw a straight line from H through F. This establishes I.

By measuring along the sweep-line from B to I we have in this case 16½ inches, and as one-half of the full size required is but 13 inches, 16½ inches is 3½ inches too much.

This 3½ inches is to be taken out between points 4, 5, 6 and 7, according to the shape of client from the waist to the hip line. Being medium full at the front and full at the side and back hips about one-third of it is taken out between 4 and 5, say 1 inch, and the remaining 2½ inches between 6 and 7. This having been determined proceed as follows:

B to 4 is ½ waist on the divisions of Thirds, scant 4¾ inches. From 4 to 5 is 1 inch as above explained.

From 5 to 6 and from 1 to 7 are each the same as B to 4.

Draw a straight line from midway between 4 and 5 to 1.

Draw a straight line from midway between 6 and 7 to a point 1 inch forward of 3.

Pivot on the hip line below 6 and 7 and sweep backward from 6 to establish 7. Also sweep forward from 5 in the same manner to equalize the lengths above the notches.

I to M is the back length, 42 inches. Shape the gore seams and bottom as represented, and mark for the notches, one on the seam below 4, and two on the seam below 6.

Any style of plaiting may be added backward of the line I M as required, as is hereinafter explained.

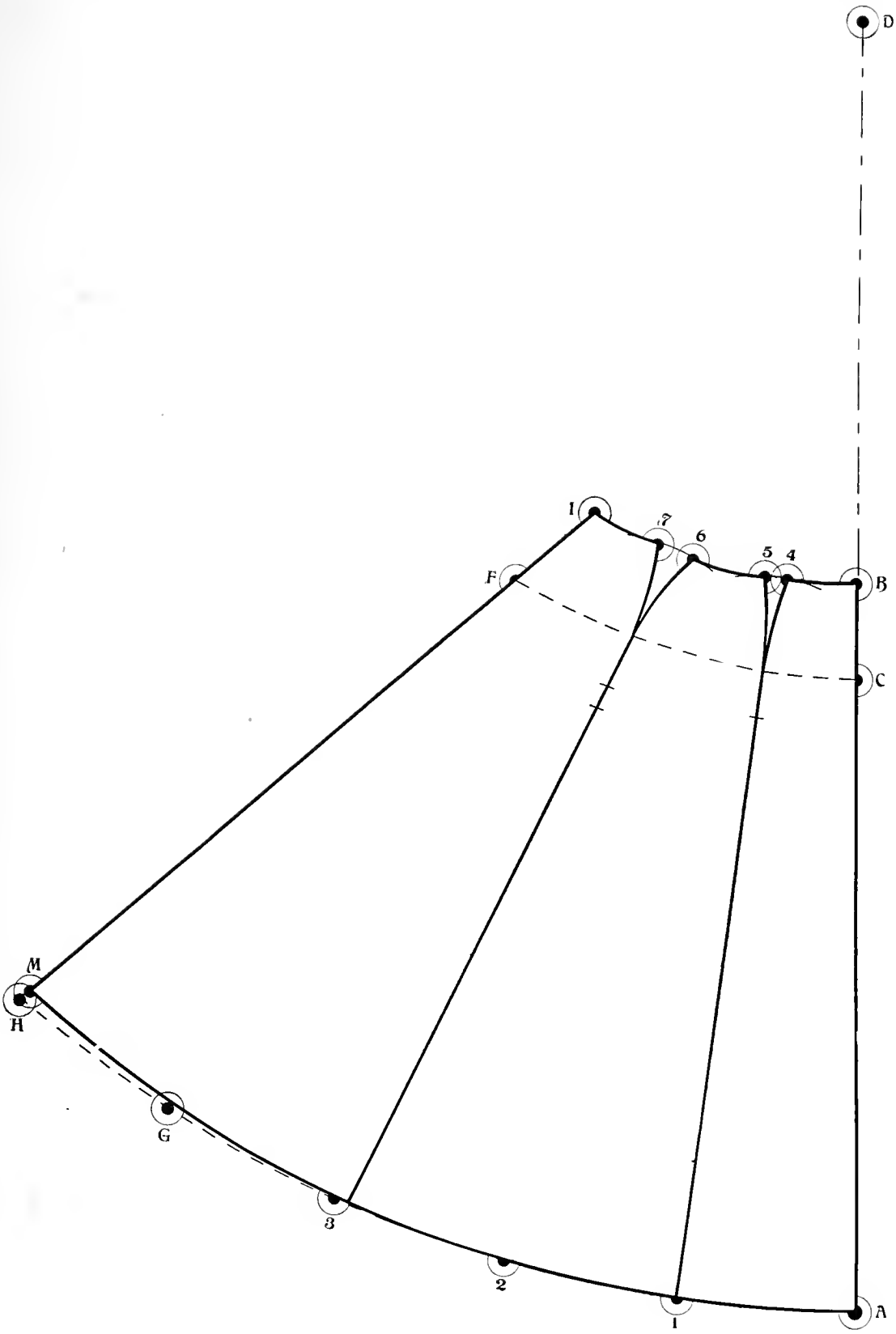


Diagram 68.

PLAIN SEVEN-GORED SKIRT

DIAGRAM 69.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 24 waist, 42 hip, 42 front, side and back lengths. The form is medium flat at the front and full at the side and back hips, and it is desired that the skirt shall hang plain or with but little fullness around the knees.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A D.

A to B is the front and side lengths, which in this case are alike, 42 inches.

B to C is 5½ inches always.

B to D is one and one-half times the size of the waist, 36 inches. (Sweep No. 1.) Pivot at D and sweep backward from B, C and A.

C to F is one-half of the full hip, 21 inches.

A to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to G are each ¼ hip, 10½ inches.

G to H is ¼ hip, 5¼ inches.

Draw a straight line from H through F. This establishes I.

As the form is full at F the center-of-back is shaped above F to J, which is ½ inch forward of I.

Having first determined the amount of surplus between B and J and the proportion of this surplus to be taken out at the top of the gore seams as already explained for the preceding diagrams, proceed as follows:

B to 4 is ¼ waist, 3 inches.

From 4 to 5 is about ¼ inch less than one-fourth of the waist surplus. The waist surplus being 4 inches, from 4 to 5 is ¾ inch.

From 5 to 6 is ¼ waist, 3 inches.

From 6 to 7 is about one-half of the remainder of the waist surplus, 1⅝ inch.

From 7 to 8 and J to 9 are each ¼ waist, 3 inches.

Draw a straight line from midway between 4 and 5 to a point 1 inch forward of 1.

Draw a straight line from midway between 6 and 7 to 2.

Draw a straight line from midway between 8 and 9 to a point about 2 inches backward of 3.

Equalize the lengths above the hip line by sweeping backward from 6 and from 8. This fixes 9 a little above the sweep-line from B. Shape from 9 to J parallel with the sweep-line.

J to M is the back length.

Finish as represented and mark for the notches, one on the first seam, two on the second, and three on the third.

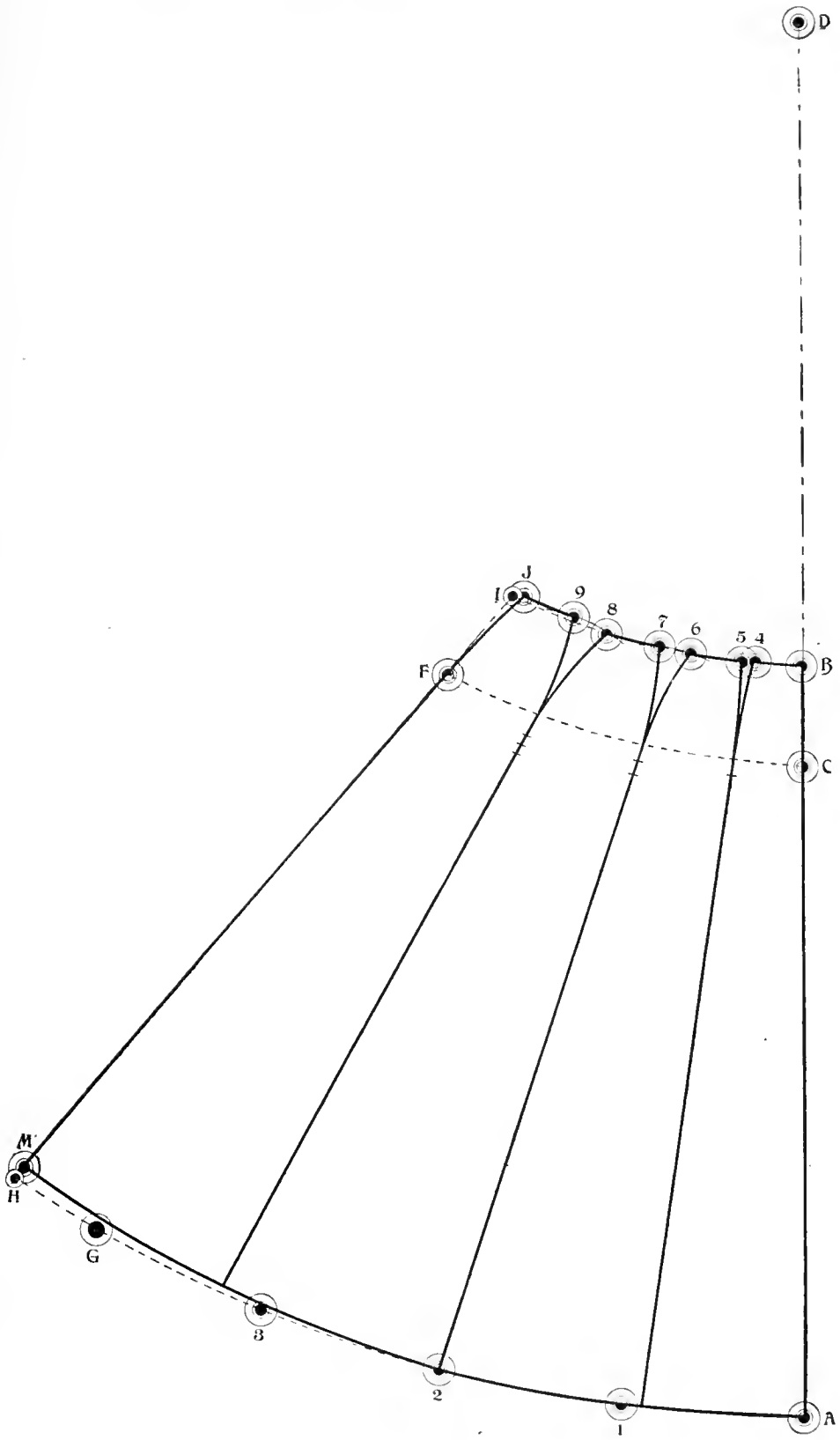


Diagram 69.

PLAIN NINE-GORED SKIRT

NARROW FRONT GORE.

DIAGRAM 70.

ON the preceding diagrams the gores are of the same, or equal width on the waist line, and of unequal width on the hip line. The peculiarity of this skirt is that all the gores backward of the front gore are of equal width on the hip line, and of unequal width on the waist line. The width of the front gore is one-half that of the other gores, but being cut on a fold of the material all the gores will be of the same width between the seams on the hip line and bottom.

The measures used for this diagram are 24 waist, 42 hip, 42 front, side and back lengths. The form to be fitted is medium flat at the front, and full at the side and back hips. It is desired that the skirt hang plain about the hips and with little fullness about the sides at the knee length.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A D, and obtain points A. B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, and M in the same manner as explained for Diagram 69.

For a skirt with nine gores place the drafting-square or yard stick across the draft as from C to F. Now we want to find a quantity that can be divided by the number of gores, avoiding any fraction of an inch when one can conveniently do so. As from C to F is, in this case, 21 inches, it cannot as conveniently be divided by 9 (the number of gores required), as can 18. So raise the square upward keeping the angle of the square on the center-of-front, and the long arm about parallel with C F until we have 18 inches as from E to K.

Draw a light line from E to K and mark E to 1 one-ninth of the distance from E to K, 2 inches. Then mark from 1 to 2, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 each twice the width from E to 1, 4 inches.

Now find a place across near the bottom which can readily be divided by nine, as 45 inches from L to N, one-ninth of which is 5 inches. Then mark from L to 7, one-ninth, 5 inches, and from 7 to 8, 8 to 9, 9 to 10 and 10 to N, each two-ninths, or 10 inches.

Draw straight lines through 1 and 7, 2 and 8, 3 and 9 and 4 and 10.

Proceed in the same manner for skirts of any desired uneven number of gores, say 11, in which case the most convenient place near the hip line would be just below C and F, where the draft measures 22 inches as from Y to Z. This divided by 11 gives 2 inches for the front gore width. Each of the remaining gores are twice as wide as the front gore, 4 inches. These divisions are represented by the unnumbered points between Y and Z.

For this form I to J is ½ inch, and there is no part of the waist surplus taken out at 12. The total surplus between B and J is 4½ inches, and about ¼ inch less than one-fourth of it is taken out between 13 and 14, say ⅞ inch. The remaining 3⅝ inches is distributed about equally, say 1⅞ inch between 15 and 16, and 1¾ inch between 17 and 18.

Pivot on or near the hip line below 3, and sweep backward from 15.

Pivot near the hip line below 4, and sweep backward from 17. This equalizes the lengths above the hip line and establishes 16 and 18 a trifle above the sweep-line from B. Shape from 18 to J parallel with the sweep-line B I.

J to M is the back length. Mark the gore notches, and finish as represented.

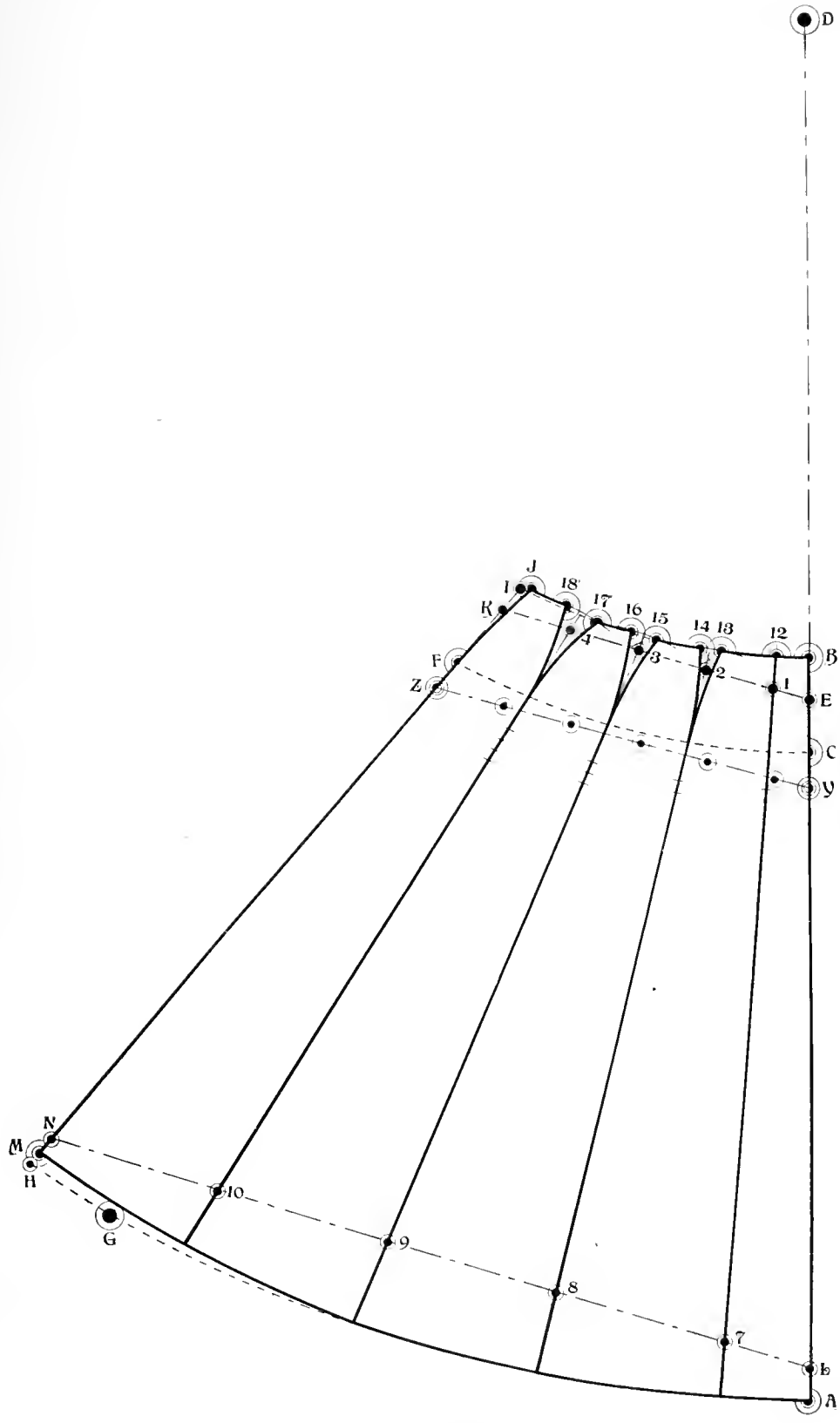


Diagram 70.

SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH YOKE

HABIT BACK AND FLARE.

DIAGRAM 71.

THE shape is that which largely prevails at this time, viz: medium flat at the front and full at the side and back hips.

The measures used are 24 waist, 42 hip, 42 front, side and back lengths.

Obtain points A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the same manner as explained for Diagram 69.

B to E is one-half of the side-length, 21 inches. Pivot at D and sweep backward from E. This establishes K.

Draw a straight line from F to G to establish L.

For this skirt the 2 inches between K and L is eliminated by taking out one-third of it forward of K, one-third distributed equally on each side of 11, and one-third distributed equally on each side of 10.

The amount of flare given at the bottom of the gores is a matter of style. On the diagram the overlap on the front and side front gores is 2 inches. At 2 the overlap is 3 inches. On the side-back and back gores the overlap is 4 inches, and from H to M is 3 inches.

J to M is the back length, 42 inches. Shape the lines below 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and J and the bottom as represented.

To equalize the lengths at the bottom pivot at 12 and sweep backward from the front edge of the side front. Pivot at 13 and sweep backward from the front edge of the side back. Pivot at 14 and sweep backward from the front edge of the back.

The yoke is represented by the shaded diagram. The shape of the lower edge of the yoke is first marked across the gores as from C to 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Yokes are sometimes shown 1, 2, 3 or 4 inches below the hip line. In such case the yoke is cut in sections, cut off from the upper part of the gores. Whenever it is required that the yoke shall be in one piece, as represented by the shaded diagram, the lower edge must not be materially above or below the hip line for two important reasons. First, the hip size must not be changed, but remain as drafted. Second, the sizes of the parts of the yoke between C, 12, 13, 14 and 15 must remain the same as those on the gores between the corresponding points.

The pieces which are to form the shape of the yoke need not be cut off from the gores until the skirt has been fitted to the waist and hips. They may not be cut off at all, but finished to the band the same as any other gored skirt. The yoke is then fitted *over* the gores.

Any changes which have been found necessary in the size or shape of the gores should also be made on the pattern by which the skirt was cut. Then to produce the yoke in one piece, proceed as follows:

Lay the front gore over another piece of paper and mark around it from B to C, 12, 4 and back to B.

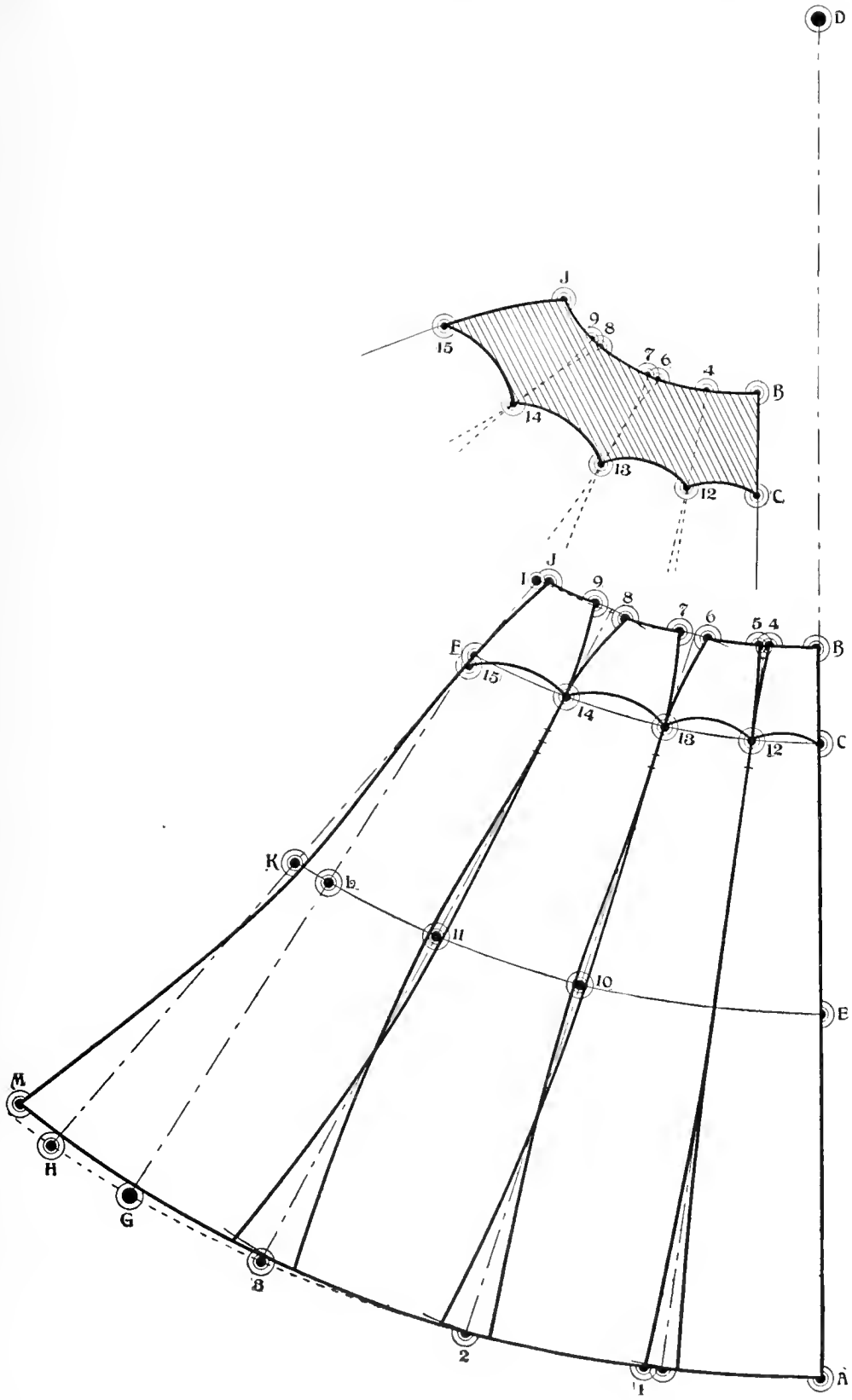

D
J
9
8
7
6
4
B
15
14
13
12
C
J
I
9
8
7
6
5
4
B
E
15
14
13
12
C
K
b
11
10
E
M
H
G
8
2
1
A

Diagram 71.

Lay the next gore to touch the front gore at 12. Then pivoting it at 12 swing point 5 over to 4 and mark from 4 to 6, 13 and 12. Whenever the first dart is of any considerable size, as would be the case when the form was full at 12 and C, then, holding the side front at 12 swing 5 towards 4 until the edges of the gores touch each other midway between the waist and hip lines.

Lay the next gore to touch the side front at 13. Pivot at 13 and swing point 7 towards point 6 until the gores touch each other midway between the waist and hip lines. Then mark from 7 to 8, 14, 13 and back to 7.

Lay the back gore to touch the side back gore at 14. Pivot at 14 and swing 9 towards 8 until the two gores touch each other midway between the waist and hip lines. Then mark from 9 to J, 15, 14 and back to 9.

Remember that when there is no surplus of size on the hip line there *must be* a surplus on the waist line, as otherwise the skirt would be tight between the waist and hips. The waist fullness is then shrunken to the band. Whenever the nature of the material used will not admit of shrinking, then the skirt should be drafted at least 1 inch larger than one-half of the full hip from C to F. When there is no surplus on the waist line there *must be* a surplus on the hip line.

VARYING FRONT, SIDE AND BACK LENGTHS

DIAGRAM 72.

THE front, side and back lengths will frequently vary according to the prominence of the hips or stomach, or the attitude of the form to be fitted. The right and left side lengths should be taken, as frequently one hip will be found to be more prominent than the other, causing the length to be greater than on the side where the hip is less prominent. In such case draft both sides by the length of the side most prominent. The flat side must then either be padded, or shortened at the top to the measure for that side.

The measures used for the accompanying diagram are 24 waist, 42 hip, 40 front length, 42 side length, and 43 back length.

The form is of the shape the most prevalent at the present time, viz: medium flat at the front, and full at the side and back hips. The skirt is to fit smoothly and without fullness at the hips, and to hang moderately plain at the sides.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A E.

A to B is the side length, 42 inches.

A to C is the front length, 40 inches.

B to D is 5½ inches always.

B to E is one and one-half times the full size of the waist, 36 inches for this draft. (Sweep No. 1.)

Pivot at E and sweep backwards from B, D and A.

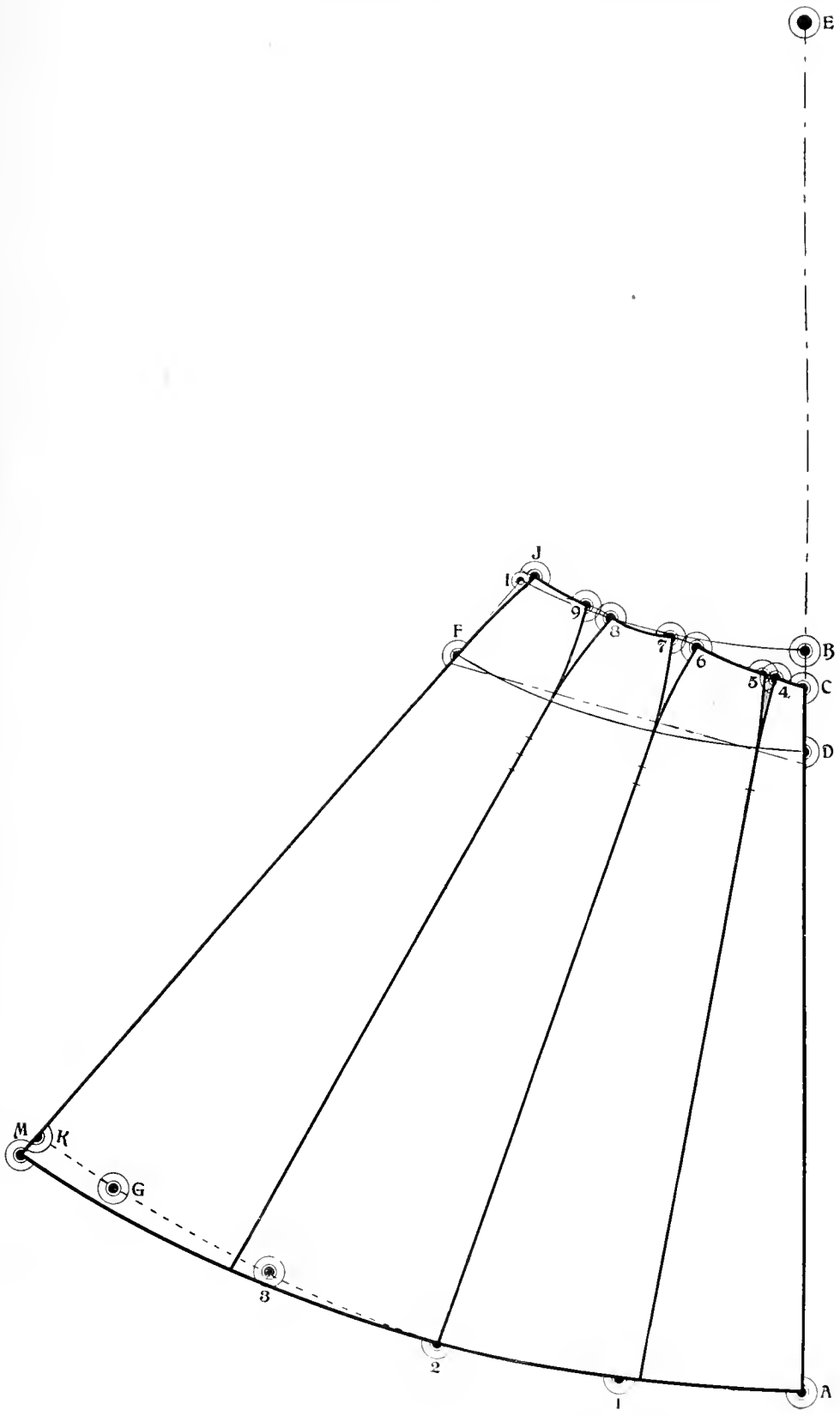


Diagram 72.

D to F is one-half of the full size of the hip, 21 inches.
A to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3 and 3 to G are each ½ hip, 10½ inches.
G to K is ¼ hip, 5¼ inches.
Draw a straight line from K through F. This establishes I.
From midway between B and I shape the waist to the front length at C.
Shape the back center above F ½ inch forward of I.
The sides are spaced for seven gores with a narrow front gore as explained for Diagram 70.

For this draft C to J measures 16½ inches. This is 4½ inches more than one-half of the full size of waist required, and is eliminated at the top of the gore seams as represented in accordance with the shape of the form to be fitted. For a skirt with a narrow front gore and a form medium flat at the front, not more than ½ inch should be taken out between 4 and 5. The remaining 4 inches is taken out about equally between 6 and 7, 8 and 9. The seams are then drawn below 4 and 5 to a point 1 inch forward of 1, below 6 and 7 to 2 and below 8 and 9 to a point about 2 inches backward of 3, or as explained for Diagram 70.

J to M is the back length, 43 inches.
Shape the bottom from A through 2 to M as represented.
To equalize the lengths above the hip line, pivot at the hip line and sweep backward from 8. This establishes 9 a little above the sweep-line from B. In the same manner sweep forward from 7 to establish 6, and from 5 to establish 4. Backward of 9 the waist line is shaped so as to meet the center-of-back at a right angle as to J.

VARYING FRONT, SIDE AND BACK LENGTHS

(*Concluded.*)

DIAGRAMS 73, 74 AND 75.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 26 waist, 42 hip, 41 front length, 40 side length, and 41 back length.

The form to be fitted has a prominent stomach, is moderately full at the side hips, and moderately flat at the back hips.

It is desired that the skirt fit smoothly about the hips and hang moderately full about the sides.

TO DRAFT.

DIAGRAM 73.—Draw a straight line as A E.
A to B is the side length, 40 inches.
A to C is the front length, 41 inches.
B to D is 5½ inches always.

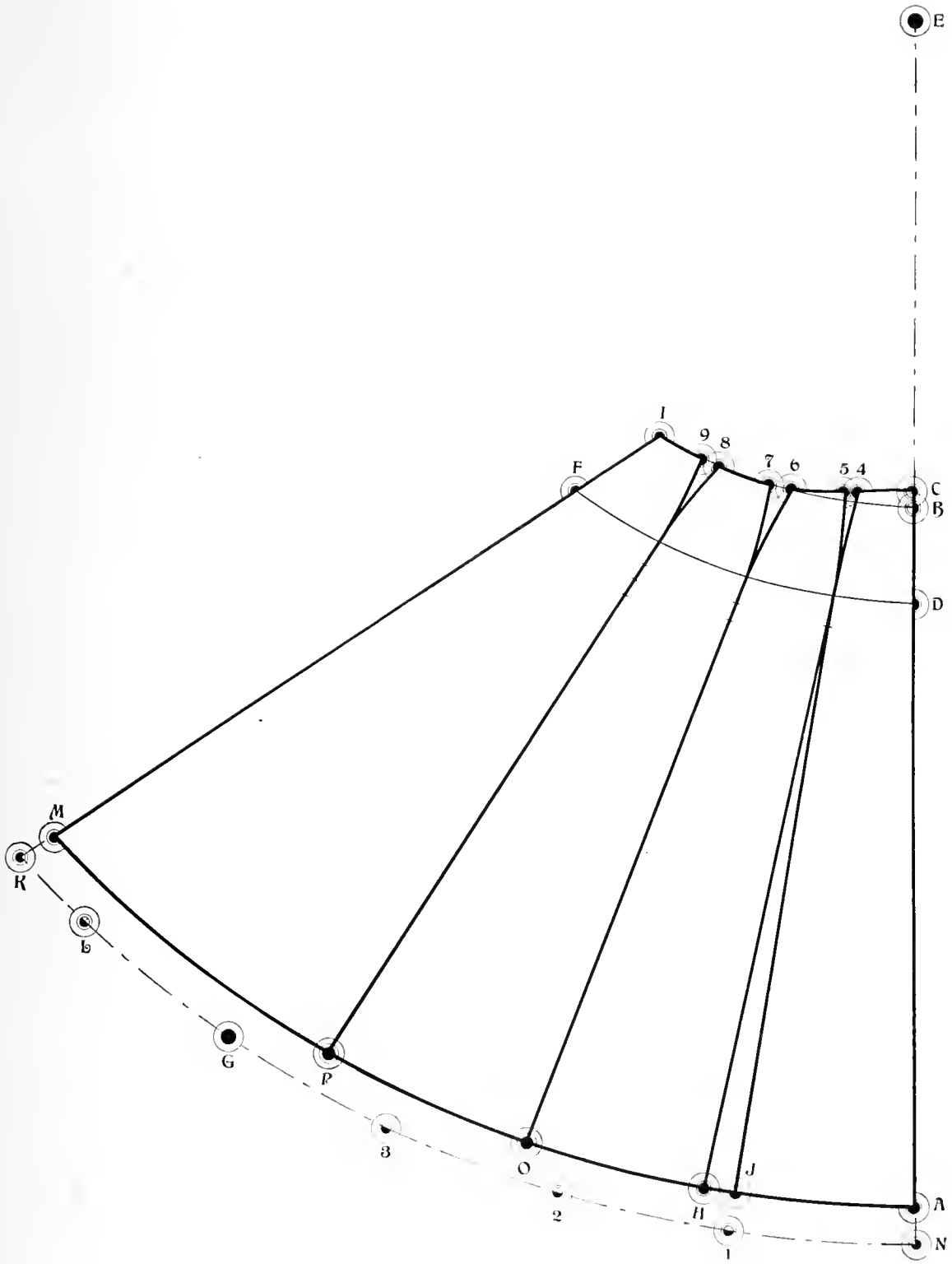


Diagram 73.

B to N is 42 inches.

B to E is the full size of the waist, 26 inches. (Sweep No. 3.)

Pivot at E and sweep backward from B, D, A and N.

It should be noted that whenever either of the sweeping-points, Nos. 1, 2 or 3, is used, and the side length is more or less than 42 inches, then all the points, as 1, 2, 3 G, L and K, are established on the sweep-line from N, which is 42 inches below the side length at B.

D to F is one-half of the full hip, 21 inches.

N to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to G and G to L are each ½ hip, 10½ inches.

L to K is ¼ hip, 5¼ inches.

Draw a straight line from K through F. This establishes I.

From just backward of half-way between B and I shape the waist to the front length at C.

For this draft C to I measures 15½ inches, and as one-half of the full size required at the waist is but 13 inches, 15½ inches is 2½ inches too much. This 2½ inches must be disposed of between 4 and 5, 6 and 7 and 8 and 9, according to the shape of the form to be fitted, which as above described would require that about one-half of it, 1¼ inch, should be taken out between 6 and 7, a little more than one-fourth, say ¾ inch between 4 and 5, and the remaining ½ inch between 8 and 9. This having first been determined, proceed as follows:

C to 4 is ¼ waist, 3¼ inches.

From 4 to 5 is ¾ inch as above explained.

From 5 to 6 is ¼ waist, 3¼ inches.

I to 9 is ¼ waist, 3¼ inches.

From 9 to 8 is ½ inch as above explained.

From 8 to 7 is ¼ waist, 3¼ inches.

Draw a straight line from midway between 4 and 5 to 1. This establishes J.

Draw a straight line from midway between 8 and 9 midway between 3 and G. This establishes P.

J to H is 2 inches, more or less, according to the prominence of the stomach at D.

O is 1 inch less than half-way from H to P.

Shape the front of the side front gore from 5 to H; the back edge of the front gore from 4 to J, and the remaining seams as represented.

I to M is the back length, 41 inches. Finish as represented, marking the gore notches before cutting.

The elimination of the quantity between J and H and the hip line will partially help to prevent an unsightly fold down the center-of-front below the prominence of the abdomen. As a further aid proceed as follows:

DIAGRAM 74.—The pattern for the front gore is first cut as drafted. Then lay it over another piece of paper; mark lightly all around it and remove the pattern. As first drafted the front gore is defined by the broken lines and points A, D, C, 4, 3 and J.

A to F is the same as J to H. (Diagram 73.) Draw a straight line from C to F.

Now, as the purpose is to change the hang of the gore without changing its width, whatever is lost between D and 1 and between A and F must be made good on the back edge of the gore. From 3 to 2, therefore, is the same as D to 1, and J to H is the same as A to F. Reshape from 4 through 2 to H as represented.

Diagram 75.—The changed front gore which is represented by the shaded part on Diagram 74, is represented on this diagram by the broken lines and defined by the corresponding points C, 4, 2, H, F and 1.

The material is cut out on these lines making proper seam allowance, and C to F laid on a fold of the material. A strong round must now be forced by the iron on the fold edge of the material as at 3, and the round on the side at 2 correspondingly worked forward as to 5.

The requisite front length, in its proper relation to the side length, together with the changes above described and the shaping given by the iron to the front gore will cause the center-of-front to hang below the prominence of the abdomen, straight to the bottom.

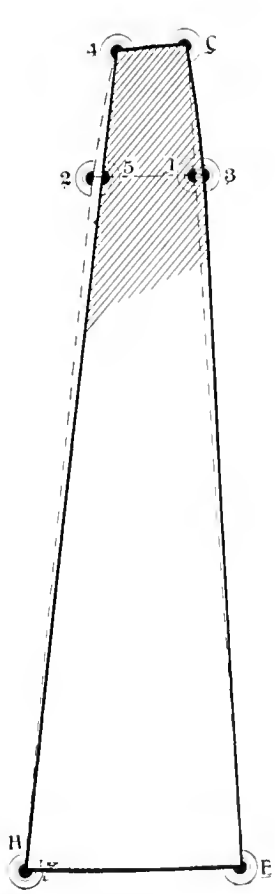


Diagram 75.

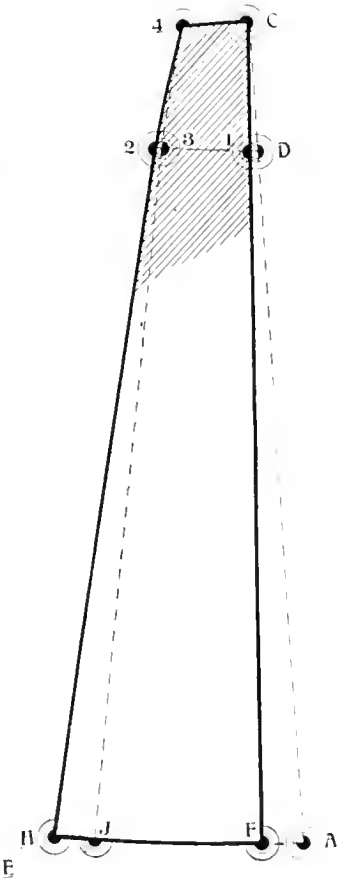


Diagram 74.

PLAITED GORED SKIRT

DIAGRAM 76.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 24 waist, 42 hip, 38½ front length, 40 side length, 41 back length.

The form to be fitted is medium flat at the front, and full at the side and back hips.

The skirt is to hang moderately plain about the sides, and below the knee-length the gore seams are to have side plaits. It is to be 14 gores.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as N E. A to B is the side length, 40 inches.

A to C is the front length, 38½ inches. B to D is 5½ inches always.

B to N is 42 inches. (See explanation for Diagram 73 in relation to point N.)

B to E is as explained for sweeping-point No. 1, 36 inches for this draft.

Pivot at E and sweep backwards from B, D, A and N.

D to F is one-half of the full hip, 21 inches.

N to K is the full hip, 42 inches.

Draw a straight line from K through F. This establishes I.

Shape the waist line from C to J, touching the sweep-line a trifle backward of half-way from B to I, and raising a trifle above I crossing the center of back line at a right angle as at J.

J to M is the back length, 41 inches. Shape the bottom from A through R to M as represented.

For this draft C to J measures, say 18 inches, which is 6 inches more than one-half of the full size required. This 6 inches must be taken out at the top of the gore seams according to the shape of the form to be fitted.

For a 14 gored skirt the front and back gores are each one-fourteenth of the width across near the hip line and near the bottom. All the remaining gores are each twice as wide as the front gore.

By taking a quantity near the hip line that can readily be divided by 14, as 21, one-fourteenth of which is 1½, this gives 1½ inch for the width of the front and back gores on the broken line just below D and F. All the remaining gores are twice as wide, or 3 inches.

As on the broken line across near the bottom find a distance that can readily be divided by 14, as 42, one-fourteenth of which is 3. Make the width of the front and back gores on this line each 3 inches. The remaining gores will each be twice as wide, or 6 inches.

Shape the gores through these divisions. This gives points, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U.

In accordance with the shape of the form to be fitted the waist surplus of 6 inches, as above stated, is divided about as follows: ½ inch between 1 and 2, ¾ inch between 3 and 4, 1¼ inch between 5 and 6, 1¼ inch between 7 and 8, 1¼ inch between 9 and 10, and 1 inch between 11 and 12.

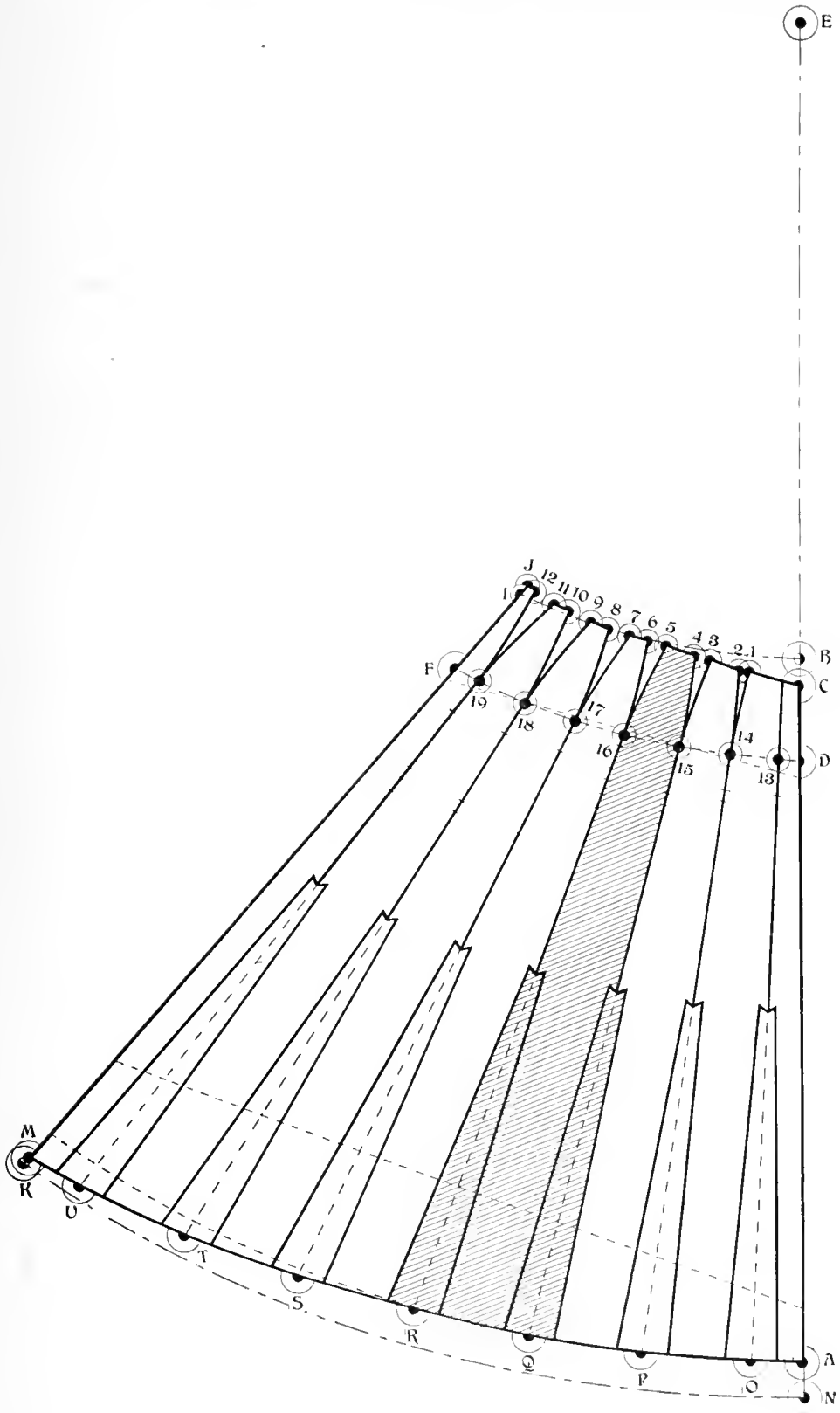


Diagram 76.

Add for the plaits at the bottom 1½ inch, more or less, on each side of O, P, Q, R, S, T and U, and at the top of the plait at the desired height below which the plait is to be left free, say 1 inch on each side of each gore except the center-of-front and center-of-back. The shape of each intermediate gore will then be like the one which is shaded. Above the upper end of the plaits the pattern should be cut as for plain seams. The stitching may be continued to the band above the top of the plaits, in which case a sufficient amount, say ¾ inch, must be added above the end of the plaits when marking on the material.

Mark for the notches on each gore seam as represented before cutting the pattern.

The center-of-front and center-of-back are laid on a fold of the material.

UMBRELLA SKIRT

24 GORES.

DIAGRAM 77.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 24 waist, 42 hip, 42 front length, 42 side length, and 43 back length.

The form to be fitted is medium flat at the front, and full at the side and back hips.

The skirt is without fullness about the hips; hangs plain and close about the knees, and with a very decided fullness around the bottom.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A E.

A to B is the front and side lengths, which in this case, are alike, 42 inches.

B to C is 5½ inches always.

D is half-way from A to B.

B to E is one and one-half times the full size of waist, 36 inches. (Sweep No. 1.)

Pivot at E and sweep backwards from B, C, D and A.

C to F is one-half of the full size of hip, 21 inches.

A to H is the full hip, 42 inches.

Draw a straight line from H through F. This establishes I.

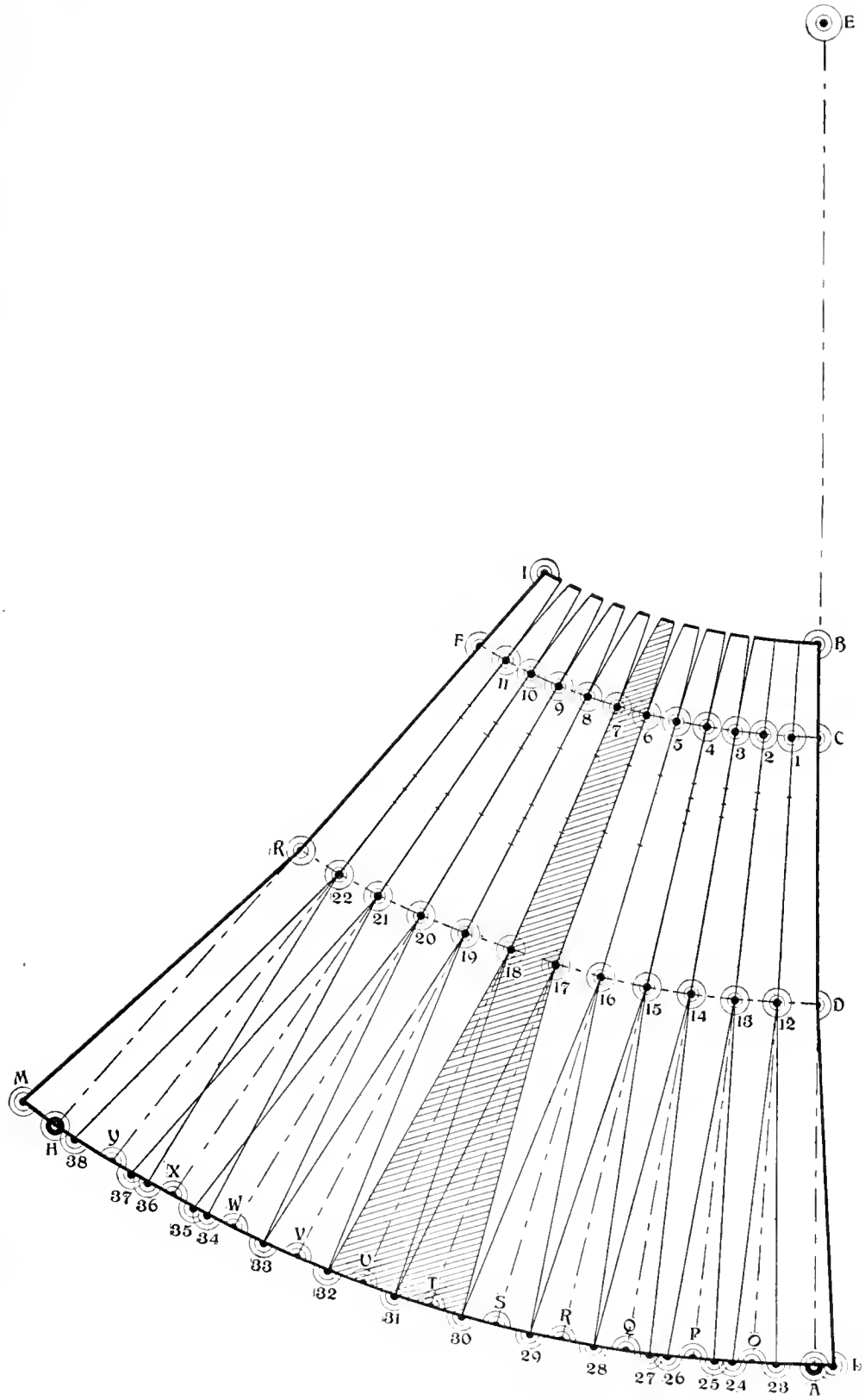
Divide the quantity on the hip line into twelve equal parts. This gives points 1 to 11.

Divide the quantity between A and H into twelve equal parts. This gives O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y.

Draw straight lines from O through 1, from P through 2, and so on from each of the lettered points at the bottom through the corresponding numbered points on the hip line. This establishes the numbered points on the knee line.

A to L, O to 23, O to 24, P to 25, P to 26,and Q to 27, are each ½ inch less than one-half of the width from A to O.

Point 28 is half-way from Q to R. 29 is half-way from R to S. 30 is half-way from S to T. 31 is half-way from T to U. 32 is half-way from U to V, and 33 is half way from V to W.


E
I
F
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X
W
V
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R
Q
P
O

Diagram 77.

W to 35, X to 34, X to 37, Y to 36, Y to 38 and H to M are each ½ inch more than half-way from X to Y.

Connect D and L. Connect 12 and 23. Connect 12 and 24. Also connect all the numbered points at the knee with the numbered points at the bottom as represented. Connect K and M.

I to M is the back length, which in this case falls on the sweep-line from A.

For this draft B to I measures 17 inches, which is 5 inches more than one-half of the waist size required. This surplus of 5 inches is disposed of according to the prominence of the hip as follows: ¼ inch above 3, ⅜ inch above 4, ½ inch above 5, ⅝ inch above 6, ¾ inch above 7, ¾ inch above 8, ⅝ inch above 9, ⅝ inch above 10, and ½ inch above 11.

There is a seam at the center-of-front and one at the center-of-back. Below the knee-length the gores overlap each other as shown by the one which is shaded. From 17 to 30 and from 18 to 32 are joined respectively to the gores on each side from 17 to 31, and from 18 to 31.

Place paper underneath the draft and trace off the gores separately, having first marked for the notches as represented.

CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH FLOUNCE

DIAGRAM 78.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 24 waist, 42 hip, 40 front length, 42 side length, 43 back round length, 48 back train length.

The form to be fitted is medium flat at the front, and full at the side and back hips.

The skirt is to be without fullness on the hip line, but below the hip line it is to fall in loose folds at the sides and back.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A B.

A to B is the side length, 42 inches.

A to C is the front length, 40 inches.

B to D is 5½ inches always. Square backward from B and D.

B to F and D to E are each ¼ waist, 3 inches. Draw a straight line from E upward through F.

From ⅛ inch above F to 4 is one-half of the full waist, 12 inches. (Sweep No. 4.)

From ⅛ inch above F to 6 is 1 inch more than one-fourth of the full waist, 7 inches.

From 6 to 5 is one-third of the distance between 6 and 4.

Pivot at 4 (Sweeping-point No. 4), and sweep backward from ⅛ inch above F, ⅛ inch above E, and from A.

D to G is one-half of the full hip, 21 inches.

Draw a straight line from 5 through G. This establishes I.

Shape the waist from C to J as represented, crossing the center-of-back at a right angle, as to J.

For this draft C to J measures 14 inches, which is 2 inches more than one-half of the full waist required. This 2 inches may be shrunken over the prominence of the hip to fit the band, or it may be taken out by one or more darts.

J to K is the back train length. In this case the back round length falls on the sweep-line from A.

* * *

THE FLOUNCE.—Mark the top edge of the flounce according to taste or style as from L to M. Divide the distance from L to M into six equal parts. This gives 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15.

Divide the distance from A to K into six equal parts. This gives 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16.

In this case it is desired that 10 inches additional size be given to the bottom edge of the

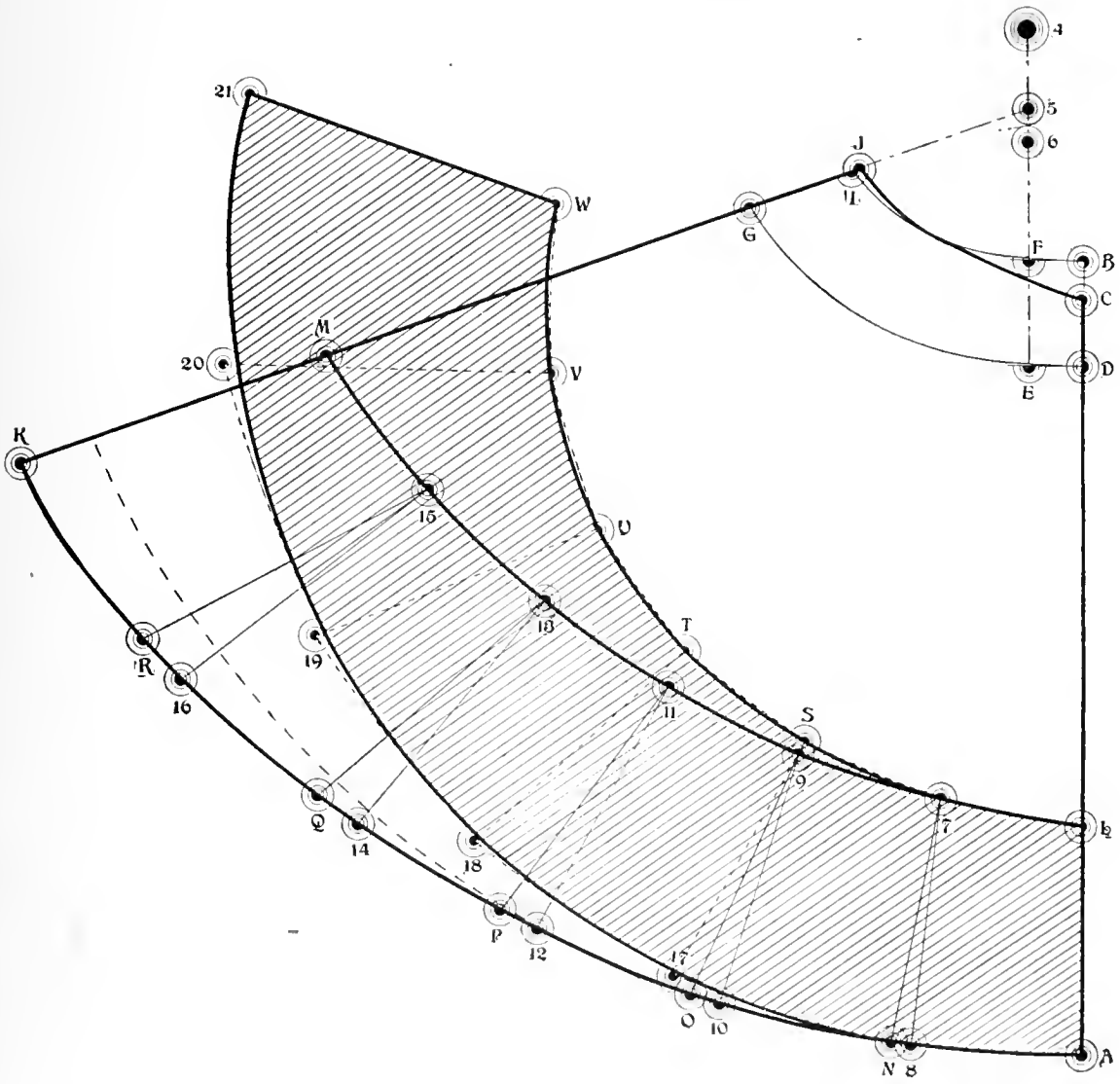


DIAGRAM 78.

flounce. One-fifth of this, 2 inches, is marked off from 12 to P, ½ inch less, 1½ inch from 10 to O. From 8 to N is ½ inch less than 10 to O, 1 inch.

From 14 to Q is ½ inch more than 12 to P, 2½ inches, and 16 to R is ½ inch more than 14 to Q, 3 inches.

Cut out the pattern of the skirt on the heavy lines, and cut off the flounce as drafted from L to M.

Lay the flounce section over another piece of paper, and mark around it from A to L to 7, N and A. Pivot the pattern at 7 and swing 8 over to N.

Now mark from 7 to 9, which gives 7 to S. Mark from O to N. Pivot at 9 and swing 10 over to O.

Mark from 9 to 11, which gives S to T. Mark from P to O. Pivot at 11 and swing 12 to P.

Mark from 11 to 13, which gives T to U. Mark from Q to P. Pivot at 13 and swing 14 over to Q.

Mark from 13 to 15, which gives U to V. Mark from R to Q. Pivot at 15 and swing 16 to R.

Mark from 15 to M, which gives V to W. Mark from M to K. This gives W to 21. Mark from K to R.

The upper edge of the flounce as thus marked is represented by the broken line, and the lower edge by points A, N, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21. Reshape both edges as represented by the solid lines. Notch the upper part of the skirt at 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, and the flounce at 7, S, T, U and V.

"It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in old age."

CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH DOUBLE TUNIC

DIAGRAM 79.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 24 waist, 42 hip, 42 front length, 42 side length, 42 back round length, 48 back train length.

The form to be fitted is medium full at the front, full at the sides, and medium flat at the back hips.

The side is to be without fullness around the hips, but below the hips it is to hang very full at the sides and bottom.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A B.

A to B is the front and side lengths, which in this case are alike, 42 inches.

From the side length at B to C is 5½ inches always. Square backward from B and C.

B to E and C to D are each ¼ waist, 3 inches.

From ⅛ inch above E to 6 is 1 inch more than one-fourth of the full waist, and on to 4 is one-half of the full waist.

From 6 to 5 is ⅓ of the distance between 6 and 4.

Pivot at 6 (sweeping-point No. 6), and sweep backward from ⅛ inch above E, and ⅛ inch above D. Sweep backward from A as per the broken line to N.

C to F is ½ inch more than one-half of the full hip, 21½ inches.

Square backward by the line D4 through F. This establishes I.

I to N is the back round length, 42 inches.

I to O is the back train length, 48 inches.

Shape the bottom from A to N, or A to O as required.

B to I measures, say 1 inch more than one-half of the full size required. This is shrunk on to the band.

Shape the lower edges of the tunics at the depth desired as from J to L and K to M.

The body of the skirt extends from B to A. The first tunic from B to K, and the second from B to J. The upper edges are secured to the band. The lower edges hang free.

For a tunic *effect*, the upper edge of the middle section (above K and M) need extend upward under the top section about half-way from C to J, and half-way from F to L.

The upper edge of the bottom section above A and O may also extend upward under the middle section to J and L.

The back center may be as shown on the diagram, or any desired style of plaiting may be added backward of the line I O.

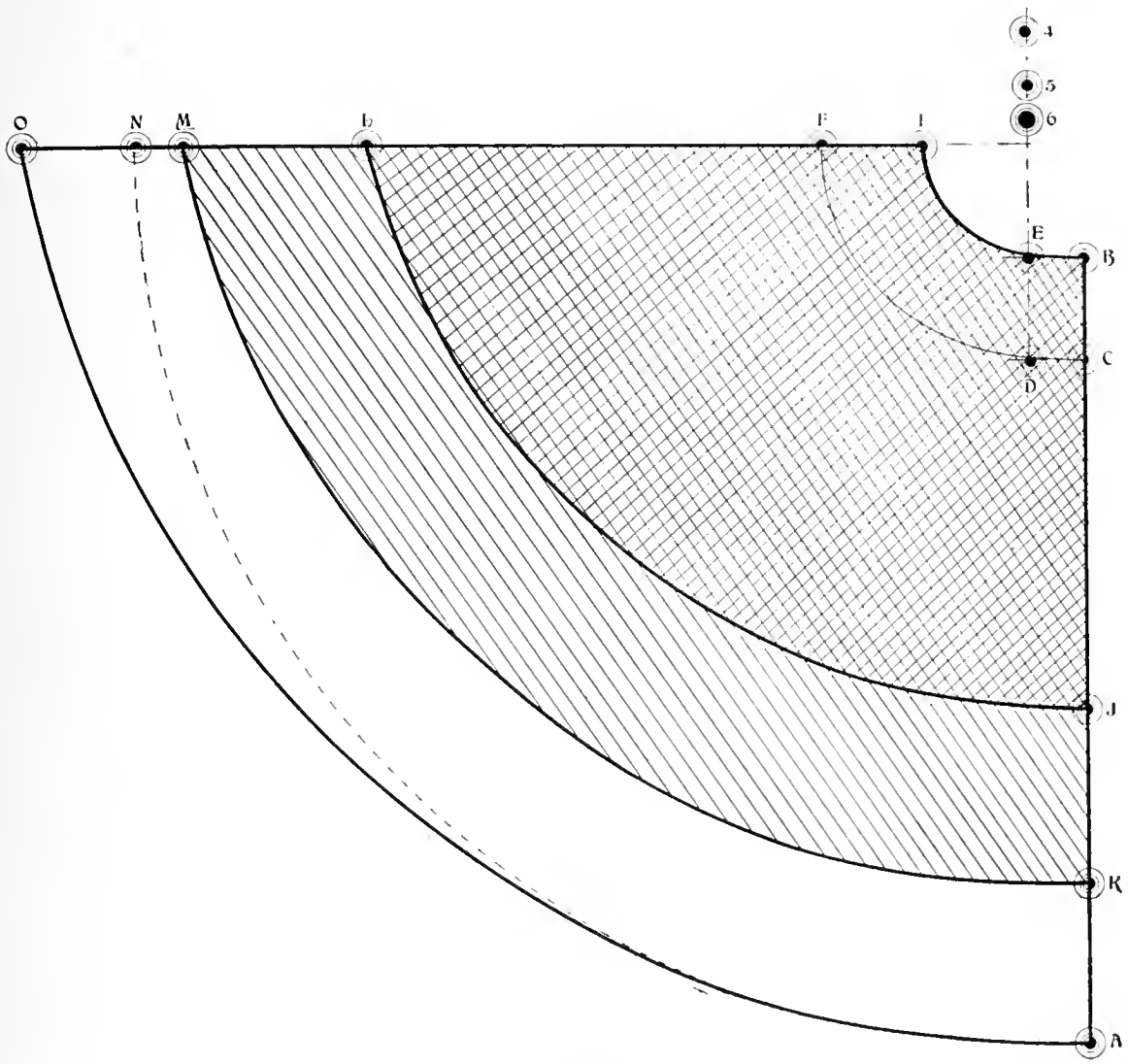


Diagram 79.

PLAITED CIRCULAR SKIRT

DIAGRAMS 80 AND 81.

THIS skirt as represented is made with ten plaits on each side. The center-of-front and center-of-back are cut on a fold of the material. The plaits extend from the hip line to the bottom, and are stitched from the hip line to the knee, more or less as desired, below which the plaits are left free.

The measures used are 24 waist, 41 hip, 41½ front length, 43 side length, and 45 back length.

TO DRAFT.

DIAGRAM 80.—Draw a straight line as A C.

A to B is the front length, 41½ inches.

A to C is the side length, 43 inches.

C to D is 42 inches always.

C to E is 5½ inches always.

Extend the line A C upward and establish sweeping-point No. 1 one and one-half times the size of the waist above C. This for a 24 waist is 36 inches. Pivot there and sweep backward from C, E, D and A.

E to F is one-half of the full hip, 20½ inches.

D to G is the full hip, 41 inches.

G to H is ⅙ hip, scant 3½ inches.

Draw a straight line through F and H. This establishes I.

I to J is the back length, 45 inches. Shape the bottom from A to J as represented.

As there are ten plaits on each side, divide the skirt in the same manner as for a 20-gored skirt with narrow front and back gores as follows:

Find a place near the hip line which can readily be divided by the number of gores, in this case 20, as from K to L, which measures 20 inches.

Mark off on this line 1-20 or 1 inch from K to 1, and the same from L to 10. All the remaining parts are 2-20 or 2 inches wide as represented by points 1 to 10.

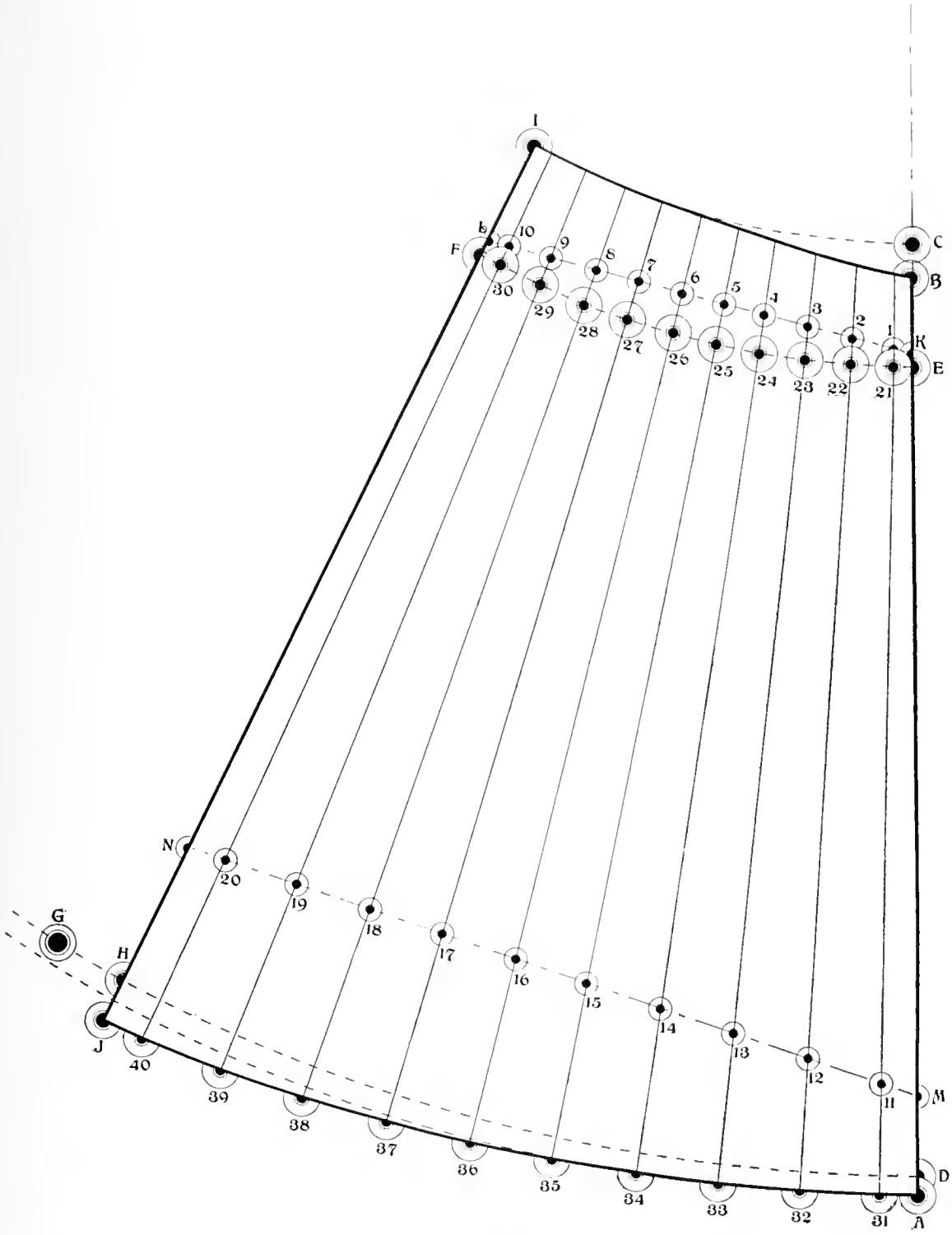
Find a place near the bottom which can readily be divided by 20, as from M to N, which measures 35 inches.

Mark off on this line 1-20 of 35 inches, which is 1¾ inch from M to 11, and the same from N to 20. All the remaining parts are 2-20 or 3½ inches wide as represented by points 11 to 20.

Draw straight lines from 1 through 11, from 2 through 12, and through points 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 as represented. This establishes points 31 to 40 at the bottom.

Shape the waist from B to I as represented; cut out the pattern and proceed as follows:

DIAGRAM 81.—The skirt as drafted (Diagram 80) measures about 38 inches around the bottom. This should not be increased to much more than twice the size of the hip, because the waist B to I would then be too small.


I
b
F
10
9
8
7
6
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4
3
2
1
C
B
K
E
30
29
28
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26
25
24
23
22
21
N
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
M
G
H
J
40
39
38
37
36
35
34
33
32
31
A
D

Diagram 80.

An allowance of 4½ inches to each of the 10 plaits would give about 83 inches, or a trifle more than twice the size of the hip at the bottom, and there would then be but a trifle more than one-half of the size of the waist from B to I.

In this case the allowance for the plaits at the bottom has been fixed at 4 inches, which gives a size around the bottom of about 78 inches (one-half of the skirt).

As it is desirable that the plaits should not be too full at the front of the skirt, the width for the middle plait, say between 5 and 35, is fixed at the average width, 4 inches as above. The width of the plaits from there towards the front are made, say ⅛ inch less each one, as 3⅞ inches between 4 and 34, 3¾ inches between 3 and 33, and so on. Those at the back are increased in like amounts, as 4⅛ inches between 6 and 36, 4¼ inches between 7 and 37 and so on.

Having the widths for the plaits determined, proceed as follows:

Lay the pattern (Diagram 80) over another piece of paper and mark the length B to A and from A to 31. Mark the width of the plait, in this case 3½ inches from 31 to 1, and prick through on the hip line at 21. Pivot at 21 and swing 31 over to 1.

Mark from 31 to 32 and the length above 21. Mark the width of the plait, 3⅝ inches from 32 to 2, and prick through 22. Pivot at 22 and swing 32 over to 2.

Continue on in the same manner, pivoting at all the remaining points on the hip line until the last plait between 40 and 10 has been obtained. Then mark from I to J and J to 10 by the pattern.

Any excess of size between B and I is to be shrunk to the size required.

These skirts are sometimes made with plaits at the center-of-front and back. In such case the spaces between the plaits are of equal width.

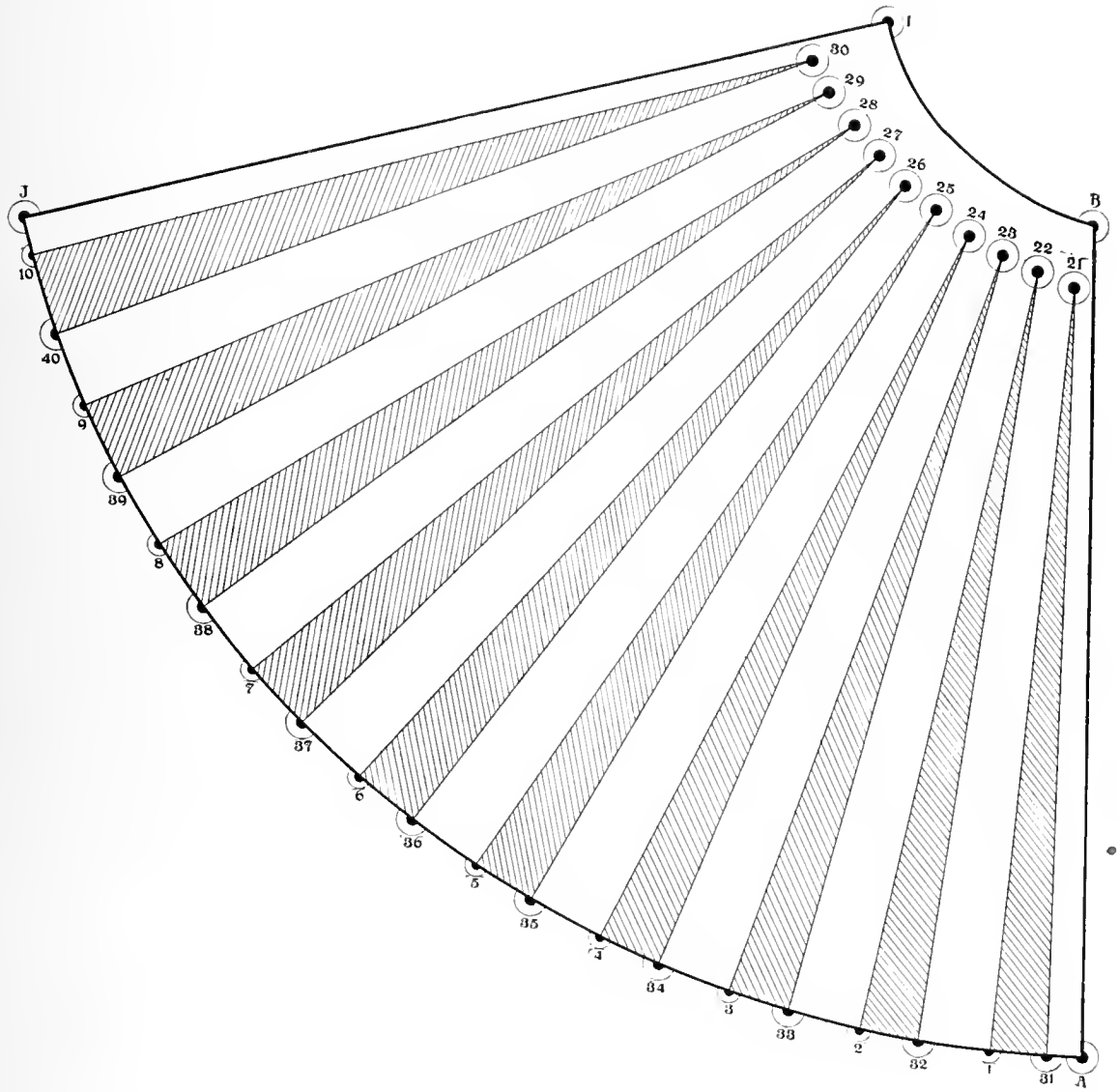
J
10
40
9
39
8
38
7
37
6
36
5
35
4
34
3
33
2
32
1
31
A
B
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
1

Diagram 81.

OUTER OR UNDER BOX-PLAIT

AT CENTER-OF-BACK.

DIAGRAM 82.

ON this diagram is represented the back gore of a skirt with an outer box-plait laid on the center-of-back.

The line Y to Z is the center-of-back.

Add from Y to 1 whatever it is desired that the full width of the plait shall be at the waist line. In this case Y to 1 is 3 inches.

Z to 2 is 8 inches, more or less as desired. Connect 1 and 2.

Run a tracer from Y to Z and fold the entire plait forward on this traced line. Then fold the edge from 1 to 2 forward until it lies directly over the line Y Z. The part which is shaded will then lie under the part not shaded. The unshaded part represents one-half of the plait, and from 1 to 2 should be laid on a fold of the material.

For an outward plait a seam may be placed on the line Y Z if desirable.

* * *

For an underfold plait fold the line Y Z backward and directly over the line from 1 to 2. The whole of the plait from Y to 1 and from Z to 2 will lie underneath the back gore, and the two back gores will be joined by a seam from 1 to 2.

TWO OUTWARD BOX-PLAITS AT THE CENTER-OF-BACK

DIAGRAM 83.

THE line from Y to Z is the center-of-back.

The unshaded part below 1 and 2 represents the face of one of the plaits.

From Y to 3 is three times the width desired for the face of the plait, so that if the face is to be 1½ inch, then Y to 3 is 4½ inches.

Z towards 6 is three times the width desired for the face of the plait at the bottom, say 6 inches. In which case Z towards 6 is 18 inches.

Draw a straight line from 6 through 3 and extend the line from Z upward past Y until it intersects the line just made as at X.

Pivot at X and sweep backwards from Y and Z.

Now mark on the sweep-line from Y, 1½ inch from Y to 1, 1½ inch from 1 to 2, and 1½ inch from 2 to 3. Also mark on the sweep line from Z, 6 inches from Z to 4, 6 inches from 4 to 5, and 6 inches from 5 to 6.

Redraw the line from 3 to 6 according to the positions of these two points as last established on the sweep-lines.

Fold the line from 2 to 5 backwards, until it lies directly over the line from 3 to 6. Now fold the whole of the plait forward on the line Y Z. When thus folded the whole of the plait will lie on the back gore forward of the line Y Z.

When cutting the material the line from 3 to 6 should be laid on a fold. A seam may be placed on the line below Y, and the body of the skirt can be fitted to the form independent of the plaits. The plaits can then be joined to the body of the skirt on the center-of-back line.

When the plaits are folded as above explained, cut across the folds from Y forward. Shape the bottom from Z to 6 as represented.

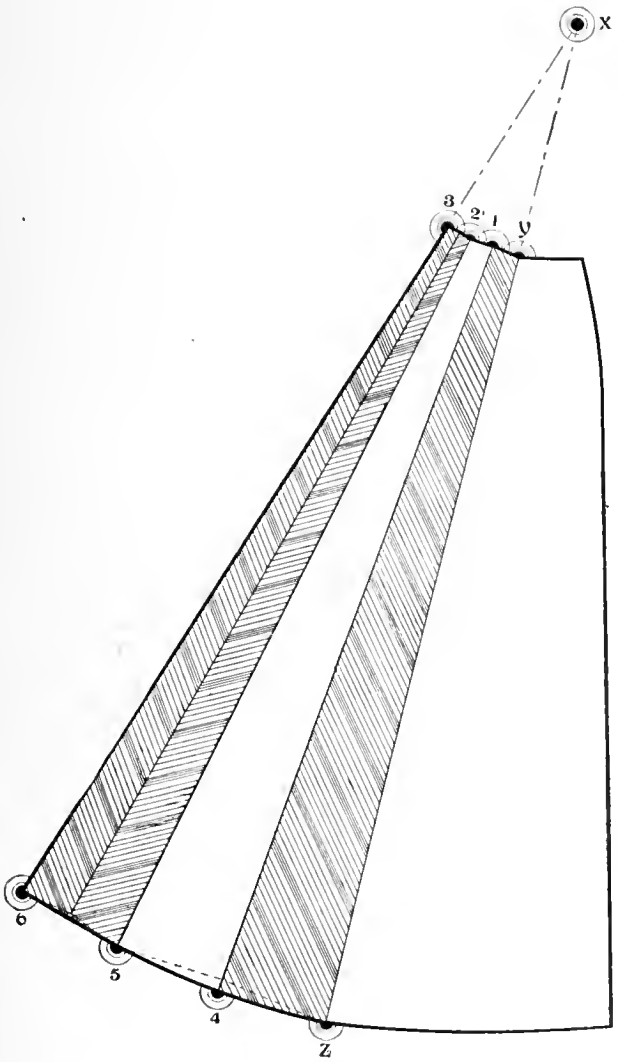

DIAGRAM 83.

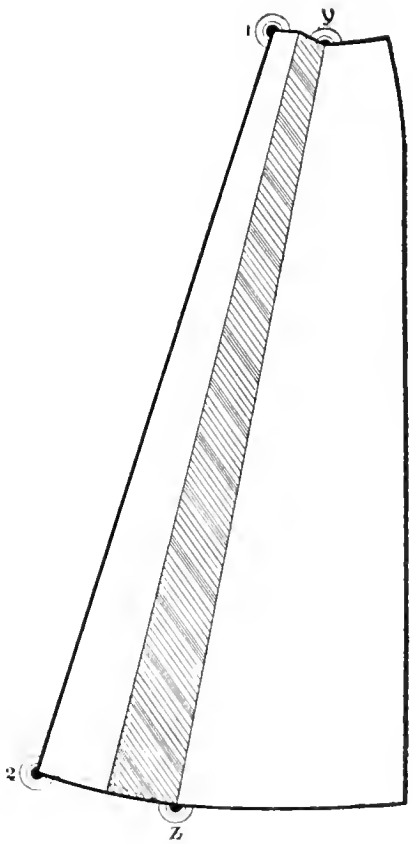

DIAGRAM 82.

THREE OUTWARD BOX-PLAITS AT THE CENTER-OF-BACK

DIAGRAM 84.

THE line Y Z is the center-of-back.

First determine the width one of the plaits is to be, say 1½ inch at the top and 4 inches at the bottom.

From Y towards 5 will then be 5 times 1½ inch, or 7½ inches. And Z towards 10 will be 5 times 4 inches, which is 20 inches.

Extend the line Y Z upwards towards X and draw a light line from 10 through 5 until it intersects the line last made as at X.

Pivot at X and sweep backwards from Y and Z.

Now mark on the sweep-line one and one-half times the width of the face of the plait at the top. This gives point 1, 2¼ inches from Y. From 1 to 2, 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 are each the width of the face of the plait, 1½ inch. From 4 to 5 is one-half the width of the face of the plait, ¾ inch.

Z to 6 is one and one-half times the width of the face of one of the plaits, 6 inches. From 6 to 7, 7 to 8 and 8 to 9 are each the width of the face of one of the plaits, 4 inches. From 9 to 10 is one-half the face width of a plait Redraw the line from 5 to 10 according to the position of these points as now established on the sweep-lines.

Fold the line below 4 forward until it lies directly over the line below 3.

Fold the line below 2 backward over the line below 3.

Now fold the whole forward on the line below Y. The whole of the one and one-half plaits will then lie on top of the back gore forward of the center-of-back line, the line below 1 lying over the broken line which is forward of Y. The unshaded parts represent the face of one full plait from 1 to 2, and one-half of a plait from 4 to 5.

From 5 to 10 is laid on a fold of the material.

A seam should be placed below Y. The body of the skirt is first fitted independent of the plaits. The plaits are then joined to the body of the skirt on the center-of-back line.

When the plaits are folded as above explained, cut across the folds forward of Y. Shape the bottom from Z to 10 as represented.

DOUBLE OUTWARD BOX-PLAIT LAID ON THE BACK CENTER

DIAGRAM 85.

THE line Y Z is the center-of-back.

Y to 1 is 1½ inch. From 1 to 2 is ¾ inch. From 2 to 3 is 1½ inch. From 3 to 4 is ¾ inch.

When the plaits are folded as hereafter explained, and the parts are of the widths as given above, there will be one plait 1½ inch wide lying on another plait 3 inches wide, leaving between the fold edges of the two plaits ½ inch on each side of the center-of-back.

First mark from Y to 4 the combined width of all the parts, 1½ inch from Y to 1, ½ inch from 1 to 2, 1½ inch from 2 to 3, and ¾ inch from 3 to 4, in all 4¼ inches.

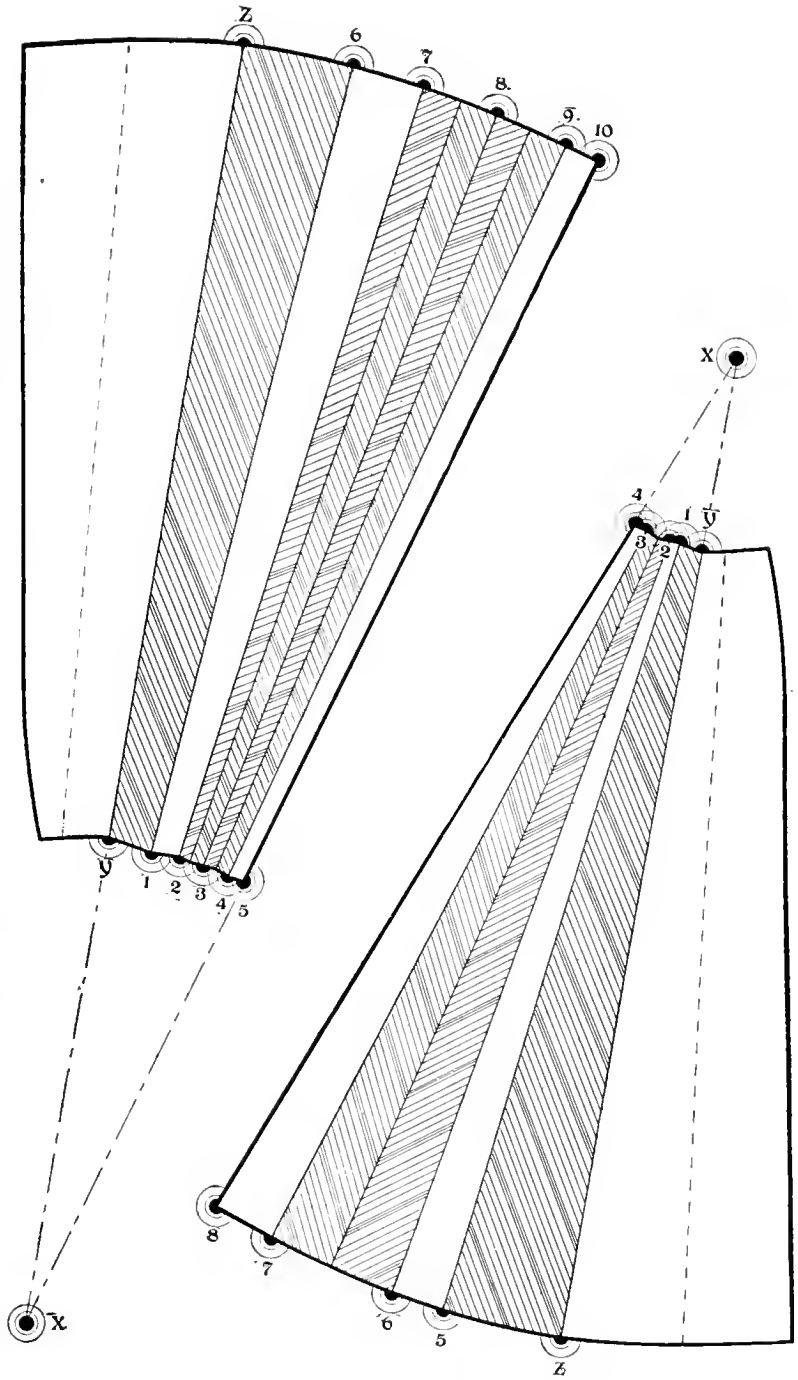

DIAGRAM 84. DIAGRAM 85.

From Z to 5 is 6 inches. From 5 to 6 is 3 inches. From 6 to 7 is 7 inches. From 7 to 8 is 3½ inches. In all, from Z to 8 is 19½ inches.

Mark first from Z towards 8 the combined width of the parts, 19½ inches. Then draw a light straight line from 8 upward through 4, and extend the center-of-back line upward past Y until the two lines intersect as at X.

Pivot at X and sweep backward from Y and Z.

Now mark on the sweep-line, from Y, 1½ inch to 1, ½ inch to 2, 1½ inch to 3, and ¾ inch to 4.

Mark on the sweep-line from Z 6 inches to 5, 3 inches to 6, 7 inches to 7, and 3½ inches to 8, and redraw the line from 4 to 8.

Connect 1 and 5. Connect 2 and 6. Connect 3 and 7.

Fold the line below 3 forward over the line below 2.

Fold the whole of the plaits forward on the line below Y, then backward on the line below 1, and press flat.

The whole of the plaits will now lie forward of the center-of-back with the fold edge of the widest plait below 1 lying at the broken line just forward of Y.

The line from 4 to 8 should be laid on a fold of the material. A seam should be placed below Y to Z, and the body of the skirt fitted. The plaits can then be joined to the body of the skirt on the center-of-back-line Y Z.

When the plaits are folded as above explained, cut across the folds forward of Y. Shape the bottom from Z to 8 as represented.

"Read attentively, think earnestly, and you will acquire knowledge rapidly."

CROSS-SADDLE RIDING-SKIRT WITH APRON FRONT

DIAGRAM 86.

THE measures by which the accompanying diagram was drafted are as follows: 24 waist, 41 hip, 12 hip-rise, 39 front length, 40 side length and 40 back length. The hip-rise is taken from the waist at the side to the top of the chair seat when the lady is seated.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A G.
A to B is ⅓ waist, 12, on the divisions of Thirds, 4 inches.
A to C is the full waist, 24 inches.
C to E is 5½ inches.
C to G is the side length, 40 inches.
G to D is the front length, 39 inches.
Pivot at A and sweep backwards from C and E, and forward and backward from G.
C to F is ½ inch more than the hip-rise, 12½ inches in all. Square forward from F.
F to K is ½ inch more than ⅙ hip, 3⅞ inches.
F to 1 is ⅙ hip, 3⅜ inches.
G to 2 is 1 inch more than F to K, 4⅞ inches.
Connect K and 2.
From 2 to L is 1½ inch.
Shape from D to K, L and G as represented.
E to H is one-half of full hip, 20½ inches.
Draw a straight line from B through H. This establishes I.
I to J is the back length, 40 inches.
Point 9 is half-way from E to H.
O is half-way from E to 9.
P is half-way from 9 to H. Point 10 is half-way from G to J.
M is half-way from G to 10. N is half-way from 10 to J.
Draw straight lines from M through O, from 10 through 9, and from N through P.
Shape the waist line from above 9 to D.

Measure the waist from D to I, and whatever the distance is found to be more than one-half of the full size required, the difference is taken out by the darts according to the shape of the form to be fitted. In this case the form is medium flat at the front and full at the side and back hips. And, as the total amount to be taken out by the darts is 4½ inches, about ¼ of it, say 1 inch, is taken out by the first dart. This gives 3 and 4. The remaining 3½ inches is divided equally between the remaining darts. This gives 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Pivot at P and sweep forward from 8 to equalize the length from P to 7. Pivot at 9 and sweep forward from 6 to equalize the length from 6 to 5. Pivot at O and sweep forward from 4 to equalize the length from O to 3, and shape the waist line and the darts as represented.

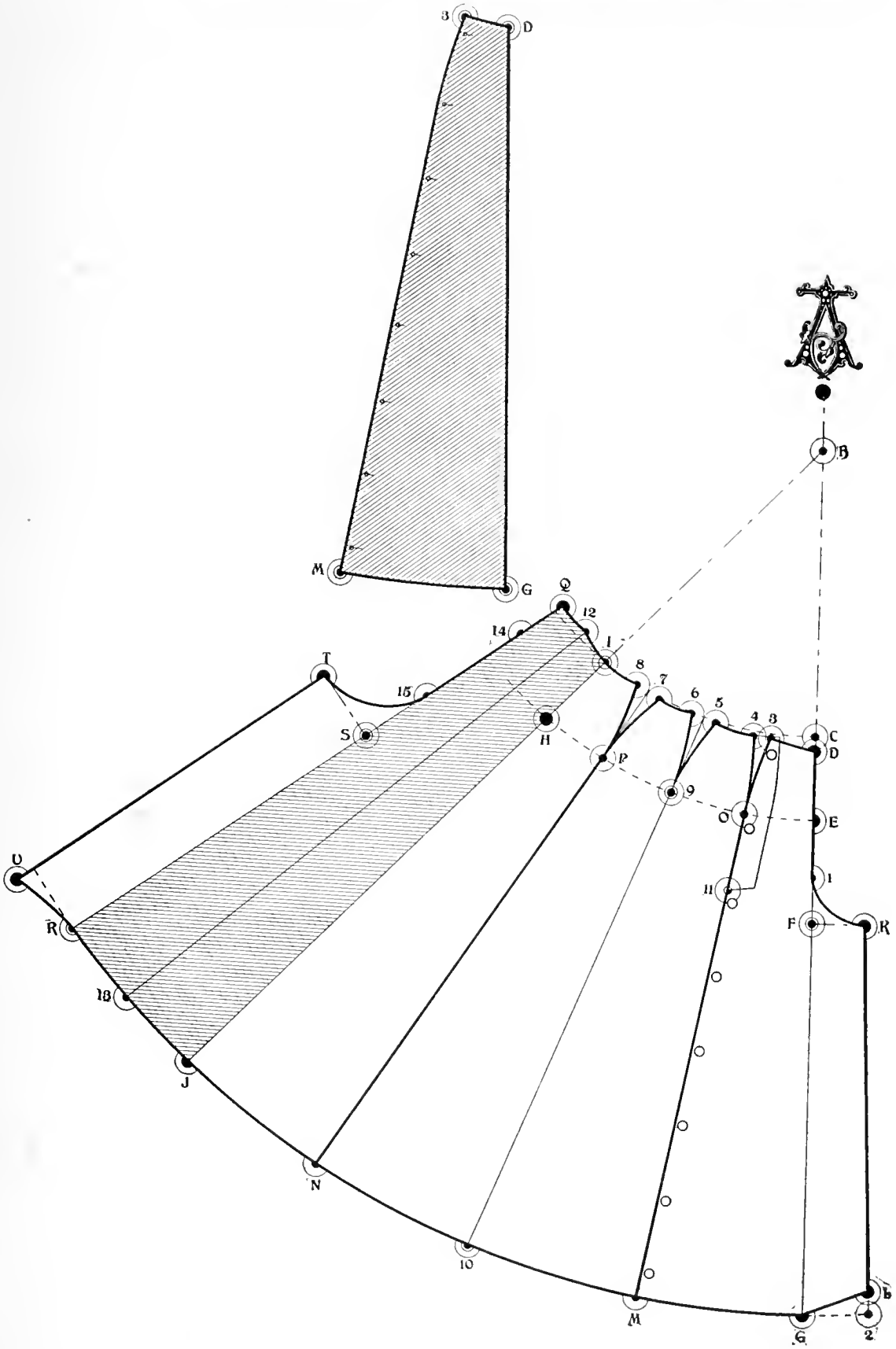

Diagram 86.

Seams are placed below O and P.

The opening is from 4 to 11, which is 10½ inches deep. A facing is added to the front of the side gore from 4 to 11, 1¾ inch wide.

I towards Q is 5 inches.

J towards R is 12 inches. Connect Q and R.

Fold the line I J backward directly over the line Q R. This gives the line of the under fold from 12 to 13, and establishes Q directly under I, and R directly under J. The shaded part now lies all forward of the line I J. Cut across the fold as from 8 to I and open out the fold.

Q to 14 is ⅙ hip, 3⅜ inches.

From 14 to S is the same as C to F. Square backward from S.

S to T, S to 15 and R towards U are each ¼ hip, 5⅛ inches.

T to U is the same as K to L.

Finish as represented.

This forms one leg, or one-half of the skirt. The line K L sews on to the line T U.

The Apron.—The apron is represented by the upper shaded diagram. It is cut by the front gore from D to G, M, 3 and back to D. This is laid on a fold of the material from D to G. The right side is sewed in with the front gore from 11 to M, and the buttons are placed as represented. On the left side of the apron buttonholes are worked to match the buttons. When the lady is mounted the left side of the apron is buttoned over to the right side. When dismounted the left side of the apron is buttoned down on the left side of the skirt over buttons which are placed in position corresponding with those on the other side.

If a narrower front gore and apron are desired, the seam from 3 to M may be placed as much forward of its position on the diagram as required.

SAFETY SIDE-SADDLE SKIRT

DIAGRAMS 87 AND 88.

THE FRONT.

DIAGRAM 87.—Draw a straight line as A D.

A to B is 22⅛ inches; to C is 41 inches, and to D is 64¾ inches.

Square upward and downward from B and C.

B to E is 24 inches; to 1 is 34¾ inches, and to 2 is 37¼ inches.

Square forward and backward from 2.

Pivot at E and sweep forward and backward from 1.

From 1 to F and 1 to G are each 1 inch.

From 2 to 3 is 5 inches. From 2 to 1 is 6¼ inches.

Square upward from 1 and downward from 3.

From 3 to H is 1¾ inch. Connect A and H. H to J is 10 inches.

Shape from H through J to A, passing ¾ inch forward of 5, and from H to G, E, F and I as represented.

B to 4 is 4¾ inches. C to 6 is 4¾ inches. Shape from A to D as represented.

C to 7 is 28½ inches, and to K is 31¾ inches.

Square forward from 7 and backward from K.

K to 8 is 8 inches. Square upward from 8.

From 8 to L is 2¾ inches.

From 7 to M is 7½ inches; to 9 is 10¼ inches, and to N is 12⅞ inches.

Shape from I through L K and M to N, passing ⅞ inch below 9 as represented.

Draw a straight line from N to D.

K to 10 is 7⅜ inches, and to O is 11¾ inches.

I to 11 is 1¾ inch, and to 12 is 4¼ inches.

Square backward from 12. From 12 to P is ¾ inch.

Draw a straight line from 11 through 10. From 10 to Q is 9¾ inches.

Connect 12, O, Q and K, and shape from P through O, rounding outward ½ inch between O and Q as represented.

K to 13 is 5 inches. From 13 to R is 2¾ inches.

From 14 to S is 3 inches. Shape from I through S, K and R to Q as represented.

The top of the knee is at Z, which is 3¼ inches forward of 7.

The center-of-front is at Y, which is 1½ inch backward of I.

The opening is from E to F. Make notches at K.

H A is the left side and sews to Z R on the backpart.

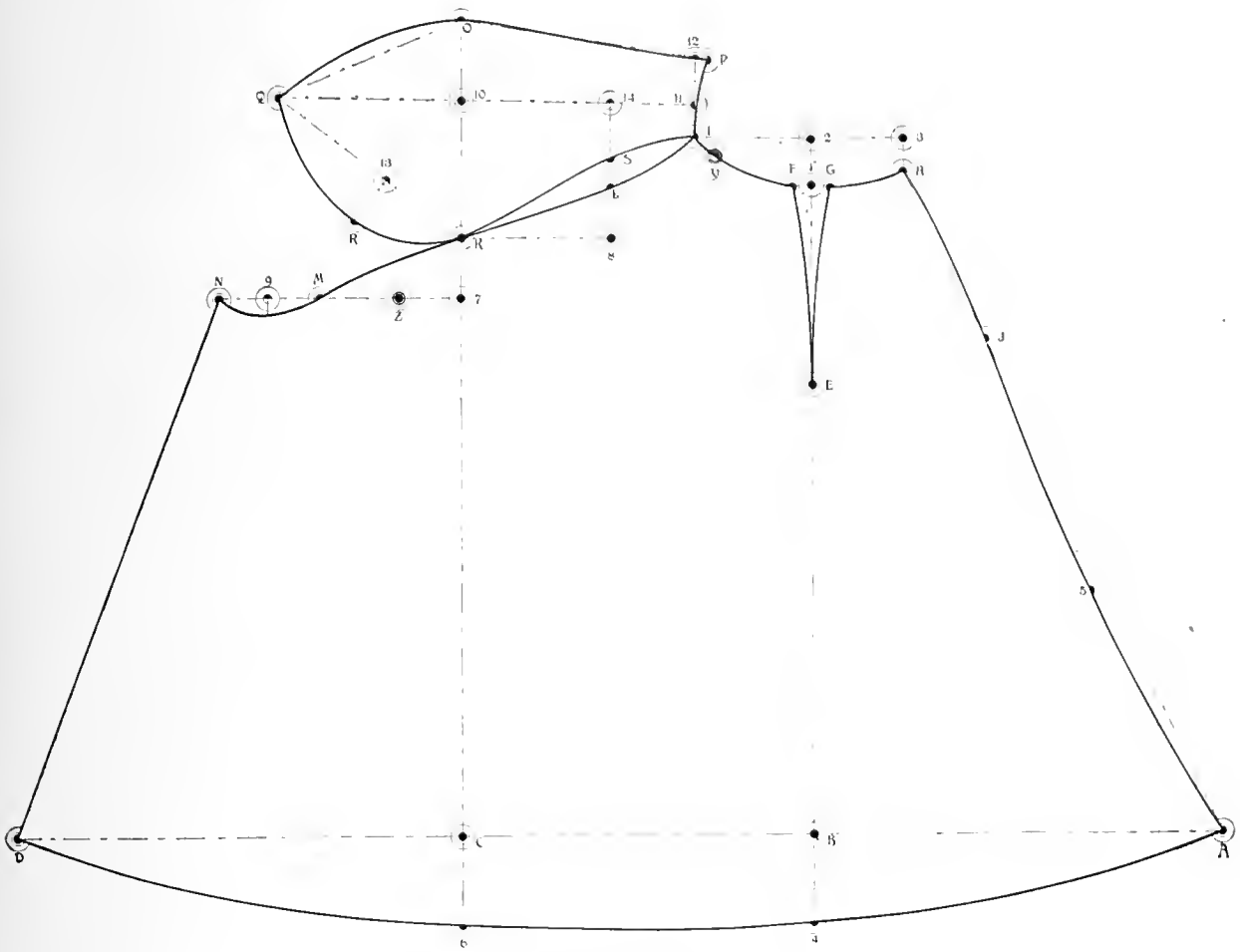

DIAGRAM 87.

SAFETY SIDE-SADDLE SKIRT

(*Concluded.*)

THE BACKPART.

DIAGRAM 88.—Square the line A C and A 7.

A to 1 is 9 inches; to 2 is 15½ inches; to 3 is 18⅞ inches; to 4 is 20⅝ inches; to B is 23⅛ inches; to 5 is 29⅜ inches; to 6 is 34½ inches, and to C is 50½ inches.

Square across from 1, 2, 3, 4, B, 5, 6 and C.

A to D is 23⅛ inches, and to 7 is 26⅛ inches. Square downward from 7.

From 7 to E is 1¾ inch.

From 1 to F is 15 inches, and to G is 24 inches.

From 2 to H is 4½ inches.

From 3 to I is 2½ inches.

From 4 to J is 9¾ inches, and to K is 18½ inches.
B to L is 2 inches, and to M is 9¼ inches.
From 5 to N is 7¼ inches, and to O is 17 inches.
From 6 to P is 16¾ inches.
C to 8 is 16½ inches, and to 9 is 32⅝ inches.
Square upward from 8 and 9.
From 8 to Q is 2¼ inches.
From 9 to R is 3½ inches; to 12 is 38¾ inches; to 13 is 42 inches; to 14 is 43¼ inches; to 15 is 44¼ inches, and to 16 is 45¾ inches.
Square both ways from 12 and 13, and forward from 14, 15 and 16.
From 10 to S is 3⅛ inches. From 10 to T is 14¾ inches.
From 11 to U is 5¾ inches. From 11 to V is 9⅛ inches.
From 12 to W is 1½ inch, and to X is 8 inches.
From 12 to Y is 5⅜ inches.
From 13 to 17 is 1⅜ inch, and to Z is 8⅜ inches.
From 13 to 18 is 3½ inches.
From 14 to 19 is 5¼ inches.
From 15 to 20 is 3 inches.
From 16 to 21 is ⅜ inch.
Connect D, F, H, J, I, L, N, B, C, Q, P, O, K, G, E and D by straight lines, and shape as represented, hollowing ¼ inch between D and F, ¾ inch between F and H, rounding ⅜ inch between H and J, ½ inch between J and I, ¼ inch between I and L, ⅞ inch between L and N, and hollowing ½ inch between N and B.
Hollow ¼ inch between O and K, ⅜ inch between K and G, and fill in ⅜ inch between G and E.
Connect Q, R, S, U, X, Z, 19, W, 20, 21, 18, Y, V, T and P by straight lines, and shape as represented, hollowing ¼ inch between R and S, and rounding outward ¼ inch between U and X.
A loop is sewed on near M. This loop is adjusted over a button near 17 when the lady is dismounted.
Z to R is the left side and sews to H A on the front.
D H sews to P Q on the front.
The center-of-back is at 19 and 20.
This skirt may be made a "Safety" by adjusting the seam below E and 21 with snap fasteners.
Allow for all seams when cutting the material.
The skirt represented by the two diagrams is for a proportionate form of 24 waist, 41 hip.

* * *

NOTE.—Produce a block pattern as above explained, and use the same pattern for all sizes, by first duplicating it on other paper and increasing or decreasing below F and P on Diagram 87, and below D and Z on Diagram 88, each one-fourth of the difference required in size.

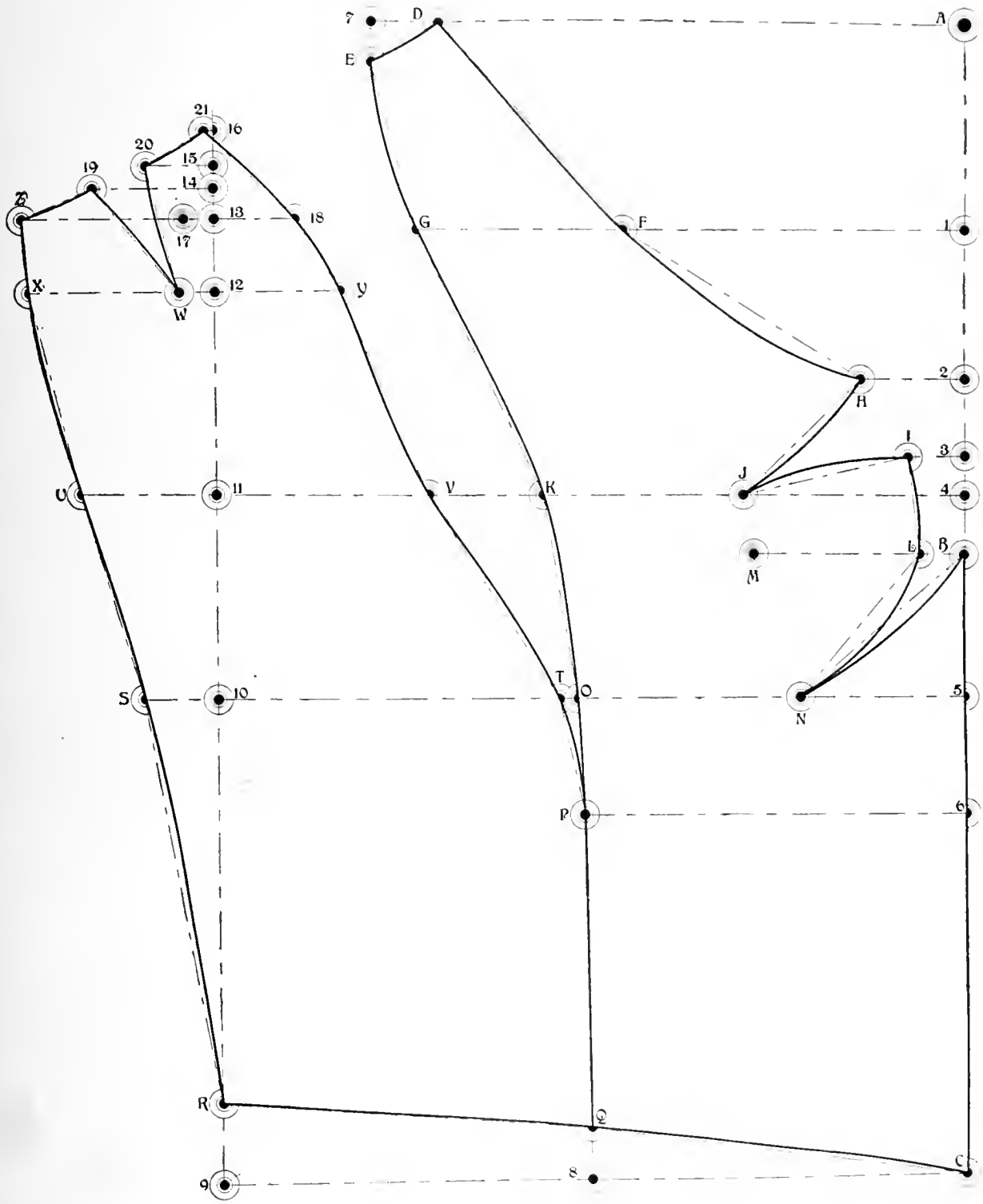
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Diagram 88.

NINE-GORED PLAITED SKIRT

DIAGRAM 89.

THE skirt represented by the accompanying sketch is drafted according to the measures as explained for the preceding diagrams for gored skirts. This is introduced to show how the effect is produced, after the several lengths and full width have been obtained.

The line 1 T is the center-of-back. The sketch shows nine gores with a narrow front gore, and the lines must be drawn on the draft representing the gore-seams, the edges of each plait, strap, etc., the same as on the design to be carried out, giving to each part its appropriate width as represented.

First find a place on or near the hip line that can most readily be divided by 9, the number of gores required. Supposing one-half of the full hip is 21 inches, then 1-9 of 21 would give 2⅓ inches for the front gore width, and 4⅔ inches for the width of the remaining gores. But as it is better to avoid such fractions as ⅓ of an inch, take, say 2½ inches for the front gore. This multiplied by 9 gives 22½ inches. Now lay the drafting-square across the draft where it measures 22½ inches as from 1 to 6, and mark off point 2, which is 2½ inches from 1. From 2 to 3, 3 to 4, 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 will then be twice the width of the front gore, 5 inches each.

Divide the quantity as between 7 and 12 in the same manner to establish 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Draw straight lines through 2 and 8, 3 and 9, 4 and 10, and 5 and 11 to establish 13, 14, 15 and 16 at the bottom.

Work out the darts as heretofore instructed.

The sketch shows that there are side plaits and under box-plaits below the knee length. So first fix the widths between the plaits to conform with the design, and establish 21, 22 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 as represented.

From these points draw the lines to the top at the width desired for the top of the straps, which run from the waist line to the top of the plaits.

Next establish the top of the plaits as represented on the sketch. This gives points 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.

The plaits are left open at the bottom as from M to 21, etc. Mark across at the height desired as from M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, U, V, W X and Y.

Mark for the notches as represented below 2, 3, 4 and 5. Also mark for the notches in the plaited sections as represented.

The under fold plait which in this case is laid in the back center can be made any desired width. For this draft it is 2½ inches wide from I to 37, and 6 inches from T to 38. The plait should first be folded, bringing the line 1 T directly over the line from 37 to 38. Then cut across the fold at the top. At the bottom 38 will lie under T. Mark through T by a tracer to establish 38; open out the fold and cut from 38 by a fair line through T.

The pattern is now in condition for cutting.

First trace off any applied pieces, as straps, etc. One strap in this case will be sufficient, as all are alike.

Next place another piece of paper underneath the draft and trace off the front gore, marking the notches and point M as represented on Diagram 90. Remove the draft and add one-half of a side plait from M to 21 of any desired width. In this case the plait is 1 inch wide at M and 1½ inch at 21.

Now trace off in the same manner the remaining gores.

The side front gore is represented on Diagram 92 to which one-half of a side plait is added below O and P of the same width as that below M on the front gore.

The side or middle gore, and the side back gore are treated in the same manner as the side front gore.

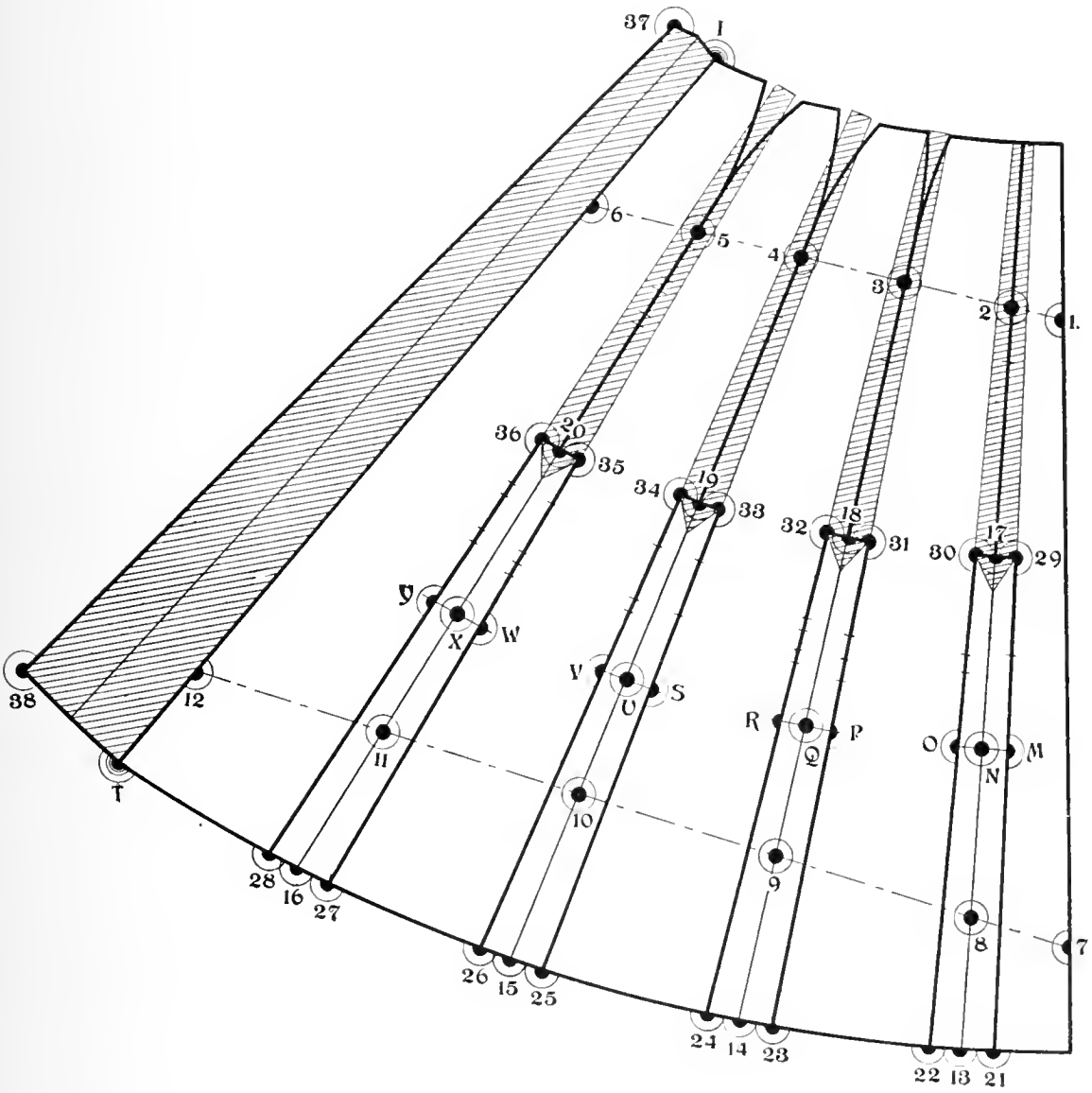


DIAGRAM 89.

The back gore will have one-half of a side plait added below Y.

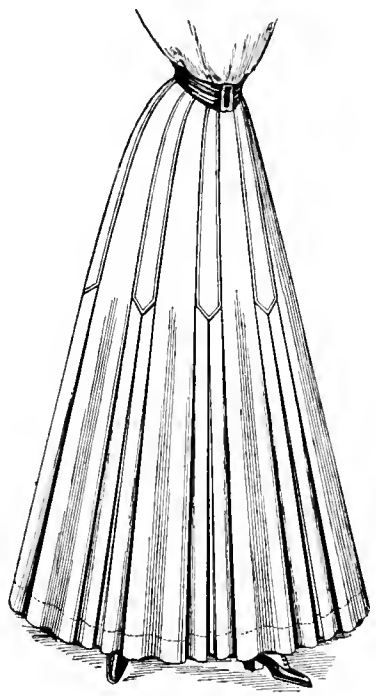
The plaited parts below 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 can now be cut out as drafted, marking for the notches before cutting. Then take the first section to be plaited below 29 and proceed as follows:

Take another piece of paper and form the box-plait below N, first drawing a straight line as from the central N to the central 13 on Diagram 91. Place 2 inches to the right and left of N, and 3 inches to the right and left of 13, and connect the points by straight lines.

Fold N and 13 at the left forward over the central N and 13, and N and 13 at the right backward over the central N and 13. This brings the three points marked N together, also the three marked 13.

Now lay the first section, 21, 22, 29 and 30, on Diagram 89, with the line 17 to 13 over the central line of the folded box-plait, and mark all around it from 29 to 30, 22, 21 and back to 29.

Mark for the notches, also points M and O. Add on each side 1 inch at M and O, and 1½ inch at 21 and 22, and cut the section across the folds of the paper. On opening out the folds the pattern will then appear as on Diagram 91. Cut out all that part above and between the points marked N and 17.



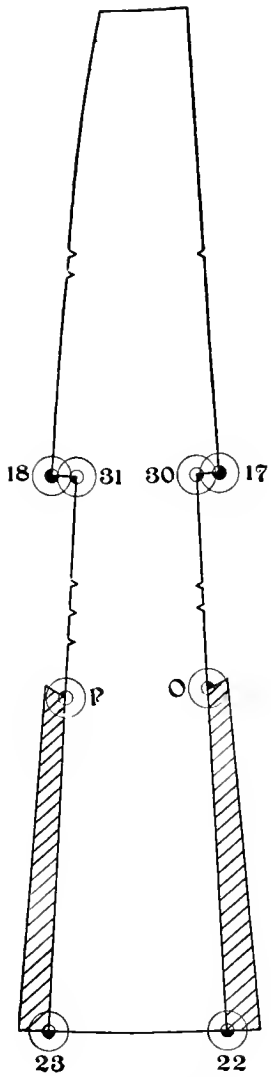


DIAGRAM 92.

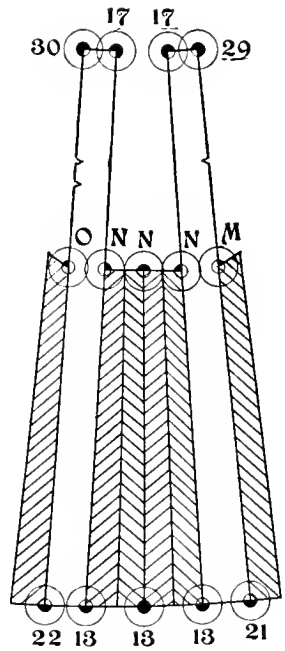


DIAGRAM 91.

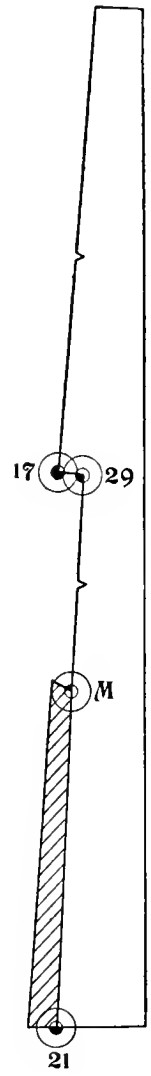


DIAGRAM 90.

EIGHT-GORED PRINCESS SKIRT

DIAGRAM 93.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 24 waist 42 hip, 40 front length, 42 side length, 44 back length, with 8 inch train, and 38 bust.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A E.

A to B is the side length, 42 inches.

A to C is the front length, 40 inches.

B to D is 5½ inches always.

B to E is the size of the waist, 24 inches.

B to H is 8½ inches, or the length from under the arm to the waist at the side.

Pivot at E and sweep backward from H, B, D and A as represented by the broken lines.

D to F is one-half of the full hip, 21 inches.

A to G is the full hip, 42 inches.

G to K is one-fourth of the full hip, or ½ hip, 21 on the divisions of Halves.

Draw a straight line through F and K. This establishes 10.

I is in this case ½ inch above 10.

Shape the waist line from C to I, touching the sweep-line over the most prominent part of the hip as represented.

For this draft C to I measures 16 inches, or 4 inches more than one-half of the full waist. This 4 inches is to be taken out between N, O, P, Q, R and S according to the flatness or prominence of the hips as explained for the preceding diagrams. In this case ½ inch is allotted between N and O, 1½ inch between P and Q, and the remaining 2 inches between R and S, as the form is very full at the back hips, and medium flat at the front.

Having this determined in advance proceed as follows:

C to N is ¼ waist, 3 inches, and N to O is ½ inch as above.

O to P is the same as C to N, and P to Q is 1½ inch as above.

Q to R is the same as C to N, and R to S is 2 inches as above.

S to I is the same as C to N.

A to 11 is ⅓ hip, 7 inches.

From 11 to 12 and 12 to 13 are each ⅔ hip, 14 inches.

Draw straight lines from midway between N and O, P and Q, and R and S through 11, 12 and 13 respectively.

Draw a line upward from I parallel with the broken line from G through F. This gives J. J to 2 is 1 inch. Connect 2 and I.

Point 1 is 2 inches forward of H. Connect 1 and C.

From 1 to 2 the finished draft must measure 1 inch more than one-half of the full bust,

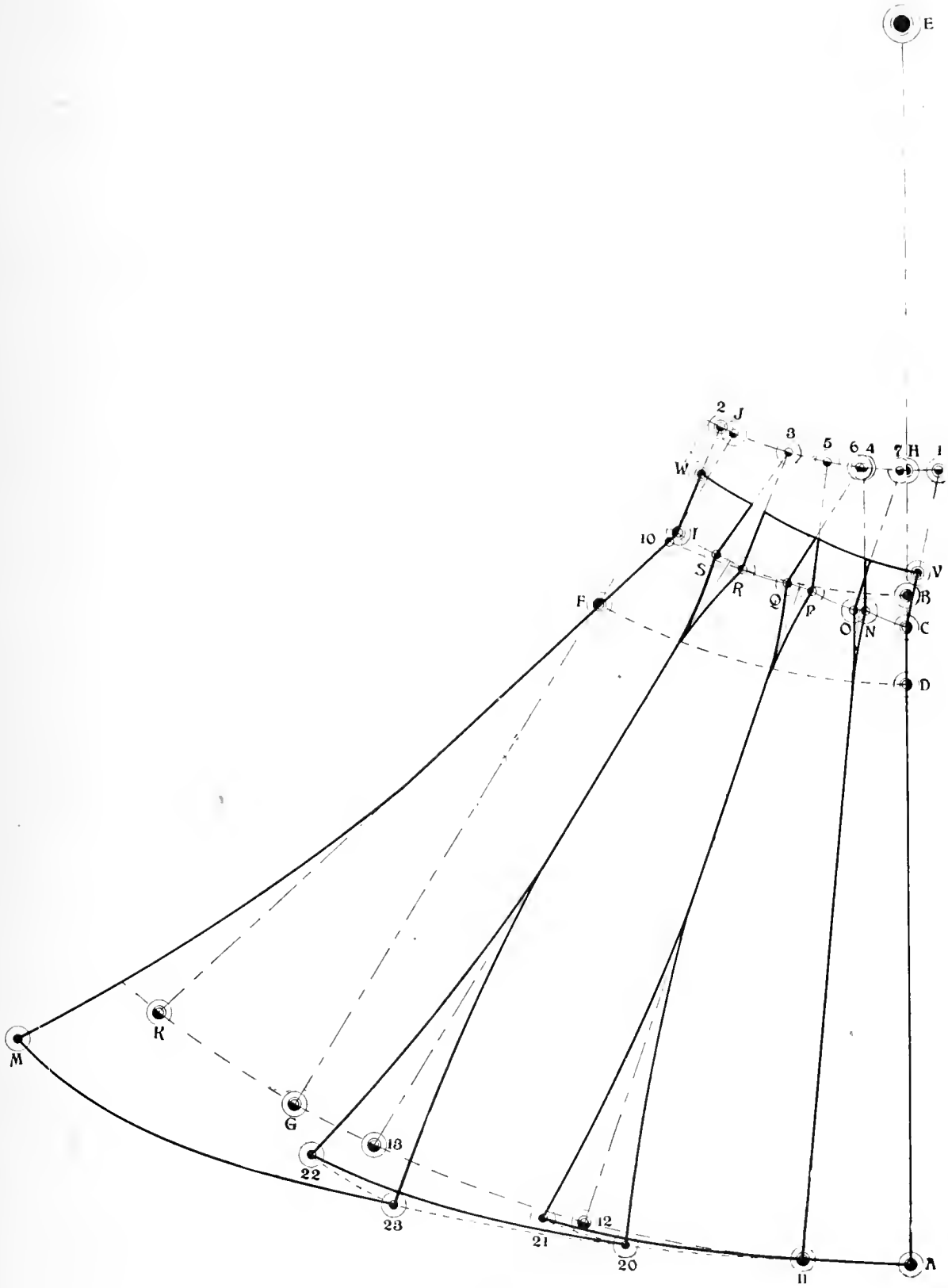


Diagram 93.

20 inches. This 20 inches is divided equally among the several parts, and as there are four parts, each will be 5 inches.

From 2 to 3 is therefore 5 inches. Connect 3 and R. Connect 3 and S.

From 3 to 6 is 5 inches. Connect 6 and Q.

From 1 to 4 is 5 inches. Connect 4 and N.

Point 5 is midway between 3 and 4. Connect 5 and P.

From 5 to 7 is 5 inches. Connect 7 and O.

Shape the top to taste or style as from V to W.

Shape the back center from I through F, passing 3 or more inches backward of K as represented.

I to M is the back length 44 inches, and 8 inches more or less for train.

Shape the bottom first by a graceful line from A to M.

This gives for this draft 60 inches from A to M, and may be enlarged to the required size by overlapping the bottom of the gore seams as represented. For this draft it is desired that one-half of the bottom shall measure 2 yards or 72 inches. One-half of the difference of 12 inches is divided equally on each side of 12, and the remaining 6 inches equally on each side of 13.

Shape the seam edges as represented. This establishes 20, 21, 22 and 23.

FIFTEEN-GORED PLAITED PRINCESS WALKING SKIRT

DIAGRAM 94.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are as follows: 24 waist, 41 hip, 38½ front length, 40 side length, 41 back length, 8½ side waist length from under the arm, 38 bust.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as F G, and establish a point as at A.

A to E is the side length, 40 inches.

A to F is 42 inches always.

E to B is the front length, 38½ inches.

A to C is 5½ inches always.

A to G is the side waist length, 8½ inches.

Establish the top of the plaits as at D, say 12 inches below A.

Extend the line F G upward, and mark the sweeping-point one and one-half times the size of the waist above A, which in this case is 36 inches. Pivot at this point, and sweep backward from G, A, C, D, E and F.

C to H is one-half of the full hip, 20½ inches.

F to J is the full hip, 41 inches.

J to K is ⅙ hip, about 3⅜ inches.

Draw a straight line from K through H. This establishes L and M.

L to 25 is the back length, 41 inches. Shape the bottom from E through 25 as represented.

Shape the waist line from B to L as represented by the light solid line, touching the sweep-line from A at the side of the waist at about point V.

L to I is ¼ inch.

Measure the waist line from A to I, which in this case measures 18 inches. This is 6 inches more than one-half of the size required, which is 12 inches. This surplus is to be taken out on the waist line and must be adjusted according to the prominence of the form on the hip line. This should be noted when the measures are taken.

In this case the form to be fitted is medium flat in front, full at the side, and medium full at the back hip. Nothing is, therefore, taken out at the first gore seam, point N, and the 6 inches of surplus is taken out at the six remaining seams. This, if divided equally, would be 1 inch on each of the six seams. But such a division would not give an approximately right disposition of the waist surplus. This should be calculated and determined now and memoranda made about as follows, having in mind the hip development of the form to be fitted, say ½ inch between O and P, ¾ inch between Q and R, ⅞ inch between S and T, 1½ inch between U and V, 1½ inch between W and X, and ⅞ inch between Y and Z.

Having made this calculation, the width of the gores on the waist line must also be determined, as each should be as nearly of the same width as possible, excepting the front gore, which is one-half the width of the other gores.

In this case there are 7 wide gores and 1 narrow gore on each side, making it 15 gores. The width of the front gore is fixed as nearly as convenient at one-fifteenth of one-half of the full waist, say ⅞ inch. Avoiding unimportant fractions, the widths of the remaining gores may be fixed about as follows: The two next to the front gore each 1½ inch, and the remaining 5 gores at 1⅝ inch each. We then have one ⅞ inch wide, two of 1½ inch each, which gives 3 inches, and five of 1⅝ inch each, which gives 8⅛ inches. (⅞+3+8⅛=12, one-half size of waist.)

The widths of the gores and the disposition of the waist surplus being thus determined, proceed as follows:

B to N is ⅞ inch. N to O is 1½ inch.
O to P is ½ inch. P to Q is 1½ inch.
Q to R is ¾ inch. R to S is 1⅝ inch.
S to T is ⅞ inch. T to U is 1⅝ inch.
U to V is 1½ inch. V to W is 1⅝ inch.
W to X is 1½ inch. X to Y is 1⅝ inch.

Y to Z is ⅞ inch. This leaves 1⅝ inch from Z to I.

Find a place across the skirt as near the bottom as can be conveniently divided by the number of gores, which in this case are 15, as from 1 to 9, which measures 30 inches. One-fifteenth of this, which is 2 inches, gives point 2, and from 2 to 3, 3 to 4, 4 to 5, 5 to 6, 6 to 7, 7 to 8 and 8 to 9 are each twice the width of the front gore, 4 inches.

Draw a straight line from X through 2. This gives 10 and 18.

Draw straight lines from midway between O and P, Q and R, S and T, U and V, W and X and Y and Z, through 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively. This gives the points 11 to 16 and 19 to 24.

Add one-half of a plait on the sides of the gores as represented, say 1 inch wide at the top on each side of 10, 11, 12, etc., and 2 inches on each side of 18, 19, 20, etc.

Shape the seams below the waist line and add for the back plait, say, 2 inches from 17 to 26 and 4 inches from 25 to 27.

The upper waist section is drafted as follows:

M to 30 is 1 inch. Connect 30 and 1.

The width from 34 to 30 must now be enlarged to 1 inch more than one-half of the full bust, 20 inches, (38÷2=19+1=20). This is accomplished by overlapping the gores in front of the side waist, as represented. The front gore is made as near as convenient to one-fifteenth of the above 20 inches, say 1⅜ inch, and the remaining gores are twice as wide as the front gore, or as neary so, so that all parts between 34 and 30 will measure 20 inches, or 1 inch more than one-half of the full bust. The 7 remaining parts, if made each 2¾ inches wide, when added to the width of the front gore would give 20⅝ inches in all. So we will make two of them 2¾ inches wide and five 2⅝ inches. Having made this calculation, proceed as follows:

From 30 to 31 is 2¾ inches. Connect 31 with Z and Y.

From 31 to 32 is 2¾ inches. Connect 32 with X and W.

From 32 to 33 is 2⅝ inches. Connect 33 with V and U.

G to 41 is the same as B to N.

From 41 to 34 is 2 inches. Connect 34 and N.

G to 35 is the width of the front-gore, 1⅜ inch. Connect 35 and N.

From 34 to 36 is 2¾ inches as above. Connect 36 and O.

From 36 to 37 is the same as O to Q. Connect 37 and Q.

From 37 to 38 is the same as Q to S. Connect 38 and S.

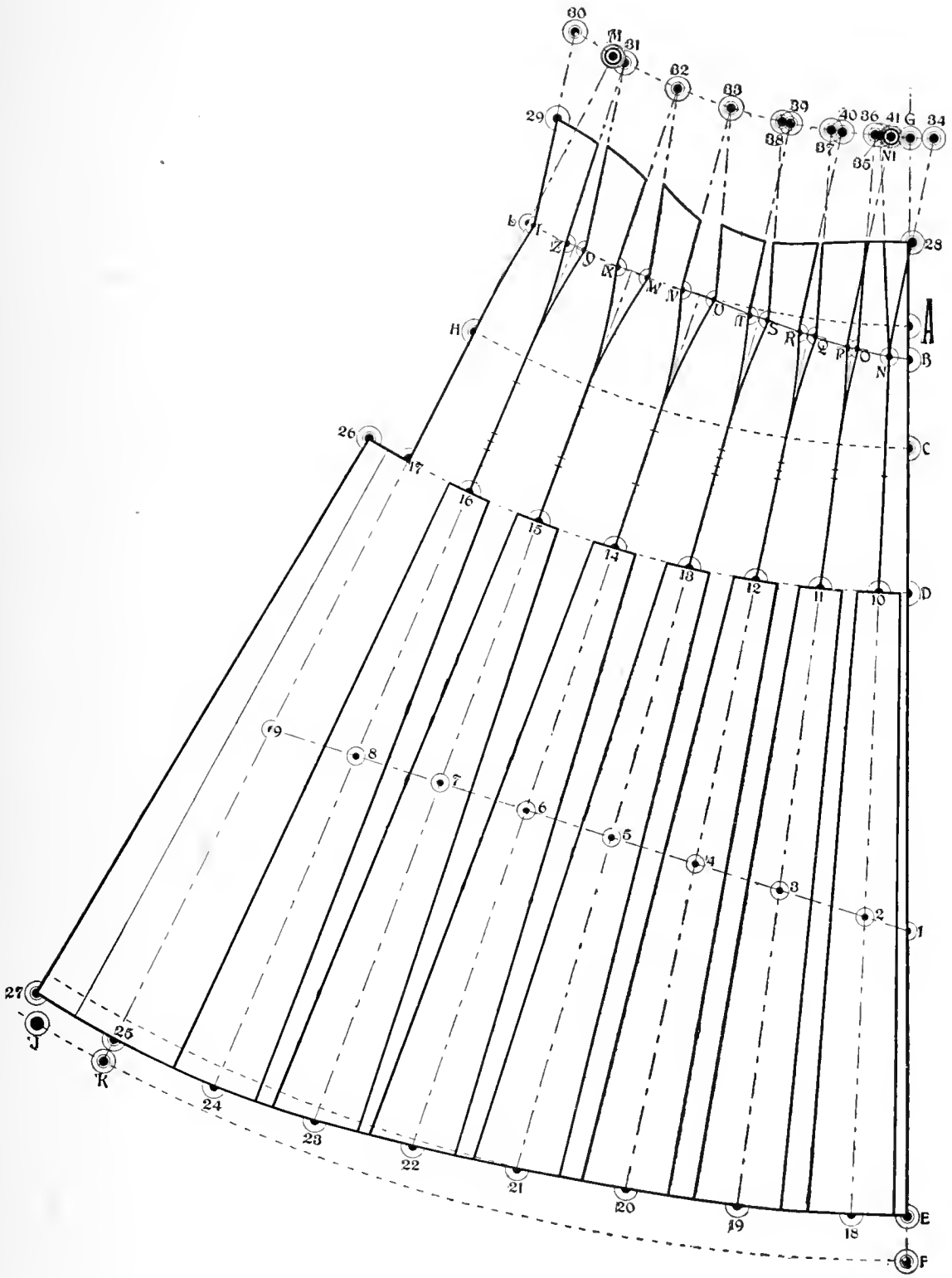
From 33 to 39 is 2⅝ inches as above. Connect 39 and T.

From 39 to 40 is 2⅝ inches as above. Connect 40 and R.

From 37 to N1 is 2¾ inches as above. Connect N1 and P.

Sweep from P to O, R to Q, T to S, U to V, X to W and Z to Y, pivoting respectively at 11, 12, etc.; notch all the points on the waist line, and mark for the gore notches below as represented.

The tops of the gores are now shaped approximately to the desired style as from 28 to 29, and the lengths of the joining edges are equalized above the waist line.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6
5
4
3
2
1
27
J
25
K
24
23
22
21
20
19
18

Diagram 94.

THREE-GORED SKIRT

DIAGRAM 95.

THIS skirt fits smoothly about the hips, but has a decided fullness below. It has an underfolding plait at the center-of-back and a box-plait at the side. To produce the desired fullness sweeping-point No. 4 is used.

The measures used are 24 waist, 42 hip, 41½ front length, 43 side length and 44 back length.

TO DRAFT.

Draw a straight line as A C. A to B is the front length, 41½ inches.

A to C is the side length, 43 inches. C to D is 5½ inches.

Square backward from C and D.

C to E and D to F are each ¼ waist, 3 inches.

Draw a straight line from F upward through E.

F to G and E to H are each ⅛ inch.

H to J is one-half of the full waist, 12 inches.

H to K is 1 inch more than ½ waist, 7 inches.

K to L is ⅓ of the distance between K and J.

Pivot at J and sweep backward from A, G and H. (Sweeping Point No. 4.)

From D following the sweep-line to M is one-half of the full hip, 21 inches.

Draw a straight line from L through M. This establishes N.

Shape the waist line from B to O as represented.

O to P is the back length, 44 inches, which, in this case falls on the sweep-line from A.

Draw a straight line as from 1 to 2 about parallel with D M, passing through the hip line as represented.

Point 3 is half-way from 1 to 2. From 3 to Q is 2 inches.

A to R is 2 inches more than twice the distance from D to Q. (D to Q being, say 9½ inches, then A to R is 21 inches).

Draw a straight line from R through Q. This establishes 4.

Point 5 is half-way from B to 4, and 6 is half-way from 4 to O.

Measure the waist from B to O and divide the surplus on each side of 4, 5 and 6 according to the prominence of the hips as heretofore explained.

Shape the darts as represented.

O towards S is 3½ inches. P to U is 8 inches, more or less, as desired.

Cut the pattern on the line S U and fold the plait, the line O P folding over the line S U.

When thus folded cut across on the waist line. On opening out the plait it will be as represented from O to S.

S to T is ½ inch less than O to P.

Make the height of the side plait as required, say 25 inches. Add 3 parts each 1 inch wide at the top of the plait, and 2 inches at the bottom to the side seam of the front gore, and 1 part of the same width to the side seam of the back gore as represented.

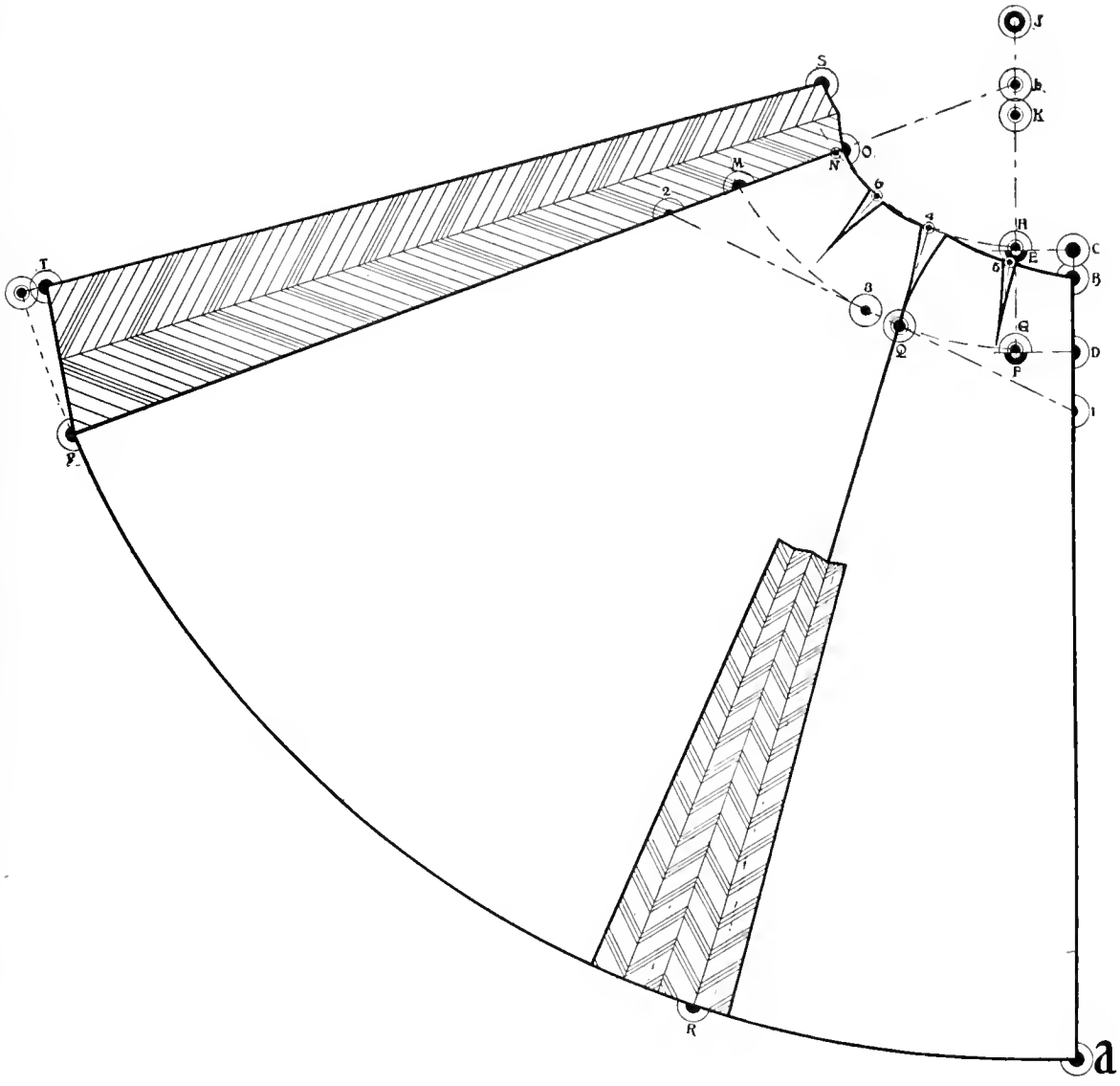

Diagram 95.

NOTES.

A GORED skirt is one having one or more seams on each side.

A circular skirt is one without seams at the sides.

A three-gored skirt has one front and two side gores, one seam on each side.

A four-gored skirt has one front, two sides and one back gore, two seams on each side.

A five-gored skirt has one front, two side and two back gores, two seams on each side, and one at the back center.

A six-gored skirt has one front, two sides, two side-back, and one back gore, three seams on each side.

A seven-gored skirt has one front, two sides, two side-back, and two back gores, three seams on each side.

An eight-gored skirt has one front, two side-front, two side, two side-back, and one back gore, four seams on each side.

A nine-gored skirt has one front, two side-front, two side, two side-back, and two back gores, four seams on each side.

Skirts are cut with as many gores as desired, according to style.

They may be fitted to the band by darts, tucks or gathers. When the waist fullness is not too great, it may be shrunk to fit the band.

* * * *

In all cases the waist seam should be shaped so as to cross the center-of-back at a right angle. This sometimes necessitates raising point I from ¼ to ½ inch above the sweep-line at I as is shown on Diagram 93.

APPENDIX

RIDING BREECHES

DIAGRAMS 96 AND 97.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagrams are as follows:

11½ hip-rise,
24 waist to knee-cap,
26½ to small-of-knee,
30½ to calf,
37 full length,
24 waist,
40 seat,
15 bent-knee,
13¼ small-of-knee,
15 calf,
10 bottom.

The hip-rise is taken from the side-waist to chair-seat, when the lady is seated. The seat is taken *close* over the largest part.

DIAGRAM 96.—Draw a straight line as A F.

A to B is the hip-rise, 11½ inches.

A to C is to the knee-cap, 24 inches.

A to D is to the small-of-knee, 26½ inches.

A to E is to the calf, 30½ inches.

A to F is the full length, 37 inches.

Square each way from A, B, C, D, E and F.

B to H and B to I are each ¼ seat, 5 inches.

I to K is ¼ inch more than ⅛ seat, 2¾ inches. Square upward from I.

I to S is ⅙ seat, 3⅜ inches. Connect S and K.

A to L is ¾ inch less than ½ waist, 5¼ inches.

A to M is ⅛ seat, 2½ inches.

N is half-way between L and M. Connect N and B.

N to O is 4½ inches.

L to P and M to R are each ¼ waist, 3 inches.

M to Q is ½ inch.

H to J is ⅛ seat, 2½ inches.

Shape from Q to J, Q to R, O and P, from P ½ inch below L, and from L through S to K, hollowing ¾ inch between S and K as represented.

C to 1 is 1 inch.

Draw a straight line from B through 1 to establish 2, 3 and 4.

From 2 to 6 is the small-of-knee, 13¼ on the divisions of Eighths, 1⅝ inch. Connect J and 6 to establish 5.

From 5 to T is 1 inch less than one-half of the bent-knee, 6½ inches.

From 6 to U is ½ inch more than the small-of-knee, 13¼ on the divisions of Thirds, 4⅞ inches in all.

Square downward from 6 to establish 7.

From 7 to V is the calf, 15 on the divisions of Thirds, 5 inches.

Shape from J through 5, 6 and 7, and from K through T, U and V, and add ¾ inch below 7 and V as to 8 and W as represented.

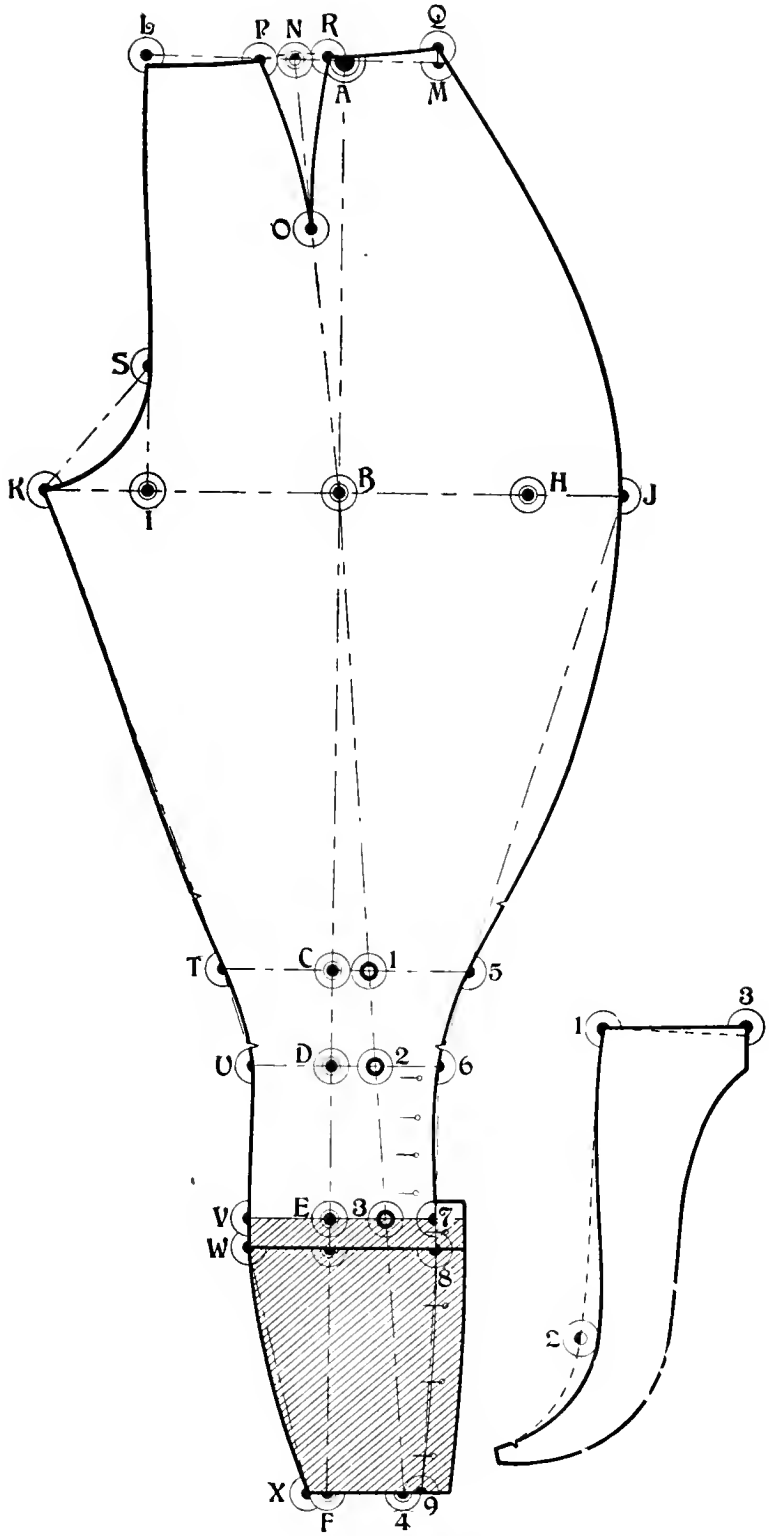

Diagram 96.

Add an overlap ¾ inch wide from ½ inch above 7 to opposite 8.

The top buttonhole is ½ inch below 6. The four buttonholes below are 1 inch apart.

Notch ½ inch above 6 and U. Notch 2 inches above 5 and T.

THE CONTINUATION.—From 4 to 9 and F to X are each ½ inch. Shape from 7 to 9 and V to X and continue the overlap from opposite 7 to opposite 9 as represented.

The buttonholes are evenly spaced.

THE FLY.—Should it be desired that the opening be at the front instead of at the sides proceed as follows:

Lay the pattern over another piece of paper and mark by it across the top from L to P, and from L to K as represented by the broken lines on the small diagram at the right.

Mark for the notch 1½ inch from K.

Point 3 is ¾ inch above the broken line and about 3½ inches from 1.

Shape as represented, hollowing ½ inch from the broken line opposite 2. Opposite 2 the fly is 2 inches wide.

DIAGRAM 97.—Lay the pattern of the forepart over another piece of paper. The forepart is represented by the part which is shaded.

Points B, J, K, L, Q, T, U, V, W, X, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are the same as on the preceding diagram.

Extend the lines through J, T, 5, U, 6, V, and 7.

T to 15 is ¼ inch. U to 17 is ½ inch. V to 20 is ⅝ inch.

T to 5 and 15 to 16 is the bent-knee, 15 inches.

U to 6 and 17 to 18 is the small-of-knee, 13¼ inches.

V to 7 and 20 to 19 is the calf, 15 inches.

Pivot at T and sweep forward from K.

K to 13 is ½ inch more than 1-12 seat, 2¼ inches.

L to 1 is ⅛ seat, 2½ inches.

Draw a straight line from K through 1. From 1 to 2 is ¼ seat, 5 inches.

Pivot at J and sweep backwards from Q.

From 2 to 11 is 1 inch less than ½ hip, 9 inches.

Point 4 is half-way from 2 to 11.

From 2 to 3 and 11 to 10 are each ¼ waist, 3 inches.

Connect 4 and B. From 4 to 12 is 6 inches.

J to 14 is 1-12 seat, about 1¾ inch.

Shape as represented by the heavy lines, and when the opening is to be at the sides instead of at the front, add 1¼ inch button-stand below 11 extending to within 2 inches of 14. Add a 1 inch button-stand from 1¼ inch above 18 extending to 19.

Make notches 2 inches above 15 and 16, and 1¼ inch above 17 and 18.

THE CONTINUATION.—Extend the lines through W and 8.

X to 24 is ½ inch.

X to 9 and 24 to 23 is ½ inch more than the bottom, 10½ inches in all.

Shape from 21 to 22, from 21 through 23, and from 22 through 24 as represented.

From 21 to 25 is the same as 7 to 9. From 22 to 26 is the same as V to X.

Shape from 25 to 26 as represented.

Allow for all seams when cutting the material.

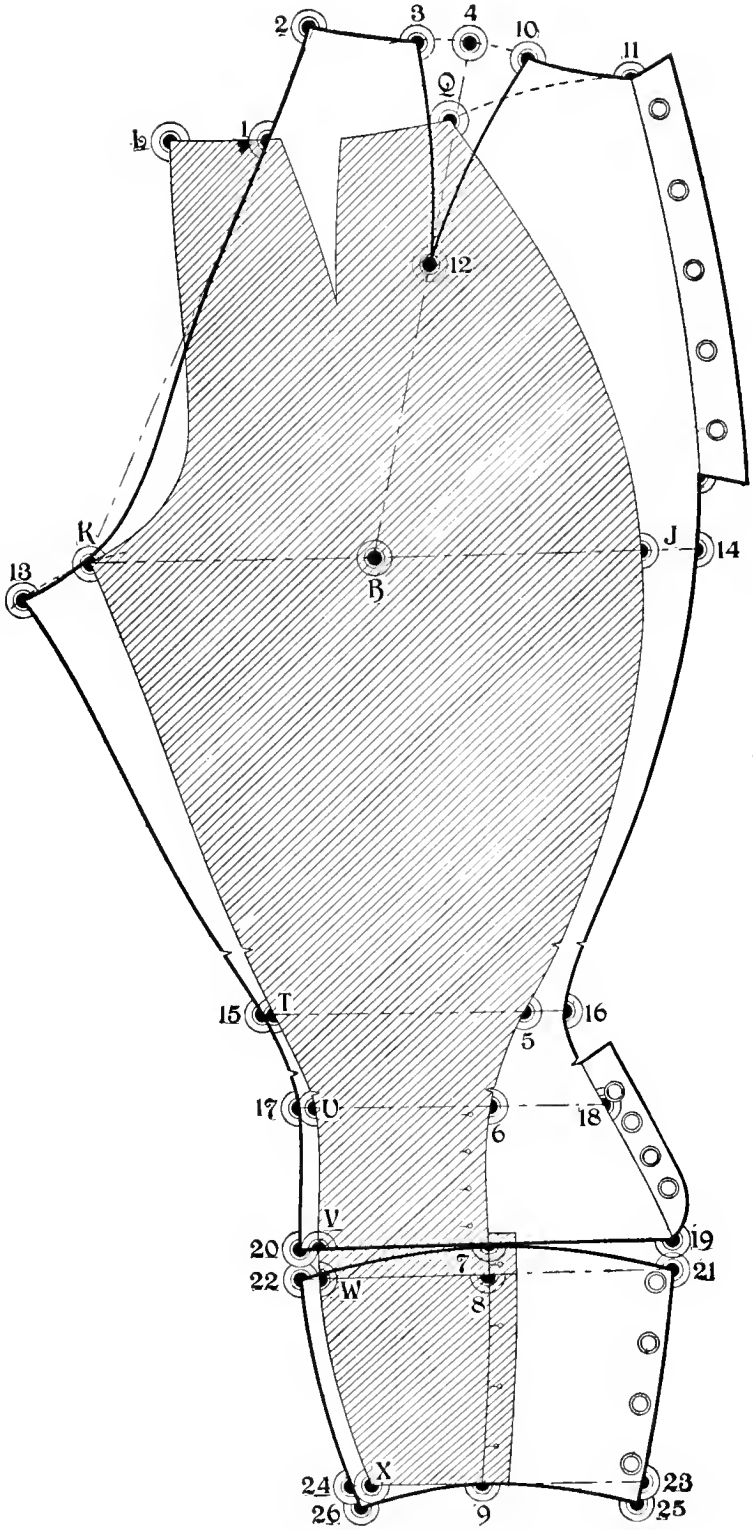
2
3
4
10
11
Q
1
12
K
J
14
13
B
15
T
16
5
17
U
18
6
V
20
19
7
22
21
W
8
24
X
23
26
9
25

DIAGRAM 97.

KNEE BREECHES

DIAGRAM 98.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are as follows: 12 hip-rise, 24 length to knee-cap, 26 to small-of-knee, 30 side-length, 26 waist, 42 seat, 15 bent-knee, 13½ small-of-knee, 14½ bottom.

The hip-rise is taken from the waist at the side to the top of the chair seat when the lady is seated. The waist is taken close. The seat is taken close over the largest part. The bent-knee, small-of-knee, and bottom are taken close over the stocking.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square the lines A X and A E.

A to B is the hip-rise. A to C is 1 inch more than the length to knee-cap. A to D is 1 inch more than to the small-of-knee, and A to E is 1 inch more than the side length. Square the cross lines from B, C, D and E.

B to H is ⅔ seat. F is half-way between B and H, and G is half-way between F and H. Square upward and downward from F to establish K and P. Square upward from G.

G to M is ⅙ seat. Connect H and M. N is half-way between M and H. Connect G and N. N to O is ¾ inch.

K to X is ¼ waist. X to L is ½ and ⅛ waist. The above ⅛ waist is taken out by a dart distributed equally on each side of K as from 2 to 3.

Shape from X through M and O to H as represented.

X to J is ½ inch. Shape the sideseam from L to B, and the dart as represented.

P to I is 1½ inch. Draw a straight line from F through I to establish Q and Z.

I to R and I to S are each ¼ of the full size at the bent-knee.

Q to T and Q to U are each ¼ of the full size at small-of-knee.

Z to V and Z to W are each ¼ of the full size at bottom.

Connect B and S, H and R. Shape from B to W and from H to V as represented. Shape the bottom from W to V, rounding ½ inch below Z, and cut out the pattern, making notches at B, S and R.

TO DRAFT THE BACKPART.

Lay the pattern for the forepart over another piece of paper and mark lightly around it.

Pivot at B and sweep from ¼ inch above L towards 6. Pivot at R and sweep from H towards 9. Pivot at S and sweep from B towards 8, and from 13 towards 7.

Extend the cross lines at the knee-cap, small-of-knee and bottom.

Y is half-way from G to J, and 13 is half-way from A to B. Connect B and T.

Square upward from Y by the line B to Y towards 16. K to 16 is ¼ seat.

From 16 towards 4 is ½ waist. From 4 to 5 is ⅛ waist. From 5 to the sweep-line at 6 is 2 inches.

From 13 to 7 is 3 inches. Shape from 6 through 7 to S as represented. This establishes 8. H to 9 is 1-12 seat. R to 10, T to 11, and V to 12 are each 1 inch.

The sideseam is vented below S, and the vent is closed with a fly and buttons. Finish as represented and make notches at 8, S and 10.

The tops are finished with a regular waistband. The opening may be made at the sides, though frequently the breeches are made fly front.

All seams have been allowed for on this draft.

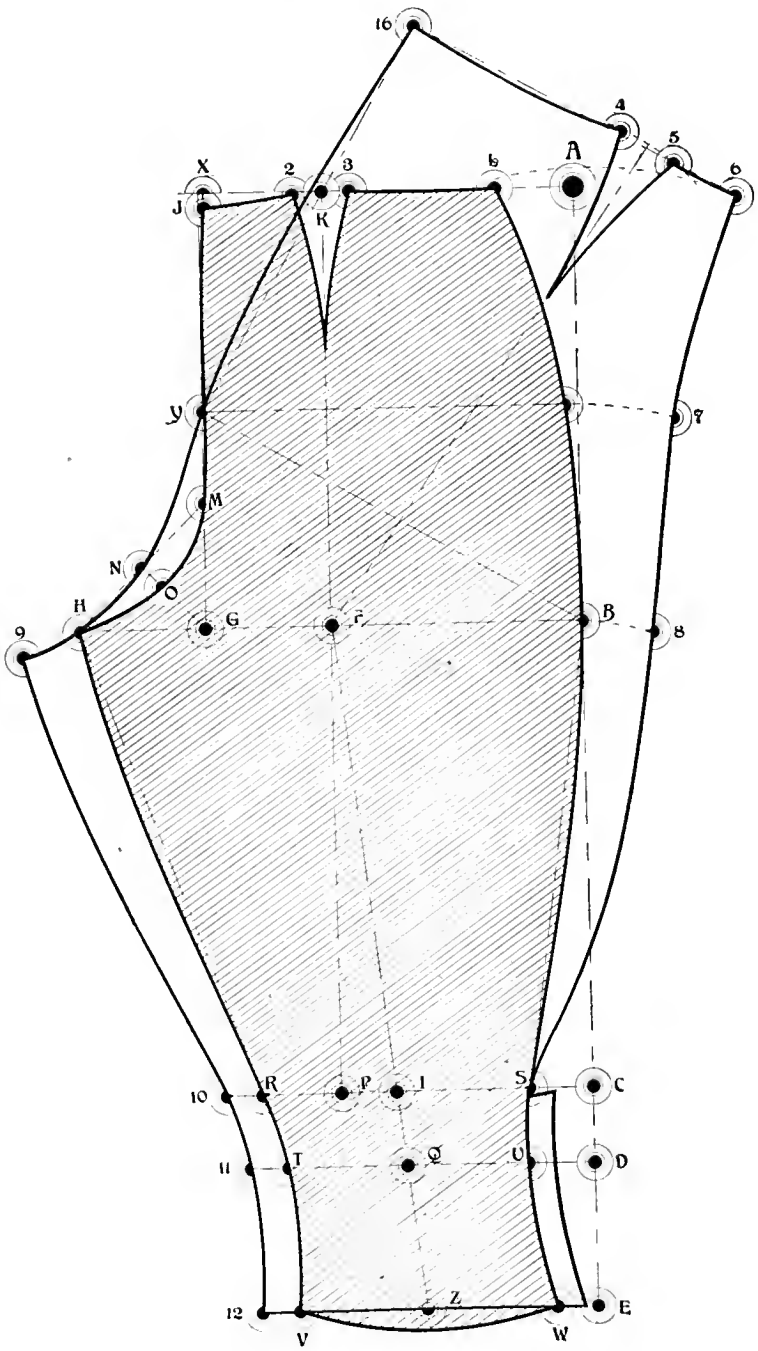

DIAGRAM 98.

KNICKERBOCKERS

DIAGRAM 99.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are as follows: 11 hip-rise, 23 length to bottom of knee, 24 waist, 40 seat, 14 size below knee.

TO DRAFT THE FOREPART.

Square the lines A X and A E. A to B is the hip-rise. A to C is the length to the bottom of knee. C to D is from 2 to 3 inches as desired for the fall. D to E is the same as C to D. Square the cross-lines from B, C, D and E.

All that part of the front which is on and above the line B H is drafted in the same manner as explained for the preceding diagram, except that the outside-seam is shaped from L through a point ½ inch backward of B. After having drafted the upper part, proceed as follows:

Square downward from F to establish P and Z.

Z to S and Z to T are each ¼ of the full size below the knee.

Shape the side-seam from B to any desired degree of fullness at the knee, as through R to T.

Shape the inseam from H to S, making the width from P to Q the same as P to R.

The dart at the bottom is 1 inch wide, distributed equally on each side of Z, as from U to V. Shape the bottom from S to T, passing ½ inch below Z as represented. Cut out the pattern, making notches at 15, Q and R.

TO DRAFT THE BACKPART.

Lay the pattern of the forepart over another piece of paper.

Extend the cross-lines at the knee and bottom.

Sweep from H towards 9, pivoting at Q. H to 9 is 1-12 seat.

Sweep from a point ¼ inch above L towards 6, pivoting at R, also from B towards 8, and from 13 towards 7.

All the remainder of the backpart above the line 8 to 9 is drafted in the same manner as explained for the preceding diagram. To draft the part below, proceed as follows:

Q to 10, R to 11 and T to 14 are each ½ inch.

Shape the side-seam from 6 through 7 and 11 to 14.

S to U, V to T, and 14 to 12 is 1½ inch more than the size at the bottom of knee. Shape the inseam from 9 through 10 to 12 as represented.

The bottom is shaped straight across from 12 to 14.

The side-seam is vented below the fall, and closed with a fly. The top is finished with a regular band cut 2 inches wide, and the bottom with a band 1 inch wide. Make notches at 8, 10 and 11. The opening is at the side.

All seams have been allowed for on this draft.

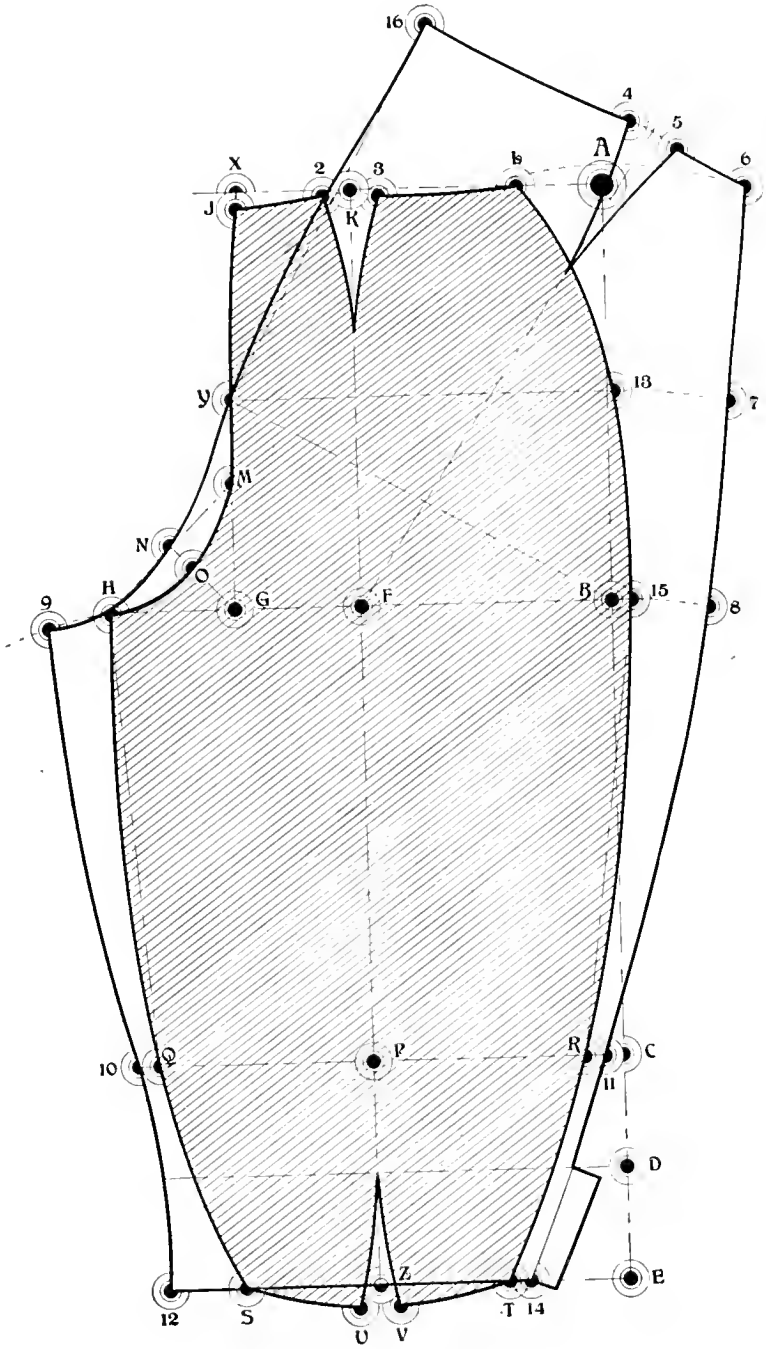

DIAGRAM 99.

ALLOWANCE FOR SEAMS AND INLAYS

DIAGRAM 100.

THE measures as taken on the form represent the widths and lengths of the finished garment and its parts. As a matter of course, when a pattern has been drafted to the measures without allowance for seams, the allowance must be made elsewhere. It may be made either by cutting each part of the pattern a seam's width outside of the drafting lines, or by first cutting the pattern on the drafting lines, then marking on the material close around the edge of the pattern, and cutting the material a seam's width outside of the chalk mark. Adopt whichever way you prefer.

The question is often raised, "Why are the seams not allowed for on the draft the same as for men's garments?" The answer to this is "Because of the wide variation in the number of seams in women's garments, different allowances would have to be made for each different style which the cutter is called upon to produce."

A woman's coat may be made with one or two bust darts, a sidebody and one or two side forms, or it may have one underarm-seam only. For one extreme fourteen seams must be allowed for as against three for the other.

Another decided advantage in favor of drafting without seam allowance is, that any amount can be added on the material as may be demanded by the fabric, whether closely or loosely woven.

The same applies when cutting skirts. For trousers, knickerbockers, etc., where the number of seams is uniform, the seam and ease allowances may be made on the draft.

On the accompanying diagram, the material is represented as cut to form the body parts of a tight-fitting garment, with the usual allowances for seams and inlays.

The pattern as drafted to the measures is defined by the light solid lines.

The seam allowances are represented by the narrow parts lying outside of the light solid lines, as on the side-seam of the backpart, the back-seam of the sidebody, etc. These are from ¼ to ⅜ inch in width, according to the weave of the material.

Besides this allowance for seams, there should be added inlays as represented by the wider portions lying outside of the lines which define the finished size of each part, as at the front, side and shoulder seams of the forepart, and as represented on each of the remaining parts.

The allowance for seams and inlays should be about as follows:

Add ¾ inch to the center-of-back seam, ¾ inch at the top of the back-scye, and 1 inch at the top of the backpart.

Add ¾ inch at the top of the sidebody.

Add ¾ inch at the back edge of the underarmpiece.

Add 1 inch at the side-seam of the forepart, the same amount at the front edge, top shoulder, scye, and neck-gorge. Add 1 inch at the bottom of each part.

The darts should not be cut except as represented.

On all long coats the width of the inlays should be increased below the waist line to 1½ or 2 inches at the bottom of the front edge and side seam of the forepart, and at the back edges of the underarmpiece and sidebody. The inlays across the bottom of each part should be increased to 2 inches.

Add 1 inch to the forearm seam of the undersleeve, also at the bottom of each part.

The front skirt facings for frock coats should be cut whole with the skirt, so that if required they may be utilized as inlays.

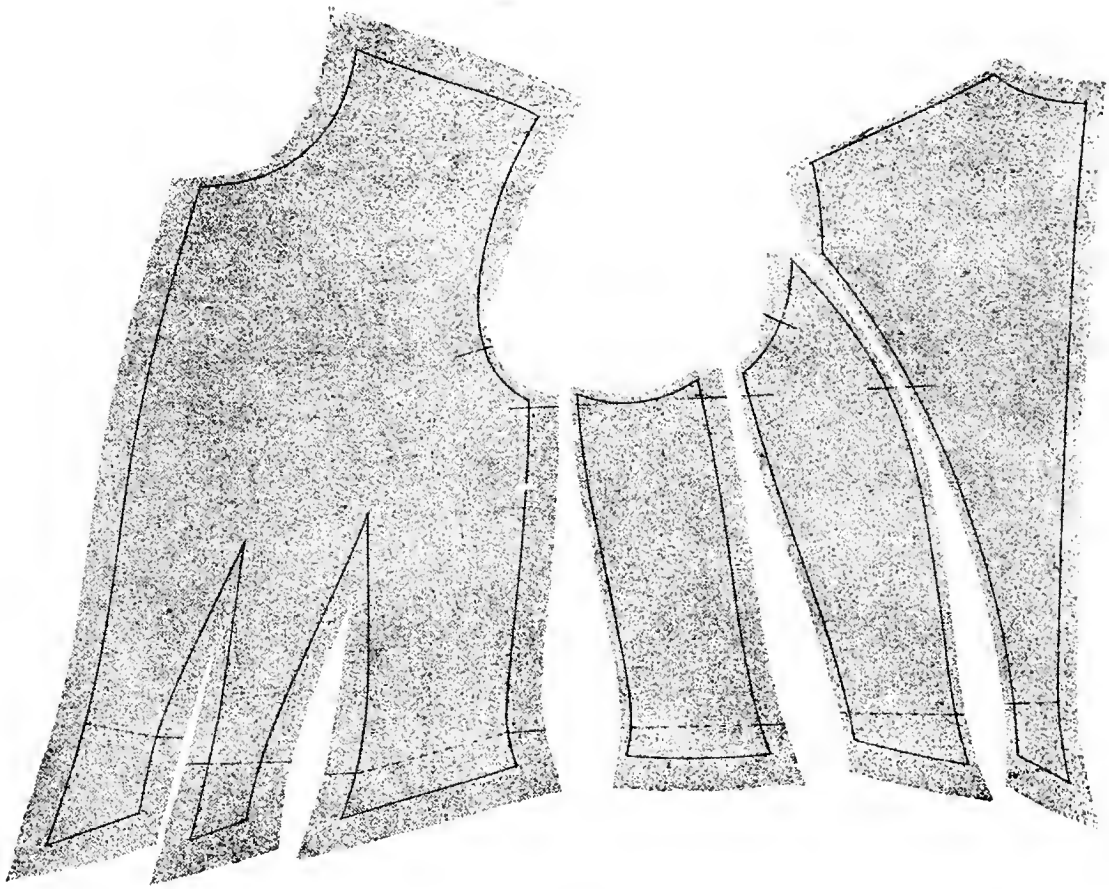

DIAGRAM 100.

A page digested is better than a volume hurriedly read.

THREE-PIECE SHAPED COAT

EMPIRE EFFECT. DOLMAN SLEEVES.

DIAGRAM 101.

THE distinctive feature of this coat is the new Dolman Sleeve. As represented by the figure on the preceding page, it is developed in velvet, with vest effect of embroidery, and is finished with braid and ornaments.

TO DRAFT.

Begin by making the Foundation Draft, as explained for Diagram A; obtain the length to D and shape the center-of-back as represented.

All the points not directly explained are obtained as for Diagram A.

E to 16 is ⅛ bust, or to style. Square downward from E and 16 to establish 1 and 2.

From 1 to 17 and 2 to 3 are each ½ inch. Draw guide lines from E through 3, and from 16 through 17, and shape the backpart below E and 16 as represented. The center-back is shaped ¼ inch backward of 3, and the side-back ⅛ inch forward of 17. The fashionable waist is 2 inches below E.

From Y to the center-of-back, the finished draft should measure 1 inch more than one-half of the full hip. By measuring the draft as so far drafted, it will be found to be from Y to the center-of-back for an average form about 5 inches less than the size required.

Place somewhat more than one-half of this, say 3 inches, backward of 17 as at Y1, and draw a guide line from 8 through Y1. Then shape the side-back from 16 towards 8, and the back edge of the sidebody through Y1, hollowing about 1 inch on the waist line from the guide line. For this draft this brings the back edge of the sidebody through 16.

The remaining 2 inches is placed between 33 and 34 in the following manner:

Establish 33 at the width desired forward of Y1, say ⅓ hip.

From 33 to 34 is the 2 inches as above explained.

Point 22 is half-way between 33 and 34. Draw a straight line from 22 to K, which is about 1¼ inch backward of G. This gives 40 on the waist line.

From 40 to 20 and 40 to 21 are each ½ inch. Connect K and 20, K and 21, 20 and 33, 21 and 34.

From 20 to 38 and from 21 to 39 are each 2½ inches. Shape from 7 to 38 as represented. This gives B1.

Point 9 is half-way between 12 and 13. Connect 9 and L.

F to 6 and 4 through R to 14 is the over-shoulder measure.

Draw a straight line from N through 14 and make N to 11 the same as L to 7. Shape from 11 to 39 as represented.

Shape the sidebody from 38 through 20 and 33 towards 35, and the forepart from 39 through 21 and 34 towards 25 as represented.

F to 5 and 13 to 10 are each ¼ bust. Draw straight lines from 11 through 5, and from 7 through 10.

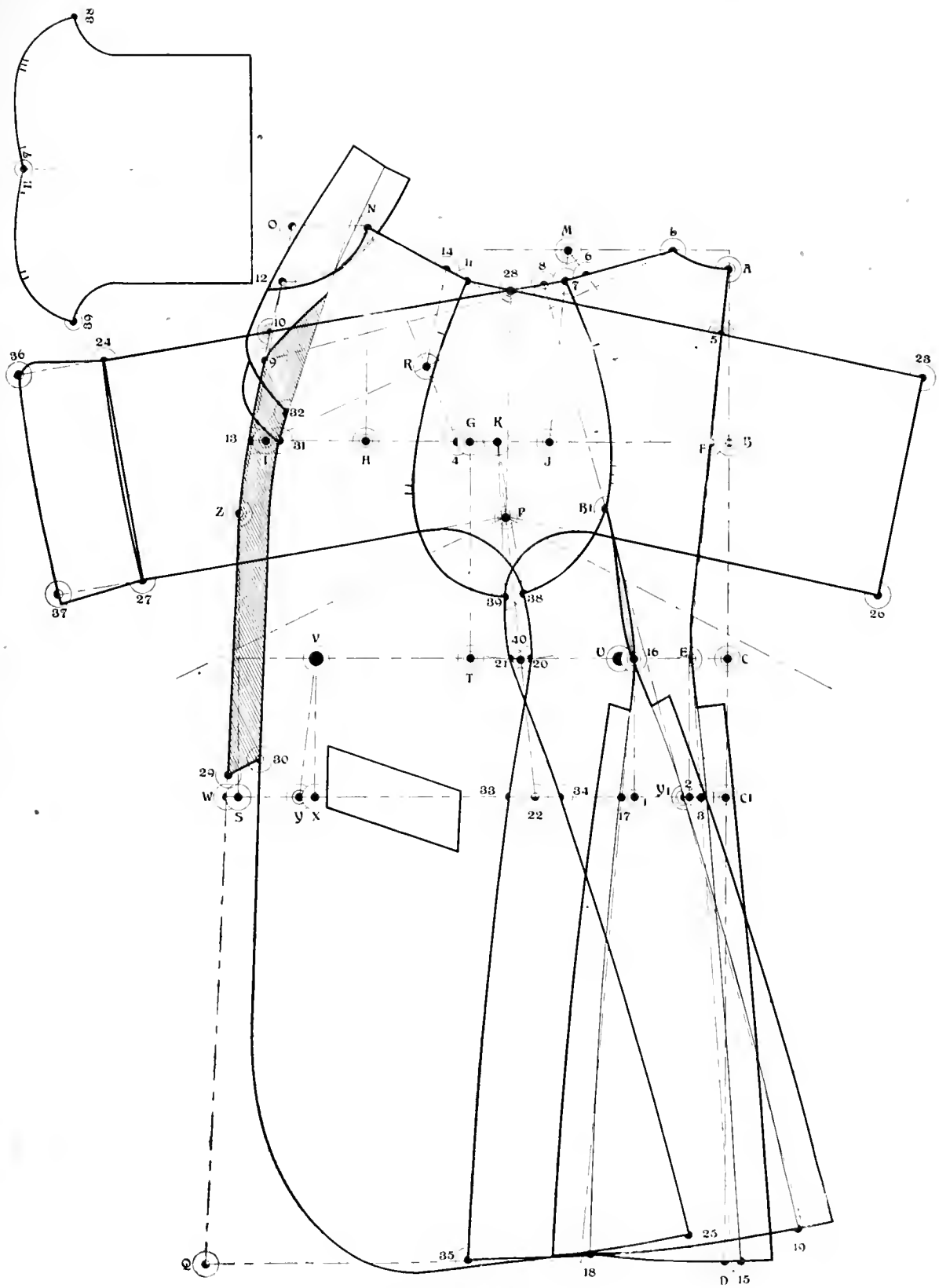

DIAGRAM 101.

N to 23 and L to 24 are each the length desired for the sleeve. (This measure is taken from the side of the neck over the outer shoulder point.)

Square downward from 23 and 24, also from 28.

From 28 to P is ½ bust or more. The sleeve can be made any width desired at the cuff. In this case it is the same as from 28 to P, ½ bust.

Connect P and 26. Connect P and 27.

Shape from 26 to 39, and from 38 to 27 as represented, and observe that the lengths from 26 to 39 and from 38 to 27 are the same.

A loose cuff is shown as from 24 to 26. The seam-edge of the cuff is hollowed ½ inch from a straight line (24 to 27), and made ½ inch wider from 36 and 37 than at 24 and 27. The edge from 27 to 37 is cut on a fold of the material.

The line from 12 through Z and W is the center-of-front, and is obtained in the same manner as for a box-front.

The vest front, which is shaded, is from 1 inch to 1¼ inch wide. Finish as represented.

The two parts, one defined by 7, 38, 27, 24 and back to 7, and the other by 11, 23, 26, 39 and back to 11, may be joined in one piece at the upper edges, thus avoiding a seam from 11 to 28 and 7 to 24 as shown at the upper left side of the diagram.

KIMONO

DIAGRAM 102.

TAKE the pattern of a waist, jacket or coat, which has been drafted to the size and style required. In this case the pattern used is for a loose sack jacket which is drafted in the same manner as explained for Diagram 1. For all coats of this type the blade size is increased 1 inch as from 33 to 34 on Diagram 1.

Lay the pattern of the backpart over another piece of paper, and mark around it as defined by points A, B, C, D, E and F.

Lay the pattern of the forepart in closed position with the backpart at C, and the outer shoulder point K 2½ inches from D. Mark around it as defined by points C, K, L, M, N, J and back to C.

Reshape the gorge from A, filling in ½ inch forward of C, and make A to S, following the heavy line, the same as from A to C and J. Reshape below S as represented.

T is half-way between E and L. Draw a straight line from C through T.

E to G and L to H are each 3 inches. Shape the sleeve portion below G and H towards O and P, or Q and R, according to the size desired. The lines H Q and G R are drawn parallel with the line T U. Make the lengths L to Q and E to R to style.

The backpart above F seams to the forepart above M, and the sleeve portion below G seams to that below H.

The line C T U extends from the side of the neck over the top of the shoulder to the middle of the outside of the sleeve portion.

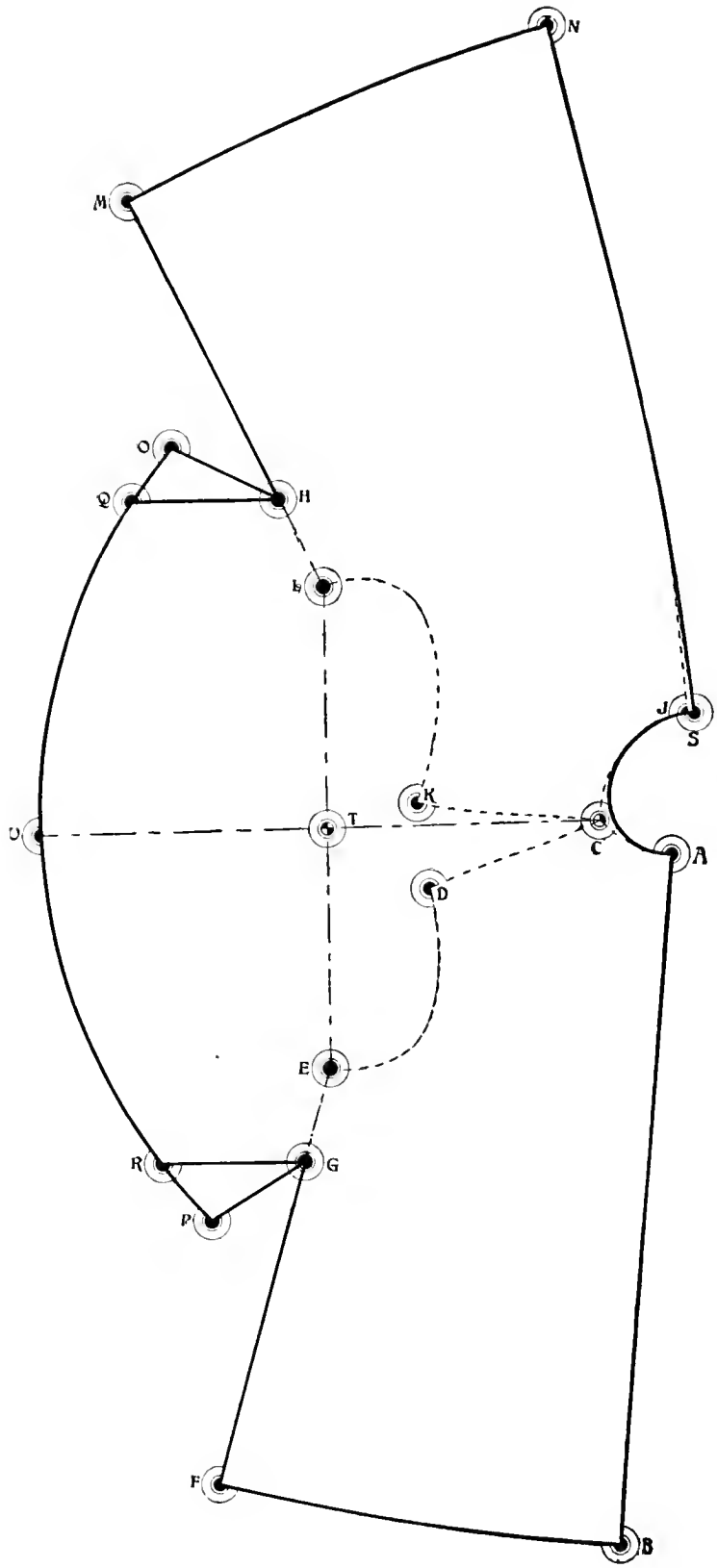

Diagram 102.

SHIRT WAIST

DIAGRAM 103.

THE measures used for the accompanying diagram are 36 bust, 25 waist, 7 back-depth, 15 side-waist length, 6½ half-back width, 9¾ blade, 11¾ front-depth, 15⅝ over-shoulder, 6¼ back-waist, 13½ neck, 21½ front-waist length, 5¼ depth-of-gorge.

TO DRAFT.

Square the lines AD and AO.

A to B is 1-24 bust, ¾ inch.

B to C is the back-depth, 7 inches, and to D is ¼ inch more than the side-waist length, 15¼ inches in all. Square forward from C and D.

D to F is 1½ inch, except for corpulent forms. (See Diagram 8.)

Draw a straight line from B through F. This establishes G.

G to H is the blade, 9¾ inches. Square downward from H to establish X.

H to J is 1 inch. Square upward from J.

G to L is one-half of the full bust, 18 inches.

L to M is 1 inch.

K is half-way from H to M. Square upward from K.

A to N is ¼ inch more than ⅛ bust, 2½ inches in all. Connect N and L.

Point 2 is half-way from H to J.

From 2 to Q is the front-depth, 11¾ inches, less the width of the back from B to N, 2½ inches, making from 2 to Q 9¼ inches for this draft. Square forward from Q.

Q to U is ½ inch less than ⅙ bust, 2½ inches.

Draw a straight line from U through M.

U to V is ⅛ bust, 2¼ inches.

Point 1 is half-way from B to G. Connect 1 and Q.

A to O and G to P are each the half-back width, 6½ inches. Connect O and P.

S is ½ inch, more or less, according to style, forward of the line OP.

Shape the scye from S through 2, dropping ½ inch below the bust-line, to the front sleeve notch, which is 1¼ inch above J.

Connect G and O to establish 3.

G to 3 and 2 past R to 4 is the over-shoulder, 15⅝ inches, which for this draft falls on the line Q to 1.

Q to T is the same as N to S.

The foregoing method of establishing the neck point at V is correct for proportionate forms. In custom cutting, however, the measures for depth-of-gorge and size of neck should always be applied in the following manner:

Place the width of the back, B to N, at Q, and extend the tape-measure to the center-of-front as at W. Then holding the tape-measure at W release it from side of the neck at Q; extend it upward toward U and, pivoting at W, make a short sweep at depth-of-gorge, 5¼

inches from the end of the tape-measure, as represented. Shape the gorge from Q to the sweep-line where it crosses the line from U to M. Then from B to N, and Q, following the run of the gorge to V is one-half of the full size of the neck, 6¾ inches. The center-of-front is now drawn from V through M.

Shape the front-shoulder from Q through 4, and finish the scye from T to the notch at front of scye as represented.

X to Y is ½ inch more than the back-waist, 6¾ inches, and Y to F represents the back-waist surplus, which for a tight-fitting backpart is taken out at the underarm seam as between 8 and 9.

Point 5 may be established in any position between P and H. On the diagram P to 5 is one-third the distance from P to H.

X to 7 is ½ inch more than H to 5. Draw a straight line from 5 through 7.

From 7 to 8 and from 7 to 9 are each one-half of the quantity between F and Y.

Shape from 5 through 8, springing out sharply towards 15, and from 5 through 9 towards 13 as represented.

From 9 to 13 is 3 to 3½ inches. F to 11 is ¾ inch more than 9 to 13.

Y to Z is one-half of the full waist. Pivot at 8 and sweep downward from Z.

B to N and Q to I is the front-waist length, 21½ inches. Pivot 1 inch forward of Q and sweep backward from I.

I to 16 is 2 inches, more or less, as required for a pouch.

Pivot at 1 inch forward of Q, and sweep backward from 16.

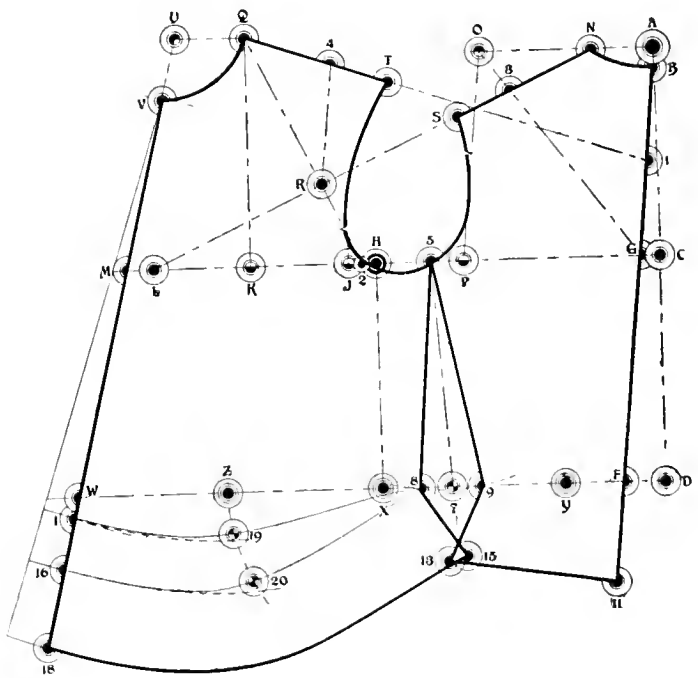

Diagram 103.

Shape the waist from 8 to I, or to 16 as required.

From 8 to 15 and from I to 18, or 16 to 18, as the case may be, are each the same as 9 to 13.

Points 19 and 20 are each about ½ inch above the sweep-lines from I and 16, where they intersect with the sweep-line below Z.

The quantity between I and 19, or 16 and 20, is the front-waist surplus. So that when gathered, from 8 to I will be the same as 8 to 19, and if pouched, 8 to 16 will be gathered to equal 8 to 20.

The heavy line from V through M is for a plaited forepart when the plaits are stitched above the bust-line, and it is drawn 1 inch forward of L. For a plain waist, or when the plaits are stitched to the bottom, it is drawn 1½ inch forward of L as represented by the light solid line below V.

For a high shoulder seam establish point 3 as explained for Diagram 24, and shape the back shoulder seam from N to 3 instead of from N to L.

DRESS WAISTS

DRESS-WAISTS and tight-fitting linings are drafted in the same manner as any tight-fitting garment in all respects excepting that, as they are worn next to the corset cover, they are made *smaller* than a jacket or coat. They are made with one or two bust darts, and the side-back may run to the arm-scye, or to the shoulder seam. (See Diagram 50.) The backpart from S to 3 is about ½ inch less than $^1/_{12}$ bust, or to taste or style. The width of the backpart at the scye, blade and back-waist are each made ¼ inch less than for a coat.

From U to V is ½ inch less than one-half of the full waist as for a coat.

(See Diagram 18.) F to I is ½ inch less than one-half of the full bust. I to 13 is ½ inch. N to O is ½ inch less than ⅙ bust. The size on the hip line is ½ of the full hip without the addition of ½ inch as for a coat. There are no changes in any of the lengths.

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